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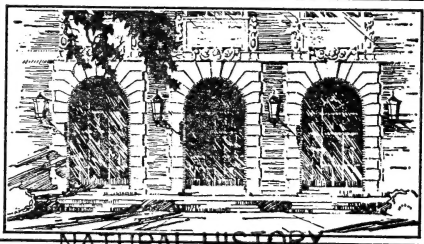
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NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

Published Quarterly by the

ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

Number 168

Spring 1974

The President's Message

Although the Christmas Bird Censuses have recently been held, and often are a subject which is very seasonal, I would like to comment on them. By the time this message (written in late January) appears, it probably will be late spring, and the careful planners will be contemplating the 1974 censuses. We may all face a serious problem for 1974 if gasoline is rationed by that time. I hope this type of activity will not be curtailed by such problems, since whatever scientific merit it has is certainly enhanced by being repeated each year with as nearly the same coverage as possible.

Christmas Censuses are becoming increasingly important as a measure of bird populations. Their use in this respect has drawbacks, but often they provide the only source available to researchers covering the past.

An example of their value is the census begun in 1969 in the area of the nuclear power plant north of Cordova, Ill., on the Mississippi River. Members who attended our fall campout at Savanna in 1971 will perhaps recall the evening program which consisted of a panel discussion on the environmental impact of this project. It was contended that the plant would have a damaging effect on the tiny forms of organic life in the river due to thermal pollution from the heated-water discharge. A diffuser pipe was being installed to reduce the temperature variation between the discharge and intake to avoid this problem.

Many conservationists were convinced this was not enough and the company was forced to build a cooling canal to further lower the water discharge temperature. The cost will ultimately be borne by the consumer—all of us. The plant is being allowed to operate at almost full capacity using the discharge pipe until the

FRONT COVER: "Wood Duck" by Olive Glasgow, Crandon, Wis., a specialist in nature and wildlife photography, whose work has appeared in many publications, including Life and National Wildlife.

cooling canal is complete. If this system is responsible for eliminating a significant part of the population of these lower forms, it follows that higher forms, and soon even the fish and their predators, would be greatly depleted.

To monitor this, we began our census during the plant construction in 1969 when no warm water was being discharged. Our eagle census varied between four and eight Bald Eagles during the first four years, about what one would expect as an average along the Mississippi. In 1973 the count went to 88. Eagles do not come to an area because it has fewer fish. It is possible that a longer period of operation will cause a change, but the Christmas Census will be one monitor of the project.

Another nuclear plant is now being planned near Savanna in an area where we have been conducting a census since 1956. It may prove interesting to see what happens in this area.

The letter sent to Christmas Census reporters by the IAS Christmas Census Editor last November suggested that "Christmas Censuses covering largely *non*-Illinois areas, and also published as part of a Christmas Census in Iowa or Missouri, or elsewhere . . . be sent to the editors in *that* state and not to Illinois."

In checking the 1972 censuses, I found exactly zero censuses that covered "largely non-Illinois areas" and areas in Iowa or Missouri. All counts along this border of Illinois, the Mississippi River, were either split nearly evenly into the two states by the river or lay chiefly in Illinois. There was one census which covered about three-quarters Wisconsin territory, but the editor ignored this census.

I would urge census reporters to report these evenly split censuses to *both* states in the future. The picture of events along the Mississippi is one of the most vital components of the Illinois Christmas Censuses, and our members need to know what is happening there.

—Peter C. Petersen, President
235 McClellan Blvd.
Davenport, Iowa 52803

THE 1974 ANNUAL MEETING . . .

. . . of the Illinois Audubon Society is scheduled for the weekend of April 26-28. It'll be held in Mount Vernon, Ill. Complete details and registration and hotel information appear in the upcoming IAS NEWS-LETTER. Reserve the dates.

HERE COME THE BIRDS!

. . . And Here Comes the New IAS Spring-Observation Program

by VERNON M. KLEEN

Non-Game Biologist, Department of Conservation

Director, Illinois Audubon Society

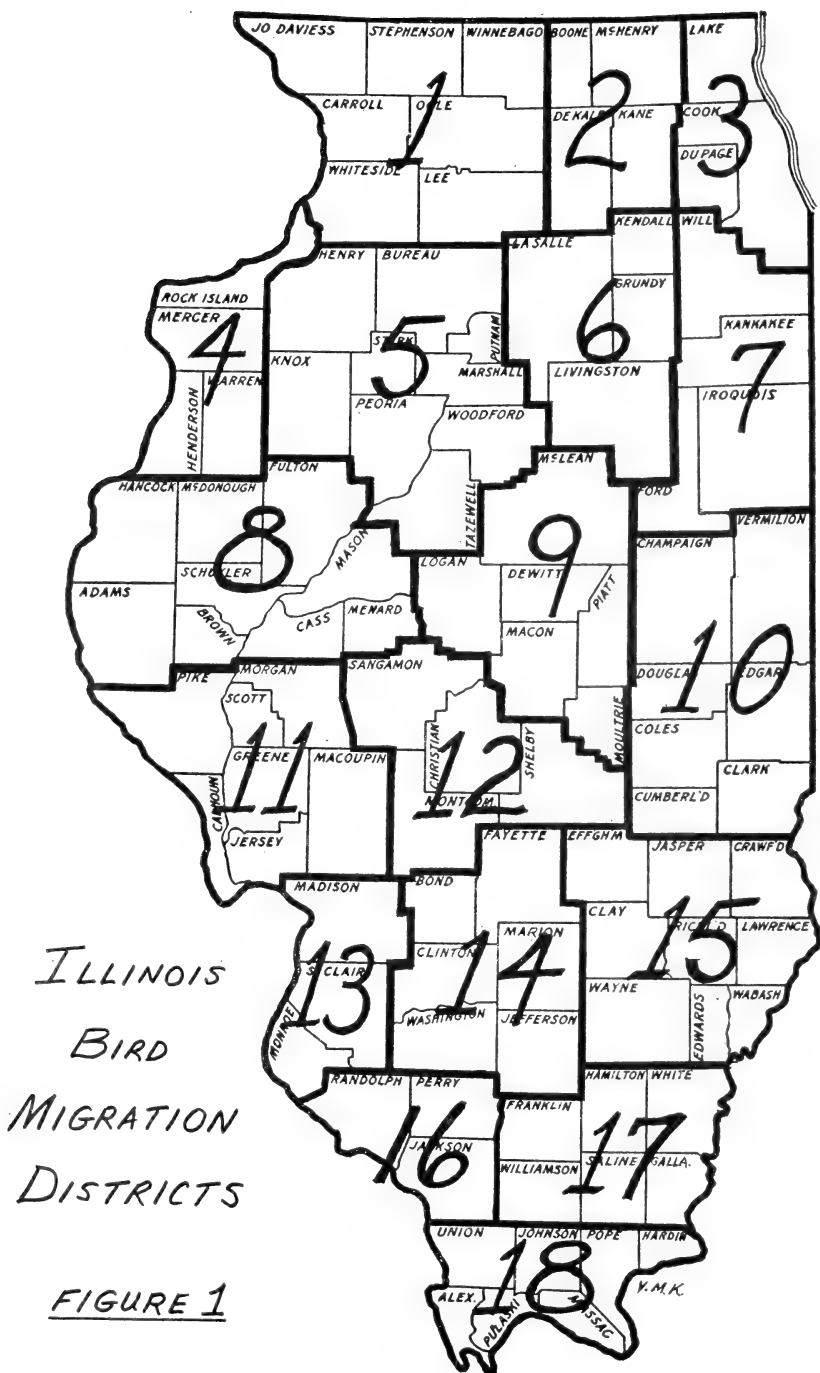
Over the years, many Illinois birders have gathered valuable information about the migration, population dynamics, and distribution of Illinois birds. Much of this information has been tucked away in personal files and will never be accessible. Some of it has been published—but often in obscure places, such as local Audubon newsletters, where it is difficult to locate.

In order for us to better understand the birds of Illinois, all observers should be willing to share and compare notes. Most data presently accumulated by even competent observers is not particularly worth publishing as is; however, when comparative information collected by many such observers is assembled from all over Illinois, it would provide a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Illinois birds and should be recorded in the official state journal: *Illinois Audubon Bulletin*. This does not mean that people working on special research projects should forfeit scientific data they later intend to publish elsewhere. But, it does mean that even they should be willing to share general information concerning observations in their particular areas.

Now is the time for us to prepare and coordinate programs which will lead to the increased knowledge of Illinois birds through the accumulated records of our observers.

As a start toward the improvement and the unification of such records, the following program has been designed for Illinois birders and can prove to be quite valuable. You, as observers, will readily be able to contribute the needed information.

Practically everyone goes out in the spring to see the newly-arrived migrating birds in their bright breeding plumages. Many of you already record the date and location these species are first encountered each



ILLINOIS
BIRD
MIGRATION
DISTRICTS
FIGURE 1

year. If we all accumulated these records for each species year, we would be able to make annual comparisons of the migratory timing of each species; we might also be able to determine the relative abundance of some species by the number of reports received.

Other similar information, which can and should be obtained, includes the latest date (and respective location) each species is seen in the spring and the inclusive dates of the peak migration period (that period when the majority of individuals of a particular species pass through).

In addition, all of the information obtained during the spring migration should also be recorded during the fall migration (arrival, peak migration period, and departure dates with locations). Only a few people presently keep such records. That is why there is only a limited amount of information available about the fall season in comparison to that of spring.

Initially, for this program, Illinois has been divided into 18 Districts with county lines as boundaries (Figure 1). The districts have been designated in somewhat of a tier fashion, according to some prominent geographic features, and around known areas of existing Audubon Societies. The Districts may appear rather large, but, at present, it would be inappropriate to make them smaller.

Some Districts, as presently designated, have few active birders and cannot be further subdivided. As time progresses, it may become apparent that the Districts should be made smaller. County lines will probably still be used as boundaries between Districts; therefore, observers may desire to maintain county records rather than District records from the very beginning of this program. However, for present purposes, such county records will be referenced to the appropriate Districts (but will remain as county records in the file for future references and comparisons).

Soon, each will have an active, competent observer as District compiler to whom all records for that District will be sent. This compiler will be responsible for organizing the data for his (her) District and submitting it for the final statewide compilation and report. The compilers will be announced later. At all times, the major contributors will be acknowledged. As expected, any unusual observation must be documented (this will include exceptionally early arrivals and late departures).

A few reports have already been received for the 1971, 1972 and 1973 spring migration seasons. Our 1973 Spring Arrival table shows data reported only during this last season. The date in each column indicates the earliest date each species was first noted in that particular

(continued on page 8)

SPRING ARRIVAL DATES —1973

Species	District:	1	5	8	11	12	14	16	18
Common Loon		4-1				3-22		4-23	
Horned Grebe		4-1			4-15	3-4		4-11	
Pied-billed Grebe		3-10		+	3-7	+		3-23	
Double-crested Cormorant		4-7		+	4-17				4-29
Great Blue Heron		3-10	+	+	3-12	3-24		3-23	3-31
Green Heron		4-24	5-3	5-5		4-16	+	4-20	4-23
Little Blue Heron						5-6			5-4
Cattle Egret		5-5		5-5				4-23	
Common Egret		5-9	4-7	5-5	3-29	5-6		4-15	4-5
Black-crowned Night Heron		5-5				3-29		5-4	
Yellow-crowned Night Heron								4-5	4-26
Least Bittern		5-4				5-6			
American Bittern		5-4	5-3			4-14		3-31	4-26
Gadwall		4-7	4-21			3-4			
Pintail		3-17	4-8			3-1			
Green-winged Teal		4-7	4-17			3-24		4-5	
Blue-winged Teal		3-24	3-24	+		3-19		3-31	3-31
American Wigeon		3-24	4-8			3-1			3-31
Shoveler		3-24	3-24	+		3-21			
Wood Duck		3-24	4-24	+	3-6	3-4		4-15	4-3
Redhead		2-28			3-7	2-11		3-10	
Ring-necked Duck		2-28	4-14		3-2	2-25		3-10	
Canvasback		3-6	4-14		3-12	+			
Lesser Scaup		3-13		3-7	3-12	2-11		4-5	4-3
Bufflehead		3-17	4-8		3-4	3-15		3-11	
Ruddy Duck		3-6		+	+	2-25		3-12	
Hooded Merganser		3-30			3-3	+			
Red-breasted Merganser		3-17				3-8		3-10	
Turkey Vulture		4-7	4-7	3-9	3-12	+	3-24	3-30	2-18
Sharp-shinned Hawk		4-7				3-21			4-3
Broad-winged Hawk		4-19				4-16			4-23
Osprey						4-18			4-23
King Rail						5-6			
Virginia Rail		5-4				4-7			
Sora		4-28	5-3	5-5		3-31			5-4
Common Gallinule						5-5		4-27	5-4
American Coot		3-10	+		3-7	3-4		3-31	3-31
Killdeer					2-24	2-25	2-17	3-23	
American Golden Plover		+	4-4		4-8	3-29			
American Woodcock		3-11			3-2	3-3	3-7	3-1	+
Common Snipe		4-6		+	3-19	+			4-3
Upland Sandpiper				5-5	4-17	4-18			
Spotted Sandpiper		4-29	5-13		4-19	4-27			
Solitary Sandpiper		5-4	5-3	5-5	4-20	4-22			4-23
Greater Yellowlegs		4-14		5-5	+	4-22		3-23	4-26
Lesser Yellowlegs		4-19	4-14	5-5	4-8	4-7			4-23
Pectoral Sandpiper		4-19		+	4-8	4-7			4-8
Least Sandpiper		5-16	5-13		5-9	4-28			
Short-billed Dowitcher		5-25			5-13	5-12			
Semipalmated Sandpiper		5-16	5-3			5-5			
Bonaparte's Gull		4-7	4-14			4-14			4-3
Forster's Tern		5-5				4-21			
Common Tern		5-17				5-17			
Black Tern		5-4	5-13	5-5		5-14			
Yellow-billed Cuckoo		5-23	5-12	5-5		5-10	5-3	5-5	4-24
Black-billed Cuckoo		5-19	+		5-19	5-6		5-4	5-4
Whip-poor-will		4-29			+	4-21	4-20	5-6	4-25
Common Nighthawk		5-12	5-13		4-29	5-9	4-22	4-27	5-5
Chimney Swift		4-19	4-21	5-5	4-7	4-18	4-17	4-8	4-5
Ruby-throated Hummingbird		5-10		5-5	5-12	5-10	5-5	5-5	4-23
Yellow-shafted Flicker						3-24	+	3-11	
Eastern Kingbird		5-4	4-22	5-5	5-9	4-21	4-20	5-2	4-23
Great Crested Flycatcher		5-6	5-6	5-5	4-21	4-21	4-29	4-29	4-23
Eastern Phoebe		3-24	4-14	3-22	3-13	3-15	3-12	3-11	+
Acadian Flycatcher					5-5	5-12	5-1	5-5	4-24
Least Flycatcher		4-30	5-10		5-7	4-22	5-5	5-9	4-23
Traill's Flycatcher						5-9		5-10	
Eastern Wood Pewee		4-30	5-5	5-5	4-27	4-21	5-5	4-29	4-25
Tree Swallow		3-24	+	+	3-16	3-18		3-12	+
Bank Swallow		+		5-5	4-20	5-2			
Rough-winged Swallow		4-7		+	4-13	4-20	5-5	5-5	4-3
Barn Swallow		4-19	+	4-6	4-8	4-2	3-27	3-31	+
Cliff Swallow		5-4	5-13	5-5	5-3	4-21			
Purple Martin		4-1	4-5	+	3-31	3-31	3-24	4-18	+

SPRING ARRIVAL DATES — 1973 (cont.)

Species	District	1	5	8	11	12	14	16	18
Brown Creeper		+	3-25	+	3-3	+		3-23	
House Wren		5-1	4-24	5-5	4-23	4-22	4-22	4-21	+
Winter Wren		4-3				3-22			
Catbird		4-26	5-5	5-5	4-23	4-21	4-22	4-21	4-23
Brown Thrasher		4-6	4-4	4-3	3-27	3-12	3-26	+	+
Robin			2-21	2-28	3-1	2-25	3-3	2-3	+
Wood Thrush		5-7	5-5	5-5	5-1	4-21	4-23	4-21	4-23
Hermit Thrush		4-11			4-15	4-6		4-12	4-5
Swainson's Thrush		4-20	4-21	5-5	4-19	4-21	5-3	4-24	4-23
Gray-cheeked Thrush		4-23	5-9	5-5	5-2	4-21	4-25	4-21	4-24
Veery		5-6	5-9			4-30	+	+	4-24
Eastern Bluebird		3-17	3-18	2-26	3-3	2-25			+
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		5-5				4-16	4-8	4-17	4-3
Golden-crowned Kinglet		3-30			4-1	3-22		4-12	4-8
Ruby-crowned Kinglet		4-6	4-4	5-5	4-15	4-1	+	4-12	
Water Pipit					3-22	3-29			
White-eyed Vireo		5-5	5-6			4-21	4-21	4-19	4-23
Bell's Vireo		5-12	5-28		+	5-9		5-5	
Yellow-throated Vireo		4-30			4-24	4-19	+	4-30	4-23
Solitary Vireo		4-30	5-13			4-22	5-5		5-5
Red-eyed Vireo		5-13	5-5	5-5	5-8	4-29	4-24	4-22	4-23
Warbling Vireo		5-6	5-6	5-5		5-1	5-5	4-23	4-25
Black-and-white Warbler		4-30	5-12	5-5	4-22	4-3	4-23	4-13	4-26
Prothonotary Warbler				5-5	+	5-5	4-21	5-6	4-23
Worm-eating Warbler					+	4-21			
Swainson's Warbler								5-2	4-24
Golden-winged Warbler		5-6	5-8			5-3		5-5	5-5
Blue-winged Warbler		5-7			+	4-30		5-9	5-4
Nashville Warbler		4-30	+	5-5	4-25	4-21	4-24	4-26	5-4
Tennessee Warbler		5-6	5-9	5-5	5-3	4-21	4-24	4-24	4-23
Orange-crowned Warbler		4-23				4-21		5-5	5-5
Parula Warbler		+	+	+	4-17	4-21	4-18	4-21	4-8
Yellow Warbler		4-30	5-9	5-5		4-30			4-23
Magnolia Warbler		5-9	5-9		5-8	5-6	5-9	5-10	
Cape May Warbler		5-17	+			5-14			
Yellow-rumped Warbler		4-7	4-15	+	4-15	4-6	+	4-12	+
Black-throated Green Warbler		4-30	+	5-5	5-10	4-22		5-5	5-5
Cerulean Warbler		4-24				5-5		5-9	4-23
Blackburnian Warbler		4-30	5-10	5-5		5-1			4-26
Yellow-throated Warbler					4-17	4-29	4-17		4-3
Chestnut-sided Warbler		5-6	5-10		5-8	5-5	+	5-5	4-24
Bay-breasted Warbler		5-17	5-20		5-12	5-10		5-11	5-5
Blackpoll Warbler		5-6	5-10	5-5	5-10	5-1	5-10		4-24
Prairie Warbler					+			5-5	4-25
Palm Warbler		4-24	5-10	5-5	5-8	4-21	4-23	4-21	4-23
Ovenbird		4-30	5-9	5-5	5-8	4-22		5-11	
Northern Waterthrush		4-23	5-13	5-5	+	4-22	5-3	5-5	4-23
Louisiana Waterthrush		5-1				3-31	4-14	+	4-4
Kentucky Warbler		5-14	5-6	5-5	+	4-27	5-3	5-5	4-23
Mourning Warbler		5-23			5-19	5-16			5-15
Yellowthroat		4-30	+	+	4-21	4-16	4-23	4-22	4-23
Yellow-breasted Chat					5-19	5-2	5-3	5-5	4-24
Hooded Warbler						4-20		5-9	4-23
Canada Warbler		5-19			5-19	4-30	5-10	5-11	
American Redstart		5-7	5-9	5-5	5-8	5-5	5-3	5-5	4-24
Wilson's Warbler		5-11	5-22		5-19	4-30	5-19	5-7	
Bobolink		5-6	5-13	5-5	5-13	4-22		5-5	4-23
Red-winged Blackbird		2-12	2-24	2-28	+	2-25	2-24	+	+
Orchard Oriole					4-24	4-30		4-29	4-23
Baltimore Oriole		5-1	4-29	5-5	5-8	5-1	5-1	4-29	+
Rusty Blackbird		2-24		3-7	3-28	3-10		3-11	
Common Grackle				3-3	+	2-25	2-21	3-3	
Brown-headed Cowbird			3-27	3-5	3-3	2-18	3-12	3-10	
Scarlet Tanager		4-30	5-10	5-5		4-21	4-27	4-22	4-23
Summer Tanager						5-3		4-24	4-23
Rose-breasted Grosbeak		4-30	4-24	5-5	4-23	4-21	4-23	4-18	4-24
Indigo Bunting		5-6	5-1	5-5	4-29	4-29	4-21	4-21	+
Dickcissel		5-1	5-1	5-5	5-3	4-29	5-4	4-30	4-23
Purple Finch		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Rufous-sided Towhee			3-18	3-24	3-12	3-8	+	+	
Savannah Sparrow		4-19	4-14	+	3-8	3-11	+	4-5	5-5
Grasshopper Sparrow		5-16	5-1	5-5	5-5	4-18			
Chipping Sparrow		4-19		3-29	4-7	4-27	4-17	+	4-5
Field Sparrow		3-24	3-23	3-12	3-12	2-27	+	3-11	3-23
Lincoln's Sparrow		5-4		5-5	5-3	5-5	5-5	5-9	4-26
Swamp Sparrow		4-14	4-9		4-8	+	3-26	4-5	4-3

District. As can be seen, some of the dates reported were not particularly early and the birds may have been present there earlier. In some cases, the species was recorded as present, but not significantly early enough to include in the table and therefore it was denoted by a plus sign (+). Since no one actually reported earlier dates, even though some of you may have seen these species earlier than the date in the table, I used the information at hand. Since this is only the first such table, and since it is to let you—the observers—see the results of accumulated efforts, we will let this table stand as presented. It is up to you to provide better records for future reports (both spring and fall including the arrival dates and departure dates).

As expected, the really active birders will usually find and report the earliest and latest dates. Hopefully, this will make more of you active, competent observers. We are especially grateful to those who have already contributed to this report and acknowledge the following observers who provided the information used in the table. District 1: *Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw*; District 5: *Virginia Humphreys*; District 8: *Jim Funk, Robert Randall*; District 11: *Robert Randall, Sally Vasse*; District 12: *David Bohlen*; District 14: *Margaret Horsman, Winifred Jones*; District 16: *Vernon Kleen, Mike Morrison*; District 18: *David Bohlen, Vernon Kleen, Ray Zoanetti*. Reports were not received from the other Districts.

Vernon M. Kleen
Division of Wildlife Resources
Dept. of Conservation

IDEA: CARE A DOLLAR'S WORTH FOR CONSERVATION

A misconception held by many sympathetic to the conservation cause is that donations to conservation groups or causes must be substantial in substance. You've often seen those pleas for money to save a forest or protect an animal which ask you to check the amount enclosed: \$10—\$50—\$1,000. But all you had to send was \$1 or maybe \$5. We're sure the directors of those money raising ventures hope to prepare you psychologically for a sizable contribution through the power of suggestion, but what often happens is that the prospect decides his buck to be too small for the Big People—and another dollar is lost. Just as one person can stop a developer or put the skids on a channelization project, so can a dollar or two from a lot of people make the difference between a winning environmental effort and one that falls flat. If you want to support a conservation cause—do—and don't be ashamed of the amount.

—Lake-Cook Chapter Newsletter

One Conservationist's Viewpoint

THE BALLOT DRIVE FOR ALLERTON PARK

By RAYMOND MOSTEK
(Past President, Illinois Audubon Society)

Located along the Sangamon River, near Monticello, is a lovely woodland of almost 1,500 acres, known to thousands as Robert Allerton Park. A gift to the people of Illinois, and now owned by the public University of Illinois, this unique area has been of great concern to many citizens in terms of its preservation.

It is threatened by the disreputable and infamous Army Corps of Engineers and the Oakley Dam, now estimated to cost over \$80 million. The project is planned for the Sangamon River in Macon and Piatt Counties. It is opposed by the Illinois Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth, and the Audubon Council of Illinois. It is favored by almost every congressman in the state, by Senators Stevenson and Percy, and by Governor Walker. It is opposed by several heroic state legislators.

The Corps of Engineers wants a flowage easement on 1,100 acres of the 1,500 acre park. The area contains a scenic road through the park bottomlands. It would lead to the cutting of trees and "riprapping" in the park.

The project has been denounced for its so-called value as a recreational and water-supply boondoggle. Decatur voters, by a 2-1 vote in 1959, rejected a proposal to build their own dam. Now they are calling upon the people of Illinois and the nation to spend \$80 million.

The depth of Oakley Dam would be about six feet. Opponents have

charged it would mean eutrophication and pollution problems. Nearby Shelbyville Reservoir already provides the kind of water-recreation sports the proponents demand. Allerton Park is an oasis of woods and form and art in a midwest flatland.

The Save Allerton Referendum Committee (P.O. Box N, Station A, Champaign, Ill. 61820) has been organized to place the question of Allerton Park and Oakley Dam on the ballot in November, 1974.

It is circulating thousands of legal petitions around the state. It needs more than 600,000 names of legal Illinois voters by August, 1974, to have the question placed on the November ballot.

Only registered voters may circulate the petitions. Completed petitions must be notarized. Registered voters over 18 years of age may sign. Conservation clubs are being asked to send at least one petition to every member. Friends and relatives may circulate these petitions. Names may be obtained at club meetings, church meetings, outside shopping centers, door-to-door, card parties, scrabble parties, civic club meetings and political rallies . . . in short, wherever two or three are gathered in the name of sanity and the preservation of Allerton Park.

Robert Allerton who lived his declining years in Hawaii, was a member of the Illinois Audubon Society. The park is held in trust by an educational institution. It

should not be drowned by incompetents, nor should it be sacrificed by politicians who hear more frequently from the cement lobby than from conservationists.

Former Governor Ogilvie supported the Oakley Dam; now his successor, Mr. Walker supports it. The late Senator Everett Dirksen favored the dam; now his successor, Mr. Stevenson favors it. Senator Percy, who has a low mark of 57 on the LCV chart, has always supported it.

The retired congressman from the Decatur area, William Springer, introduced legislation in behalf of the dam. His freshman successor, Edward Madigan, defends it. An enthusiastic body of student-voters in the Champaign area — dedicated to the preservation of Allerton Park — could make a difference in a congressional campaign.

The park is used for educational and research purposes. It is used as

a forest and nature reserve. It is a public park, where many picnic on a week-end. It is a prime example of landscape gardening. It was dedicated in 1970 by the National Park Service as a "national natural landmark." It is one of the few largely untouched bottomlands in the state. This is what the Army Corps of Engineers would destroy. This is what conservationists can save.

A new edition of the large 48-page illustrated book, "The Battle for the Sangamon," is available for \$1.50 postpaid from the Committee for Allerton Park, 1208 West Union St., Champaign, Ill. 61820.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in its 1975 fiscal year budget request, has included \$600,000 for land acquisition for the Oakley Reservoir project. However, no construction funds were asked for, the Illinois Department of Conservation says.)

HOW THE ALLERTON PARK PETITION READS

TO: State of Illinois Board of Elections:

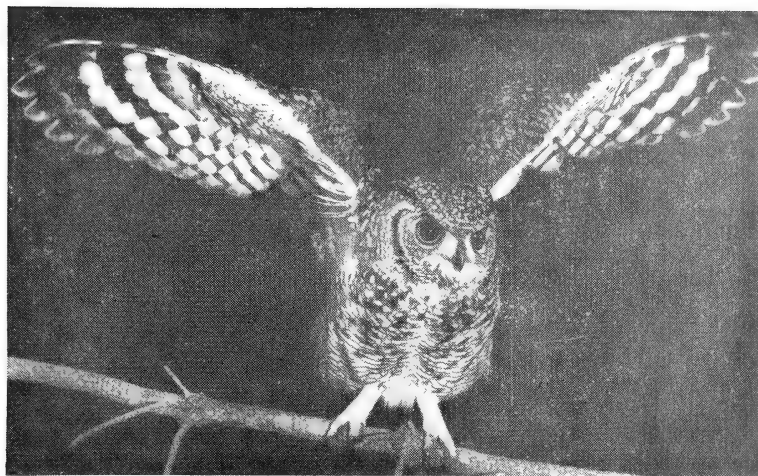
We the undersigned, duly registered voters of the State of Illinois representing not less than 10% of the registered voters of the State of Illinois, respectfully petition that the referendum on the Protection of Robert Allerton Park be submitted to the registered voters of the State of Illinois for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the 5th day of November, 1974.

Each petitioner, for himself, says: I have personally signed this petition; I have not signed any other petition for the same measure; I am a registered voter of the State of Illinois; and my place of residence, including street number, if such exists, is correctly written after my name.

The ballot title of the proposed measure shall be "Referendum on the Protection of Robert Allerton Park" providing:

"Shall the federal and state officials elected from the State of Illinois protect Robert Allerton Park in Piatt County, by preventing any and all increased or unnatural flooding within the park resulting from the construction of proposed dams on the Sangamon River."

(Legal, printed petition forms available from the Save Allerton Referendum Committee, P.O. Box N, Station A., Champaign, Ill. 61820.)



The I.A.S. 1973 Christmas Count

By Kathleen Struthers

THIS YEAR AGAIN there were 36 Christmas Count Reports (actually, 37—but one arrived too late to get into the table). Marion County (after an absence last year) and Will County—Joliet filled the space left by the failure of DeKalb and Williamson Counties to report. There were 137 species reported, a net loss of 3 from last year's 140. Two of these losses were due to changes in the AOU Check-list—the combination of Snow and Blue Goose into a single species and of Slate-colored and Oregon Juncos. Fourteen species were represented by a single individual.

Rock Doves were included this year for the first time, but since National Audubon made no prior announcement that these escaped pigeons would be included ("Rock Dove" was merely listed in the NAS report form), a most inaccurate picture of the true number of pigeons emerges. Only 19 of the IAS counts reported them, and even within these counts, not all parties included them.

Several species were reported and documented that were completely out of their normal range. The **Monk Parakeet** has been reported establishing colonies in the wild after escaping from captivity. The bird reported by Rock Island had been observed at an area feeder regularly since Dec. 1. The **Black-billed Magpie**, a common bird in the West, had been coming to a Cook, DuPage and Kane area feeder since mid-September. Another western bird, the **Lazuli Bunting**, was seen at a feeder just outside the Cook, DuPage and Kane area. Cook County—Chicago North Shore reported the third state sighting for the **House Finch**, another common Western bird. It had been coming to a feeder in Glenview with a group of House Sparrows. One of the **Rufous-sided Towhees** reported by Cook, DuPage and Kane was of the western **Spotted** race.

Other uncommon species include: **Glaucous Gull**, reported by Rock Island and Mercer; **Little Gull**, by Cook County—Chicago Urban; **Fish Crow**, by Adams County; and **Brewer's Blackbird**, by Peoria—Chillicothe.

Quite a few "out-of-season" species were reported. These include: **Black-crowned Night Heron** and **American Bittern**, Will County; **Black-bellied Plover**, Cook-Calumet City; **Woodcock**, Will; **Eastern Phoebe**, Marion; **Tree Swallow**, McHenry; **Swainson's Thrush**, Carroll and White-side; **Yellow-headed Blackbird**, Rock Island; **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, Champaign; **Savannah Sparrow**, Cook, DuPage and Kane; **LeConte's Sparrow**, Jersey and Calhoun; **Chipping Sparrow**, Richland; **Clay-colored Sparrow**, Randolph and **Lincoln's Sparrow**, Peoria.

Of the total of 340 **Bald Eagles** reported, 211 were adults, 115 immatures, and 14 unidentifiable. Ten counts reported Bald Eagles—7 on the Mississippi River and 3 on the Illinois River.

The two counts with the highest numbers of species were Fulton and Mason with 86 and Rock Island with 81, indicating that a variety of habitat, including open water, contributes to a high number of species. Cook County—Chicago Urban had the highest number of individuals—284,287. Of these, however, 21,000 were Starlings and 255,000 House Sparrows, indicating perhaps that these two species have "taken over" in our urban areas.

524 Nathan Road, Park Forest South, Ill. 60466



Census Editor's Note: This year brought in two notable changes in our "system" of counting and reporting birds. The first of these was the use of an official "Verification Form" for unusual species. Many of these were forwarded to us and to National Audubon, although some field observers submitted hastily-scribbled notes. We hope that the need to review all the points of verification has helped some enthusiastic reporters to consider a rare observation twice.

The second change was the omission of some 1,300,000 blackbirds by our friends in St. Clair County, at their request. See their discussion in the description of their area. We feel that this gives us a truer picture of the other species in our state. However, this picture was almost equally muddled by the inclusion of Rock Doves in the count per the National Society. We have always opposed this listing, as we feel there is no way one can be sure that he is looking at a feral Rock Dove and not at someone's half-domesticated pet pigeon. If we were to toss out the immense counts of blackbirds, but put in the enormous number of wild pigeons in downtown Chicago and other cities, we could be right back where we started.

This year, again, we give special thanks to Kit Struthers, who not only compiles the table, but also retypes all the reports (some of which are hand written). Extra thanks also, to all the counters and reporters, some of whom took part in half a dozen or more outings, in all kinds of weather. This year, for the first time in about twenty, I thought there were a few more birds than the year before in the same parts of the Arboretum (I found the same Brown Thrasher that forgot to go south again). Could it be that some of our native birds are at last learning to live with the flood of humanity that is spreading across the countryside?

—Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

STATION DATA

Adams County, QUINCY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Quincy.) **Dec. 22:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 10 to 30 deg. F; wind 10 m.p.h. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 34 (7 on foot, 27 by car); total party-miles, 197 (8 on foot, 189 by car). Of the 29 **Bald Eagles**, only 5 were immature, 24 were adults. Two **Fish Crows** were reported—**Mrs. Donald Landees** (compiler), 1414 N. 9th St., Quincy, Ill. 62301.



Bureau County, PRINCETON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Bureau Junction; towns 10%, fields 20%, woods 20%, roadways 25%, creeks and rivers 25%.) **Dec. 28:** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast in a.m., mostly clear in p.m.; moderate snow cover; temp. 30 to 34 deg. F; wind E. Seven observers in 6 parties plus 8 at feeders. Total party-hours, 18 (9 on foot, 9 by car); total party-miles, 174 (10 on foot, 164 by car.) — **Watson Bartlett** (compiler), 1223 Monroe St., Mendota, Ill. 61342.—BUREAU VALLEY AUDUBON CLUB.



Carroll and Whiteside Counties, CLINTON, IOWA. All points within a 15-mile circle with center at Elk River Junction, Iowa, as in previous years.) **Dec. 29:** 5:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Clear; temp. 15 to 20 deg. F; wind NW, 10-15 m.p.h.; snow cover 0 to 3 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop good. Eleven observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 41 (12 on foot, 29 by car); total party-miles, 428 (13 by foot, 415 by car.) A **Swainson's Thrush** was seen in a red cedar in a city park.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Staley on Route 10, including Sangamon River Valley near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Hart Woods, Brown-field Woods, Trelease Woods, Busey Woods, University South Farms, and intervening open country; woods 45%, forest-edge 30%, open fields 20%, water 5%.) **Dec. 15:** 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; light snow all day; 26 to 29 deg. F; wind N, mild; 1 inch snow cover. Twenty-seven observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 43 (25 on foot, 11 by car, 7 by canoe); total party-miles, 390 (25 on foot, 350 by car, 15 by canoe). Several species of summer birds, including a **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, and transients still present because of mild autumn—**S. Charles Kendeigh** (compiler), 1116 W. Healey, Champaign, Ill. 61820—CHAMPAIGN COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.



Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle with center at Lincoln Trail State Park, including Big Creek, old bed of Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston, and Marshall; fields 33-1/3%, deciduous woods 16-2/3%, brush 25%, creek and river bottoms 10%, residential 10%, evergreen plantation 5%.) **Dec. 28:** 6:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Overcast in a.m., clear in p.m.; temp. 28 to 40 deg. F; wind WSW, 7 to 18 m.p.h.; snow cover 0 to 4 inches; water partly open; wild food crop good. Fourteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 48 (13 on foot, 35 by car); total party-miles, 305 (12 on foot, 293 by car). In count area during count week, but not seen on count day: **Common Goldeneye**,

Pileated Woodpecker, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Rusty Blackbird, Common Grackle, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Evening Grosbeak.—Jean Hartman (compiler), 915 N. 8th St., Marshall, Ill. 62441.—LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER, IAS.



Cook County, CALUMET CITY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Burnham Ave. and 154th St., Calumet City, including Lake Michigan from Calumet Park to Buffington Harbor; Lakes Calumet, Wolf, Wampum; all forest preserves within the area; Sand Ridge Nature Center; Markham Prairie; 103rd St. dump; residential 27%, woodland 20%, lakes 16%, industrial 11%, uncultivated fields 10%, cultivated fields 7%, rivers 5%, parks 4%.) **Dec. 22;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Mostly clear in a.m., partly cloudy in p.m.; temp. 10 to 18 deg. F; wind S, 10 to 15 m.p.h.; snow cover 8 to 12 inches; water partly open; wild food crop good. Seventeen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 41 (20 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles, 279 (23 by foot, 256 by car.) The **Goshawk** was seen at the nature center attacking and later feeding on a female pheasant. The **Black-bellied Plover** was seen by Karl Bartel and Al Reuss at the 99th St. Beach in Chicago. Seen during count week but not on count day: **Short-eared Owl, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler.**—Dwaynna Bowen (compiler), 18320 Burnham Ave., Lansing, Ill. 60438.—SAND RIDGE AUDUBON SOCIETY.



Cook County, CHICAGO URBAN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered near the intersection of North Ave. and Pulaski Rd., including all inland and urban areas. Breakwaters, harbors, and lakefront **not** censused. Urban 67%, riverbottoms and forest preserves 20%, cemeteries, parks and golf courses 9%, thickets and canal banks 4%.) **Dec. 23;** 4 a.m. to 10 p.m.; mostly cloudy; temp. 9 to 17 deg. F; wind N, 0 to 8 m.p.h.; scattered snow cover; river partly open, North Shore Channel open. Seven observers in 7 parties, plus 5 at feeders. Total party-hours, 61 (49 on foot, 12 by car); total party-miles, 310 (60 on foot, 250 by car). Seen during count period but not on count day: **Common Flicker, Red-breasted Nuthatch, Pine Siskin.** A **Little Gull** was seen at the North Shore Canal by Jeff Sanders; the **Goshawk** was first sighted in a tree and then flying.—Jeffrey Sanders (compiler), 3126 W. Jarlath, Chicago 60645.—FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER, IAS.

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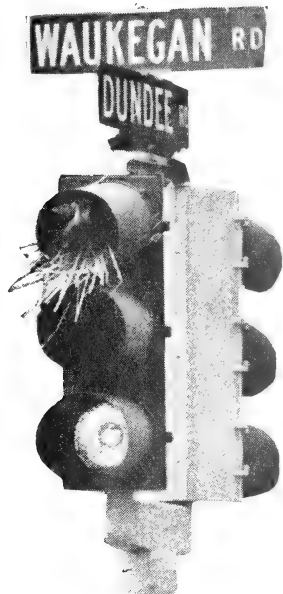
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Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Routes 68 and 41, Glencoe, including North-western Landfill, Aptakisic, Barat College, and some Lake Michigan water and shore. Lakefront and harbors 20%, fields 15%, conifers 10%, river bottom forest 15%, farms 5%, suburban woodlots 10%, residential 10%, creek and lagoons 15%.) **Dec. 29;** 3 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.; temp. 21 to 14 deg. F; mostly clear in a.m., clear in p.m.; wind NW, 0 to 16 m.p.h.; snow cover 0 to 6 inches; water partly open; wild food crop fair. Fifty-one observers in 20 parties, plus 24 at feeders. Total party-hours, 158 (112 on foot, 46 by car); total party-miles, 775 (109 by foot, 666 by car). **A House Finch**, seen at a feeder in Glenview, was the third state record for this species. All 6 observers were familiar with the House Finch from western field work. The finch was in the area from the count day up to Jan. 10 (and perhaps later—report mailed on the 10th.) The **Goshawk** was reported by an observer with much experience with the species in Minnesota. The **Mute Swan** showed up 4 days before the count and has been seen since. It was an immature with very gray plumage, much larger than near-by Canada Geese. The swan was at the Glencoe Arboretum—free-flying but very tame. Seen during count week but not on count day: **Red-Shouldered Hawk, Hermit Thrush, Northern Shrike, Evening Grosbeak.**—**Robert P. Russell** (compiler), 1020 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill. 60091.—**EVANSTON BIRD CLUB.**

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Cook, DuPage, Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Trout Park, Mallard Lake, west half of Busse Forest; open fields 32%, deciduous 31%, residential 21%, commercial-industrial 8%, thickets 5%, water 2%, marsh 1%.) **Dec. 17;** 5 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Clear in a.m., mostly clear in p.m.; temp. 7 to 28 deg. F; wind NE, 2 to 5 m.p.h.; snow cover 12 to 16 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop fair. Twenty-six observers in 12 parties, plus 2 at feeders. Total party-hours, 70 (51 on foot, 19 by car); total party-miles, 245 (39 on foot, 206 by car). The **Black-billed Magpie** had been at a local feeder since mid-Sept. and was reported by observers who are familiar with the species from other locations. One of the **Rufous-sided**

Towhees was of the **Spotted race** (Western). It had been at the Westcott feeder for several weeks and was observed from as close as 5 feet. Another Western bird, the **Lazuli Bunting**, was seen at a feeder just outside of the count area. Seen during count week, but not on count day: **Blue-winged Teal** and **American Robin**.—**Charles Westcott** (compiler), Route 3, Stover Road, Barrington, Ill. 60010. KANE COUNTY CHAPTER IAS, NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF BARRINGTON, and guests.

DuPage County, MORTON ARBORETUM, LISLE. (No area descriptions or weather information given.) **Dec. 16**. Thirty-nine observers.—**The Rufous-sided Towhee**, reported from a feeder, had been seen there for some weeks prior to the count day.—**Margaret C. Lehmann** (compiler), Rt. 1, Box 18 A, Savanna, Ill. 61074. CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.

Fulton and Mason Counties, DUCK ISLAND—COPPERAS CREEK—CHAUTAUQUA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Woodyard Slough, including Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge; Big Spring, Rice, and Quiver Lakes; Quiver Creek; Illinois River; Sand Ridge State Forest, and Duck Island. Fields and pastures 35%, water and marshes 25%, river bottoms and deciduous woods 27%, coniferous forests 12%, roads 1%.) **Dec. 16**; 4 a.m. to 6 p.m.; mostly clear; 10 to 23 deg. F; wind NW, 0 to 8 m.p.h.; snow cover 1 to 5 inches; waters partly open. Eleven observers in 7 to 8 parties. Total party-hours, 61 (40 on foot, 21 by car); total party miles, 406 (41 on foot, 365 by car). The **Bonaparte's Gull** was seen flying over water at Chautauqua NWR; the 9 **Northern Shovelers** were feeding with Mallards in Quiver Creek; the **Vesper Sparrows** were feeding on the ground and then flew into low bushes; the 58 **Snow Buntings** were feeding on the ground and also seen in flight; all 9 of the **Black-crowned Night Herons** were immature and were seen from as close as 30 feet.—**Ira and Jeffrey Sanders** (co-compilers), 3126 Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645.

Jersey and Calhoun Counties, PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Meppen, including parts of Mark Twain National Wildlife Refuge; upland woods and fields 50%, bottomlands 40%, lakes and rivers 10%). **Dec. 29**; 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast with intermittent light snow in a.m.; clear in p.m. Temp. 30 to 36 deg. F; wind NW, 10 m.p.h.; no snow cover; water partly open. Forty-seven observers in 14 parties. Total party-hours, 92 (54 on foot, 38 by car); total party-miles, 357 (51 on foot, 306 by car). The **LeConte's Sparrow** is often seen in large numbers at Busch Wildlife Area, only 19 miles away, and was reported by competent observers. The **Harris' Sparrow**, a new record for this count, was a satisfactory observation by a very competent party. This was the third sighting of a **Brown Thrasher** on this count in 9 years. The **Hermit Thrush**, known to winter in this area more or less regularly, was the 4th count record in 9 years. The 384 **Red-headed Woodpeckers**, highest count record since 1949 (700), were seen in largest concentrations in bottomland woods, where pecan trees are common. New count records were established for **White-breasted Nuthatch** (78), **Dark-eyed Junco** (1785—with no party reporting less than 81), **White-throated Sparrow** (84), **Swamp Sparrow** (429), and **Song Sparrow** (320). The low number of waterfowl was attributed to the freeze-up and to the fact that observers did not fly over the area this year.—**Sarah S. Vasse** (compiler),

Box 142, Brussels, Ill. 62013.—GREAT RIVERS CHAPTER IAS AND SOUTHWEST CHAPTER IAS.

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Kane County, FOX VALLEY—SOUTHERN KANE COUNTY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bristol. Mostly open farmland, with approximately 30% wooded areas along the approximately 15 miles of Fox River frontage and several small creeks.) **Dec. 29:** 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Thirteen observers in 5 parties. Seen during count period but not on count day: **Redpoll** and **Evening Grosbeak**.—**Maryann Gossmann** (compiler), Rt. 1, Box 71, Plainfield, Ill. 60544.—FOX VALLEY CHAPTER IAS.

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Kane County, MAPLE PARK—MOOSEHEART. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles east of LaFox, including Kane County Forest Preserves, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Mooseheart, South Elgin, and the Fox River. Fields and pastures 45%, river bottoms and woods 33%, urban, roads, and city parks 12%, water, marshes, and gravel pits 8%, farmyards and thickets 2%.) **Dec. 22:** 3 a.m. to 7 p.m.; mostly clear; temp. 9 to 27 deg. F.; wind S, 0 to 12 m.p.h.; 1 to 4 inches snow cover; water partly open. Fifteen observers in 12 parties plus 22 at feeders. Total party hours, 110 (79 on foot, 31 by car); total party-miles, 575 (80 on foot, 495 by car). The **Vesper Sparrow** was seen on a brush pile near a farm yard; the **Goshawk** was at the edge of the woods near an open field. Seen during count period but not on count day: **Bobwhite**, **Hermit Thrush**, **Swamp Sparrow**.—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 W. Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645.

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Lake County, WAUKEGAN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at State Routes 120 and 131. Open fields and farm land 60%, lake front 20%, suburban 10%, woods 7%, industrial 3%.) **Jan. 1:** 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Mostly clear; temp. minus 5 to plus 10 deg. F; wind NNW, 8 to 20 m.p.h.; no ice on lake, but heavy fog; small rivers and marsh frozen; up to 6 inches of snow cover. Six observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 33 (10 on foot, 23 by car); total party-miles, 208 (12 on foot, 196 by car). The **Field Sparrow** was reported in grass around a frozen waterhole by Karl Bartel, who has banded many of this species.—**Karl E. Bartel** (compiler), 2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Ill. 60406.—CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.

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LaSalle County, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Wildcat Canyon in Starved Rock State Park, including Buffalo Rock State Park, Matthiessen State Park, LaSalle, Oglesby, Utica, parts of Ottawa and Peru. Deciduous woods 30%, pastures and fields 55%, rivers and streams 10%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 29:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast in a.m.; clear in p.m.; temp. 24 to 30 deg. F; wind W, 2 to 12 m.p.h.; snow cover 1 to 6 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop excellent. Nineteen observers in 6 parties plus 2 at feeders. Total party-hours, 50 (26 on foot, 24 by car) plus 14 at feeders; total party-miles, 383 (28 on foot, 355 by car). The **Horned Grebe** was swimming in the Illinois River and diving occasionally; the **Goshawk** flushed at a clearing in a pine grove; the 5 **Rusty Blackbirds** were at the edge of the woods. Seen during count week but not on count day: **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, **Brown Creeper**.—**John McKee** (compiler), 605 9th Ave., Ottawa, Ill. 61350.

(continued on page 22)

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

COUNTIES	Adams	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook -- Calumet City	Cook-Chicago Urban	Cook-Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Kane -- Fox Valley	Kane -- Maple Park
Common Loon														
Horned Grebe														
Eared Grebe														
Pied-billed Grebe				2				1			1			1
Great Blue Heron								1			3			
Black-crowned Night Heron											9			
American Bittern														
Mute Swan		X						1						
Canada Goose			27	3				325	113	409	662	400	375	
Snow Goose										3	15	3500	60	
Mallard	4	6	664	242	16	112	1430	942	1400	1249	5832	157	53	437
Black Duck			9	1		2	132	7	135	25	176	14		25
Gadwall							1		1		3			1
Pintail						2	7	3		2	2			1
Green-winged Teal							1			4				
Blue-winged Teal									X					
American Wigeon						2			4	3	5	5		2
Northern Shoveler			1				3				11			
Wood Duck				2			6	4		12	14		1	1
Redhead											2			
Ring-necked Duck			1							1	2	5		
Canvasback				3								16		
Greater Scaup						23		6		1				
Lesser Scaup				1		4	5	3			43	6		3
Scaup, species						1200		6						
Common Goldeneye	161	3	40		X	63	91	711	73	1	454	178	1	46
Bufflehead						3		2						
Oldsquaw						1		179						
White-winged Scoter								6						
Scoter, species								6						
Ruddy Duck														
Hooded Merganser														
Common Merganser			91			7		3			104	241		
Red-breasted Merganser						3		3						
Merganser, species						19								
Duck, species						150		33						
Turkey Vulture					17									
Goshawk			1			2	1	1	5			1		2
Sharp-shinned Hawk			1							1	1	1		
Cooper's Hawk			2			1		1	1	1	2	1		1
Accipiter, species											1			
Red-tailed Hawk	6	6	22	7	27	3	3	24	31	34	9	55	5	8
Red-shouldered Hawk						1		X		1	2			
Rough-legged Hawk			1	4	8	12	7	2	1	7	11	1	8	12
Buteo, species									2					
Golden Eagle														
Bald Eagle	29		59								10	63		
Marsh Hawk	5		2	4	12	1		2			14	9	2	1
American Kestrel	1	2		3	31	25	4	23	4	11	16	24	2	6
Falcon, species										1				
Hawk, species														
Bobwhite	31	16	33	14	48	18					62	33		X
Ring-necked Pheasant		11	31	60		42	34	68	366	45	3		66	189
Chukar														
Gray Partridge														42
Turkey		X	6											
American Coot						1	2	1	1	1	2	4		
Killdeer	1		3						4	1	1	1		4
Black-bellied Plover						1								
American Woodcock														
Common Snipe			9						2	1				1
Glaucous Gull														
White-winged Gull, sp.						1								
Herring Gull			95			2479	102	1278	4	161	47	33		1
Ring-billed Gull			3			28	57	31		4	80	31		9
Bonaparte's Gull						70	821	89			1			
Little Gull							1							
Gull, species											70			
Rock Dove		16			104		5000	46			100	47	294	750
Mourning Dove	169	72	18	440	140	192	20	88	75	378	85	123	181	405
Monk Parakeet														
Screech Owl			10		3	2	7	26	1	4	3		2	37
Great Horned Owl			7	12	3	1	2	2	4	1	4		1	4
Barred Owl			2	1							4	2		1
Long-eared Owl					1		1			1				1
Short-eared Owl				3		X	5							11
Saw-whet Owl						1		1	1		1			1
Owl, species							2				3			2

X - seen in count period, but not on count day

Marion	McHenry	McLean	Mercer -- West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria -- Chillicothe	Randolph	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Will	Will & Cook	Will & Grundy	Wisconsin -- Lake Geneva	TOTALS -- 1973
													1							1
													X						1	2
								1	3				5		1	3			5	23
															11	1				16
																1				10
							4									1				1
						3	13	300	20	3		1			42000	3		823	17	48658
1 42	2847		1				200				8				3	1				3832
	641	44		2	1	123	232	60	8	370	1	140	450		319	643	56	1491	167	17571
	2					1	44			3		3	100		126	90	110	12		1026
										5					1	65				72
															8	7		28	1	66
																7				12
								4					2			6			1	X
			3		3	1	1				2				104				1	34
							2			X					3	2				119
										1										58
							2			X										2
										X			2			1			1	16
																1			9	56
	X						9	2		16	5									30
	2		1		5		32			17	20	25	60		4	3		3		101
	X						1	1					3			1				1469
																				2646
																			2	34
																			1	187
																				7
								1								6			2	6
										1			14						2	10
	X						5			49	12	35	40		14	6		36	15	22
				X												2		9	2	779
																				23
																				19
																				183
																				17
			1							2	1						1	3		23
	1	1	1													1				10
	1.					1	1			2	1	1								18
16 .1	31	19	13	15	7	13	18	4	9	30	1									

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

COUNTIES

	Adams	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook -- Calumet City	Cook-Chicago Urban	Cook-Chicago North Shore	Cook, DuPage Kane	DuPage	Fulton & Mason	Jersey & Calhoun	Kane -- Fox Valley	Kane --
Belted Kingfisher	1	2	2	3			1	2	3	12	4		1	
Common Flicker	8	14	2	9	26		X	4		1	12	163	3	
Pileated Woodpecker					X						1	17		
Red-bellied Woodpecker	29	22	20	62	57		2	9	6	12	57	181	8	
Red-headed Woodpecker	25	1	3	3	202			2	5		28	384		
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	2	1	6	1				1	3	1	8		
Hairy Woodpecker	5	19	13	7	5	5	12	70	12	18	15	18	7	
Downy Woodpecker	44	69	50	85	47	19	62	160	65	86	67	168	44	
Eastern Phoebe														
Horned Lark	248	19	81	400	51	24		12	1	191	193	55	206	4
Tree Swallow														
Blue Jay	105	33	132	59	223	59	12	14	17	7	152	248	22	
Black-billed Magpie									1					
Common Crow	71	121	1721	103	41	45	18	696	809	460	645	760	1279	5
Fish Crow	2													
Black-capped Chickadee	91	79	129	34		10	44	500	136	290	74	309	42	1
Carolina Chickadee					59									
Tufted Titmouse	68	48	42	41	61	25		12	1	16	51	280	3	
White-breasted Nuthatch	33	33	18	10	13	1	14	47	17	14	26	78	19	
Red-breasted Nuthatch		1	3	1		2	X	6	4	4	2	2	2	
Brown Creeper	1	2	7	16	1	1	11	36	16	38	38	17	-3	
Winter Wren		1	1	6				2	1	1	1	2		
Carolina Wren	9	2		27	11			2		1	4	82	1	
Mockingbird	3			9	20						1	16		
Brown Thrasher				2					2	1	1	1	1	
American Robin	2		1	4	9		3	16	X	5	2	49	1	
Hermit Thrush				1		1		X			X	1		
Swainson's Thrush			1											
Eastern Bluebird	13				7							56		
Golden-crowned Kinglet	2		21	13	15	X	41	206	5	62	27	16		
Ruby-crowned Kinglet				3	X				3	6		1		
Cedar Waxwing	16	1	81	1		24		11	4		23	22	14	
Northern Shrike								X		2				
Loggerhead Shrike					1			1			1	4		
Starling	736	615	926	1600	2063	5007	21000	11275	533	1416	6000	1045	664	100
Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler					1	X	6	2		5	1	1		
House Sparrow	963	1756	2666	930	2248	231	255000	4600	793	676	2000	1864	436	23
European Tree Sparrow												63		
Eastern Meadowlark	28		2		60			7		2	13	90		
Western Meadowlark			1											
Yellow-headed Blackbird														
Red-winged Blackbird		17	4	6		13	1	28	12	13	75	138		
Rusty Blackbird				1	X	2					30	1		
Brewer's Blackbird														
Common Grackle	7	16		250	X	29	1	13	14	22	22	3	8	
Brown-headed Cowbird		8		50	X	203		22	2		83	4	3	
Cardinal	306	81	219	145	249	34	55	230	123	103	129	403	63	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak				1										
Evening Grosbeak					X			X					X	
Purple Finch	5	8	8	8	17			27	30	89	16	10	21	
House Finch								1						
Common Redpoll						3		7		6			X	
Pine Siskin	30	46	6			35	X	61	20	101	10		7	
American Goldfinch	30	20	269	69	87	65	35	307	83	137	189	281	37	1
Red Crossbill				7									4	
White-winged Crossbill														
Rufous-sided Towhee			1		4			1	2	1	1	1		
Savannah Sparrow									1					
LeConte's Sparrow												1		
Vesper Sparrow											2			
Dark-eyed (Slate-col.) Junco	622	456	548	700	659	672	177	606	970	1167	963	1785	229	
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco						2			1	1				
Tree Sparrow	118	233	624	335	266	57	42	305	372	1205	1049	1407	85	4
Clay-colored Sparrow														
Chipping Sparrow														
Field Sparrow	32		8		28			1	1	2	6	61		
Harris' Sparrow												1		
White-crowned Sparrow	8	10		7	9	2				1	1	34	1	
White-throated Sparrow	7		2	2	1	4	5	3	1	2	1	84	2	
Fox Sparrow				4				2		4	1			
Lincoln's Sparrow														
Swamp Sparrow		23	4	44	11	2		4	16	52	4	429		
Song Sparrow	52	69	41	200	84	33	5	23	89	97	49	320	10	
Lapland Longspur				8							X			
Snow Bunting			150	2		1					58		195	
TOTAL FOR SPECIES	44	42	61	61	46	57	47	73	57	68	86	73	46	
TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUALS	4130	3961	8948	6080	7051	11076	284287	23258	6400	8695	20000	15913	4472	17

X - seen in count period, but not on count day

LaSalle	Marion	McHenry	McLean	Mercer - - West	Ogle	Ogle & Lee	Peoria	Peoria - - Chillicothe	Randolph	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Will	Will & Cook	Will & Grundy	Wisconsin - - Lake Geneva	TOTALS - - 1973	
1		2			2	3			2	X	6	1	4	1		8	4				2	73
9	28	2	13	9	1	3	9	21	7	35	22	13	4	17	12	89	2	8	14	2	574	
14	20	14	15	28	22	5	17	78	14	24	32	49	25	38	12	77	9	16	6	12	1016	
1	29	3	5	11	2	2	4	5	19	2			6	5	6	68	2	11	2	22	865	
X		X		1			X		X	2			2	12		14	1	1			60	
5	1	15	6	7	26	3	5	11	2	5	16	11	8	6	8	13	9	14	1	16	424	
63	46	46	44	66	46	39	65	160	6	12	81	48	65	82	23	94	93	60	28	64	2290	
	1																					
231	200	201	447	64	95	125	280	166		32	36	116	254	56	24	249	123	206	193	87	5164	
	X																				X	
4	145	51	69	79	90	43	58	67	32	173	108	25	103	77	88	122	26	69	3	30	2570	
																					1	
120	31	483	86	424	1764	233	146	251	8	19	291	26	476	123	61	24	212	293	126	68	12653	
																					2	
113		107	49	84	95	22	96	189	7		226	76	81	93	15		245	118	14	62	3595	
	64								22	44					33	104					326	
84	49		46	17	39	4	74	131	27	30	94	26	18	54	25	93	7	37	1		1521	
65	2	25	14	30	53	9	16	89	8	4	78	12	28	16		37	8	36		28	917	
		2			12	1					8	1	2					4		1	59	
X	1	6	4	6	5	7	1	5	1		9	12	5	9		9	28	3	10	3	342	
2									1		2	2		1		2	1	1			28	
4	10		7	1	X		14	15	6	13	4	1		43	9	47	6	5	2		326	
	26		4				3	9	18	22		1		5	7	27		1			172	
			2				1		1	2	1			3	1	2				1	23	
	13	9	8	1	X		1	5	22	30	13		2	4	2	17	2	7		6	237	
							1				X				1	8					13	
		1	X						6						2		40				1	
	1	8	8	1	13	1		9	2	17	24	2	2	12		31	10	10		1	131	
				2		2					1			2		3					601	
		7			9	6	X	1		8	23	9								11	23	
				</																		

Marion County, CENTRALIA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Raccoon School on Route 161. Open farmland 80%, woods 15%, water 5%.) **Dec. 23:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast; temp. 32 to 37 deg. F; wind WNW, 2 to 8 m.p.h. Ten observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 88 (23 on foot, 65 by car); total party-miles, 186 (23 on foot, 153 by car). The **Eastern Phoebe** flew across a marshy spot, landing on a small bush with the characteristic pumping of the tail.—**Winifred Jones** (compiler), 331 W. Boone, Salem, Ill. 62881. **KASKASKIA CHAPTER, IAS.**



McHenry County, WOODSTOCK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered ¼ mile west of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles east of Woodstock; roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20%, water 5%.) **Dec. 29:** 5:45 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 2.5 to 5 inches snow cover; water 90% frozen; temp. 8 to 25 deg. F; wind NW, 25 m.p.h.; overcast in a.m.; clear in p.m.; no precipitation. Thirty observers in 7 parties plus 5 at feeders. Total party-hours, 57.75 (11.295 on foot, 46.455 by car); total party-miles 418.18 (15.38 on foot, 402.8 by car.) The 4 **Chukars** were seen at a feeder next to a game farm. The **Oldsquaw** was on a partially frozen lake and was seen at 1:30 and again at 3:30. It was near ice and later in the middle of open water. The **Tree Swallows** were perched on posts in the water and flying close to the water. Seen during count period but not on count day: **Lesser Scaup, Oldsquaw, Common Merganser, Gray Partridge, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Tree Swallow, Eastern Bluebird.**—**Steve Peck** (compiler), 730 Broadway, Crystal Lake, Ill. 60014.—**McHENRY COUNTY CHAPTER IAS.**



McLean County, BLOOMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on the Administration Building of East Bay Camp on Lake Bloomington, McLean County. Wooded area 30%, cultivated land 50%, shrub land and pasture 10%, shoreline 10%.) **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast in a.m.; intermittent light snow; overcast in p.m. with moderate snow. Temp. 14 to 18 deg. F; wind calm to N, 10 m.p.h.; snow cover 3 to 12 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop poor. Sixteen observers in 6 parties, plus 2 at feeders. Total party-hours, 36 (20 on foot, 16 by car); total party-miles, 198 (18 by foot, 180 by car). The **Goshawk** was seen in good light at about 25 yards by 4 observers, and all field marks were seen clearly. The high number of **569 Ring-necked Pheasants** was thought to be due to heavy snow and fall plowing forcing the birds out into the open in search of food. The **Field Sparrow** was seen to 10 yards.—**Dale Birkenholz** (compiler), 805 Karin Drive, Normal, Ill. 61761.—**CARDINAL AUDUBON CLUB.**



Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 4 miles east of New Boston.) **Dec. 22:** Mostly clear; 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.; temp. 4 to 30 deg. F; wind SSW, 5 to 10 m.p.h. Snow cover 3 to 5 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop good. Five observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 22 (8 on foot, 14 by car); total party-miles, 222 (11 on foot, 211 by car). Of the 21 **Bald Eagles** reported, 18 were adults and 3 immatures.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



Ogle County, OREGON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 1 mile east and 1 mile south of the White Pines State Park, including the park, Lowell Park, Taft Field Campus, Sinnissippi Farms, Camp Ross, White Rock, and the Rock River Valley between Oregon and Dixon. Woods

and bottomlands 60%, fields and roadsides 30%, farmyards and residential areas 10%.) **Dec. 30:** 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Temp. 5 to 12 deg. F; cloudy, no wind; floating ice on Rock River; streams partly frozen; 6 inches snow cover. Total party-hours, 36 (10 on foot, 26 by car); total party-miles, 254 (11 on foot, 243 by car). Eighteen observers in 9 parties. The **Vesper Sparrow** was feeding in the grass at the side of a black-top road where the snow was cleared. Seen during count period but not on count day: **Red-breasted Merganser**, 2 **Short-eared Owls**, **Carolina Wren**, **American Robin**, **Northern Shrike**, **Vesper Sparrow**, **White-throated Sparrow**, **Red Crossbill**.—Mrs. **Harry A. Shaw** (compiler), 1304 4th Ave., Sterling, Ill. 61081.—THE WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB members and friends.



Ogle and Lee Counties, ROCHELLE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2½ miles west of Flagg Center at the junction of Flagg, Pine Rock, and Lafayette Townships. Road-sides 50½, farm fields 21%, woodlands 14%, stream banks 10%, towns 2% feeders 3%.) **Dec. 30:** 6:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Temp. 0 to 14 deg. F; 3 to 6 inches snow cover except in occasional deeper drifts; ponds iced over but most streams open and flowing freely. Wind NNW, 3 to 10 m.p.h.; sky clear till 8 a.m., then becoming hazy and overcast remainder of the day. Nineteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 39 (15 hr. 20 min. on foot, 21 hr. 55 min. by car, 1 hr. 45 min. at feeders). Total party-miles, 316½ (27½ on foot, 289 by car). A **Barred Owl** was seen during count period but not on count day. —**Norris Groves** (compiler), 1033 N. 3rd., Rochelle, Ill. 61068.—KYTE CREEK CHAPTER IAS.

MEMORIAL FUNDS OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON

A suitable memorial for a relative or a dear friend could be a donation to one of Illinois Audubon Society's permanent funds:

SANCTUARY FUND — This fund is the best assurance that we can fulfill our aim of preserving natural habitat for all native flora and fauna. This can also be aided by property gifts of parcels of land.

BOOK FUND — The book fund is used to finance the publications of fairly extensive manuscripts. The current book being produced deals with where to find birds in Illinois.

EDUCATION FUND — This fund is used to further the many facets of the society's educational ventures. This can include films or slides to be loaned out for educational use, free reprints and leaflets.

ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT FUND — The endowment investment fund is a reservoir for insuring the continued existence of the society. The interest from the investments is used in the general fund but never the principal. Securities and trusts would automatically become a part of this fund.

What better way could you find to honor those among us who have passed on? Help the aims of our Society through a Memorial Donation.

Peoria County, PEORIA. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Bradley Park on Main St., Peoria, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiller Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Gleen Oak Park, Grandview, Fondulac Area and Forest Park Wildlife Refuge. Woods 18%, cultivated fields 31%, stream-sides 8%, towns 28%, parks 9%, river 6%.) **Dec. 22:** 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear in a.m., mostly clear in p.m. Temp. 7 to 23 deg. F.; wind SSE, 10-11 m.p.h. Snow cover 9 to 13 inches. Water frozen. Wild food crop fair. Nineteen observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours, 68 (24 on foot, 44 by car); total party-miles, 422 (22 on foot, 400 by car). Seen during count week but not on count day: **Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Cedar Waxwing, Purple Finch, Pine Siskin, Rufous-sided Towhee, White-throated Sparrow, Lapland Longspur.**—**Virginia Humphreys** (compiler), 1329 E. Hillcrest Place, Peoria, Ill. 61603.

Peoria and other counties, CHILLICOTHE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at southern city limits on Routh 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, and Sante Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club; towns 5%, river and back water 10%, river bottoms 15%, fields and pastures 30%, wooded hills 40%.) **Dec. 30.** Thirty-two observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours, 86 (38 on foot, 48 by car); total party-miles, 422½ (38 on foot, 384½ by car). There have been only 8 **Bald Eagles** regularly seen at the roosting area this year, in contrast to a high of 22 last year. On the count day, 3 adult and 1 immature eagles were reported. Seen during count period but not on count day: **Short-eared Owl, Barred Owl, Robin.**—**Richard Collins** (compiler), RFD 1, Lacon, Ill. 61540.

Randolph County, SPARTA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 6 miles west and 2 miles south of Sparta, including Baldwin Lake,

WE-HAVE-MET-THE-ENEMY, AND HE-IS-US DEPARTMENT

The following letter appeared in the Chicago Tribune's Voice of the People section in February, and is reprinted in its entirety:

MUNSTER, Ind. — Excessive expenditures for environmental protection may well be one of the major causes for the current severe inflationary trend. Beyond racing inflation, it is possible to foresee recession. A serious economic depression is even conceivable. Certainly, under the throes of depression, public concern for the aesthetic beauty of our land, its wet prairies, rolling hills, grasslands, its bountiful flora and fauna will quickly diminish.

We are all lovers of nature. We are all in favor of saving our air, our land, and our rivers and lakes; we are all opposed to waste and pollution and consumer exploitation. But, at the same time, we are all in favor of economic prosperity and this, we say, finally is the name of the game! For, when our bellies are empty, none of us will care too much about green grass or clear blue lakes or hills and billowy skies.
—R.J.S.

Randolph County Conservation Area, Baldwin, Krotz Nature Preserve, and Sparta. Lake 39%, urban 15%, roadsides 45%, feeder 1%.) **Dec. 15;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Temp. 31 to 36 deg. F. Wind NNW, 0 to 12 m.p.h. One to 2 inches of melting snow on ground, no ice on any of the lakes. Eleven observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours, 26 (13 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 162 (12 on foot, 150 by car).—**Bob Herndon** (compiler), 708 E. Harrison, Sparta, Ill. 62286.—FORT CHARTRES CHAPTER, IAS.

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Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bird Haven, 2 miles NE of Olney; deciduous forest 10%, open farmland 90%.) **Dec. 26;** 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Temp. 34 to 35 deg. F; overcast, heavy rain; wind S, 10 to 25 m.p.h.; ice on smaller ponds and lakes. Eighteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours, 134½ (8 on foot, 126½ by car); total party-miles, 351½ (11½ on foot, 340 by car). The **Chipping Sparrow**, a breeding bird in the area, had the rusty cap, white eye stripe, wingbars, and no breast spot. Seen during count week, but not on count day: Long-eared Owl, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Rufous-sided Towhee, Belted Kingfisher.—**Wayne Taylor** (compiler), RFD 2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

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Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on former toll house at Memorial Bridge (I-74), as in previous years.) **Dec. 16;** 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. Clear in a.m.; mostly clear in p.m. Temp. 9 to 19 deg. F. Wind N, 3 to 10 m.p.h. Snow cover 3 to 5 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop good. Twenty-six observers in 10 parties, plus 9 at feeders. Total party-hours, 102 (28 on foot, 47 by car, 27 misc.); total party-miles, 641 (35 on foot, 606 by car). The **Monk Parakeet** was seen at a feeder that it had frequented since Dec. 1. It was still there Jan. 18. Seen during count week but not on count day: Redhead, Canvasback.—During count period: Hermit Thrush, **Yellow-headed Blackbird**. **Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan, Davenport, Iowa 52803.—TRI-CITY BIRD CLUB.

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Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Lock and Dam 16 on the Mississippi River.) **Dec. 15;** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast with light snow in a.m.; mostly cloudy with intermittent snow in p.m. Temp. 23 to 27 deg. F; wind N, 5 to 15 m.p.h. Snow cover 4 to 6 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop excellent. Eight observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours, 28 (6 on foot, 22 by car); total party-miles, 287 (10 on foot, 277 by car). One immature **Golden Eagle** was reported along with the expected Bald Eagles (10 adults, 4 immatures).—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler) 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.

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Rock Island and Whiteside Counties, ALBANY-CORDOVA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Follets.) **Dec. 23;** 5:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Partly cloudy in a.m.; overcast in p.m. Temp. 9 to 28 deg. F; wind E, 3 to 15 m.p.h. Snow cover 3 to 6 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop good. Five observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 35 (7 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 438 (8 on foot, 430 by car). A total of **88 Bald Eagles** (54 adults, 34 immatures) was reported.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.

Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, St. John's Sanitarium, and Camp Butler; Oak Ridge, Rose Lawn, and Oak Hill Cemeteries; Oak Crest Country Club; Washington and Carpenters' Parks; Winch's Lane, Chatham Flats, Sangamon River. Water 5%, river bottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, pasture 20%, cropland 40%, city parks 15%.) **Dec. 16:** 6:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Partly cloudy in a.m.; mostly cloudy in p.m. Temp. 12 to 24 deg. F; wind NNW, 5 to 18 m.p.h. Snow cover 1 to 2 inches. Water partly open. Twelve observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 47 (34 on foot, 13 by car); total party-miles, 216 (29 on foot, 187 by car). Seen during count week but not on count day: **Eared Grebe**, Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler.—**Robert Mulvey** (compiler), 56 W. Hazel Dell, Springfield, Ill. 62707—SPRINGFIELD AUDUBON SOCIETY.



St. Clair County, CASEYVILLE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Caseyville.) **Dec. 30:** 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. Temp. 18 to 25 deg. F.; wind 5 to 10 m.p.h. Cloudy in a.m.; snow in p.m. Total party miles, 219 (20 on foot, 199 by car). Thirteen observers. There are an estimated 1,299,000 blackbirds within this area, at State Route 111 and I-55 and 70; about 20% are Starlings, 35% Common Grackles, 44% Red-wing Blackbirds, and 1% Cowbirds and Rusty Blackbirds. This blackbird count was taken on Jan. 2, 1974, between 4 and 5 p.m.—**Lucas Wrischnik** (compiler), 2 Briarcliffe Dr., Collinsville, Ill. 62234.—SOUTHWEST CHAPTER IAS.



Union County, WARE—LA RUE—PINE HILLS. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 1½ miles NNW of Ware along Ill. State Route 3, including Union County State Wildlife Refuge, Union County State Forest, and the LaRue Ecological Area of Pine Hills.) **Dec. 30:** 5:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Overcast in a.m. and p.m. Wind NNE, 0 to 10 m.p.h. Water partly open. Temp. not given. Nineteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours, 57 (29 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles, 227 (30 on foot; 197 by car). There were 3 immature **Golden Eagles** as well as 31 **Bald Eagles** (14 adult, 17 immature).—**Vernon Kleen** (compiler), Ill. Department of Conservation, 605 State Office Building, Springfield, Ill. 62706.—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS CHAPTER IAS.



Will County, JOLIET. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Larkin Avenue interchange of Interstate 80.) **Dec. 15:** 4:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Light snow fell all day, accumulating to 1 inch. Temp. 26 to 29 deg. F. Wind NE, 2 to 10 m.p.h. Water partly open. Thirty-one observers in 12 parties. Total party hours, 78 (57 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles, 246 (55 on foot, 191 by car). The **Black-crowned Night Heron**, **American Bittern**, **American Woodcock**, and a large variety of ducks were still in the area, probably due to open water still present—**Bonnie and Jerry Olson** (co-compilers), 1091 Kinmouth Drive, Joliet, Ill. 60433.—WILL COUNTY CHAPTER IAS.



Will and Cook Counties, PARK FOREST SOUTH. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Governor's State University in Park Forest South, including Sauk Lake, Pine Lake, Plum Grove, Raccoon Grove, Schubert and Thorn Creek Woods. Cultivated fields 40%, woodland 31%, uncultivated fields 17%, residential 10%, parks 1%, streams

1%.) **Dec. 30;** 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Overcast all day. Temp. 10 to 20 deg. F. Wind WNW, 2 to 5 m.p.h. Snow cover 2 to 6 inches. Thirty-nine observers in 13 parties, plus 7 at feeders. Total party-hours, 91 (57 on foot, 34 by car); total party-miles, 414 (75 on foot, 339 by car). The **Goshawk** was seen by 2 different parties, one in the a.m. and one in the p.m., in the same general area, and again on Jan. 2. The **Mockingbird** had been in the same area last winter and had been seen regularly this year in multiflora rose hedges and a near-by open field. The **Oregon Junco** has been a regular visitor at an area feeder.—**Aura Duke** (compiler), 35 Braeburn, Park Forest 60466.—**THORN CREEK AUDUBON SOCIETY.**

Will and Grundy Counties, MORRIS—WILMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill, SW along Illinois and Michigan Canal, Illinois River to Morris, then on NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River, then to Wilmington and fields covering south part of circle. Farm woodlots 15%, river edge 60%, plowed fields 20%, cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 29;** 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. **Clear,** temp. 29 to 32 deg. F. Wind NW, 5 to 10 m.p.h.; 6 inches snow on ground, rivers open. Nine observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours, 31 (8½ on foot, 22½ by car); total party-miles, 290 (12 on foot, 278 by car).—**Karl E. Bartel** (compiler), 2528 W. Collins St., Blue Island, Ill. 60406.

Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Williams Bay, Walworth County, Wisconsin, including area all around Lake Geneva and surrounding country-side into Illinois.) **Dec. 30;** 4:30 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. **Clear** in a.m.; overcast in p.m.; temp. 2 to 5 deg. F. Eleven observers.—**Clarence Palmquist** (compiler), 834 Windsor Rd., Glenview, Ill. 60025.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Forest Glen County Preserve, WESTVILLE. (Report submitted too late for inclusion in census table.) No description of area or weather given. **Dec. 29.** Thirty observers in 8 parties plus 2 at feeders; 57 party-hours (38 on foot, 14 by car, 5 by canoe); 145 party-miles (20 on foot, 105 by car, 20 by canoe). Species—Canada Goose 75, Mallard 1, Turkey Vulture 1, Cooper's Hawk 2, Red-tailed Hawk 32, Rough-legged Hawk 5, Marsh Hawk 8, Am. Kestrel 23, Bob-white 158, Ring-necked Pheasant 48, Mourning Dove 477, Screech Owl 1, Great Horned Owl 3, Barred Owl 1, Kingfisher 16, Common Flicker 23, Pileated Woodpecker 12, Red-Bellied Woodpecker 61, Red-headed Woodpecker 31, Hairy Woodpecker 14, Downy Woodpecker 86, Horned Lark 382, Bluejay 137, Crow 186, Black-capped Chickadee 159, Tufted Titmouse 144, White-breasted Nuthatch 38, Red-breasted Nuthatch 1, Brown Creeper 11, Winter Wren 5, Carolina Wren 52, Mockingbird 13, Am. Robin 15, Bluebird 24, Golden-crowned Kinglet 13, Ruby-crowned Kinglet 2, Cedar Waxwing 8, Starling 1,601, House Sparrow 694, Eastern Meadowlark 12, Red-winged Blackbird 1, Rusty Blackbird 1, Common Grackle 8, Cowbird 92, Cardinal 387, Purple Finch 4, Am. Goldfinch 175, Rufous-sided Towhee 1, Dark-eyed Junco 595, Tree Sparrow 143, Field Sparrow 2, White-crowned Sparrow 41, White-throated Sparrow 5, Swamp Sparrow 7, and Song Sparrow 120. Total: 55 species, approx. 6,157 individuals.—**Marilyn F. Campbell**, Chief Naturalist, Forest Glen Preserve, R.R.1, Westville, Ill. 61833.—**VERMILION COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.**



FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

(Editor's Note: Due to Mr. Fawks' hospitalization, Field Notes were compiled by Peter C. Petersen with Mr. Fawks' editorial comments.)

SEPTEMBER 1973

Cattle Egret — Sept. 22, last observation at Lake Renwick, Plainfield; peak of 26 occurred earlier. **Mary Ann Grossmann.**

Broad-winged Hawk — September 29, flight of about 200 total at Peoria from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. **Bert Princen**, fide **Virginia Humphreys.**

OCTOBER 1973

White Pelican — Single bird on Mississippi at Cordova, Oct. 27. **Jake Frink.**

Mute Swan — Oct. 28, six in Borrow Pit near Anawan. **Shaws.** (photo in Moline Dispatch.)

Whistling Swan — Oct. 27, three at Spring Lake Refuge, Savanna, early. **Shaws.**

Hawks — Strong flight, Oct. 14, at Peoria seen by **Princen**, fide **Humphreys.** Totals for the day were **Goshawk-1; Sharp-shinned-5; Coopers-80; Red-tailed-100; Broad-winged-1; Osprey-1; Merlin-1.**

Golden Eagle — An immature was seen on Oct. 13 near Lockport by **Alice Heck** and **Alice Lindsley.** They noted the large-size prominent head, light tail with dark terminal band, and flat wings with white areas.

Bobwhite — Late hatched small young seen on Oct. 10 in Tazewell County by **G. Crumley**, fide **Humphreys;** Also Oct. 14 in Woodford County by **Humphreys.** A late hatch occurred at Champaign week of Oct. 8 on farm of **Jim Smith.**

Sandhill Crane — Movement through Lake Bluff area of 11 on Oct. 13 and four flocks totaling 89 on Oct. 14. **Arnold Bock.**

Common Nighthawk — Last sighting at Belvidere by Elaine Burstatte was Oct. 6.

NOVEMBER 1973

Western Grebe — Nov. 5 on Lake Decatur. **C. Turner Nearing.**

Great Blue Heron — Nov. 30, Lake Renwick, Plainfield. **Grossman.**

Old Squaw — Nov. 17, pair at Lock 13. **Shaws.**

Black-bellied Plover — Nov. 17, late, two. **Thomson, Shaws.**

Dunlin — Nov. 12, flock 15, late. **Thomson, Shaws.**

Parasitic Jaeger — One carefully observed Nov. 22 from living room along Mississippi at Campbell's Island, East Moline. **Elton Fawks.**

Ash-throated Flycatcher — The first record of this western bird was first seen at Washington Park, Springfield on Nov. 2 and collected Nov. 9 by **David Bohlen**.

Hermit Thrush — One called out with Screech Owl tape near Spring Valley Church, Whiteside County on Nov. 24. **Peter Petersen**.

DECEMBER 1973

Whistling Swan — One at Swan Lake near Lock 17, Mercer County, seen by **Henry Runge**, an experienced hunter on Dec. 17, fide **Petersen**.

Snowy Owl — Week of Dec. 10, seen by **Earl Anderson** at his farm near Cameron, Warren County; fide **Alice Palmer**.

Northern Shrike — Dec. 29, adult closely observed in Ogle County, north of Lowell Park, Edgewood Road. **Shaws**.

Northern Oriole — Dec. 11 and 12; carefully observed eating cedar berries and bathing, Dixon. **Maurice Reed**.

JANUARY 1974

Mute Swan — Mid-Jan. through mid-Feb., two along Mississippi between Port Byron and Cordova; very tame. **Ernie Sadler**, fide **Petersen**.

Goshawk — Jan. 5, adult, Green River Conservation Area. **Shaws**.

Brown Thrasher — Jan. 24 and occasionally thereafter—one—Goodmiller's feeder north of Mt. Carroll in Jo Davies County (quite northerly record). **Shaws**.

CROSSBILLS IN JANUARY

White-winged Crossbills appeared at White Pines State Park in January with a maximum of five (**Shaws**). A few **White-winged** were seen at Oregon by **Thelma Carpenter** at her feeder on Feb. 1. Several people in the Tri-Cities reported small groups of **White-winged** and some **Red Crossbills** in mid-late January.

WATERFOWL CENSUS-TAKERS ALSO COUNT EAGLES

Some 532 Bald Eagles were sighted along Mississippi and Illinois rivers recently during waterfowl census conducted by Department of Conservation biologists. The count, though incidental to biologists' primary objective, turned up 302 adult and 117 immature along the Mississippi, plus 83 adults and 30 immatures on the Illinois. Numbers of immatures considered encouraging, showing eagles reproducing well. (A more comprehensive, state-wide eagle census was held at mid-February under IAS auspices. This report will appear in the summer issue.)

U.S.F. and W.S. WARNS OF DWINDLING DUCK SPECIES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is warning that canvasback and redhead ducks may be approaching "endangered species" status. In an appeal to industry, the Service's Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife asks for cooperation and diligence in protecting and preserving diving ducks and their habitat on the Mississippi River. Federal and state waterfowl experts estimate the total continental population of canvasbacks to be less than 300,000 birds—fewer than American alligator numbers. (The alligator is on the endangered species list.)

Concentrations of canvasbacks on the "Keokuk Pool," Pool 19 from Hamilton to Gladstone in Hancock and Henderson counties, at times reach 150,000, or half the continental populations, during November or early December. "An inadvertent discharge of toxic substances, or an accidental spill of petroleum products would have an irreversible impact on the population of canvasbacks," says the Bureau. Both federal officials and state biologists in the Conservation Department are extremely concerned about the welfare of these large diving duck concentrations, particularly in view of increasing industrial development and barge traffic associated with the Mississippi River. "A national treasure has become extremely vulnerable," says the Bureau's Jack Hemphill, head of the regional office at Minneapolis.



1973 Nest-Record Card Program Results Announced; More Observers Urged to Participate in '74

During the 1973 nesting season, we renewed the Nest-Record Card Program in Illinois. In this program, we cooperate with the Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, to collect as much information as possible about nesting Illinois birds. The object is to find as many nests of each species as possible and record the habitat, nesting site, and all other pertinent information about each nest—without disturbing the nests.

In many instances, nests may be observed only one time, or young birds may no longer be in their nests (waterfowl and other precocial species) and may only be seen one time—yet nest-record cards can and should be completed for such observations even though complete results of the nests were not obtained.

This program is of great value to our non-game research work, because it yields much information about non-game species which usually goes unrecorded. Therefore, it is requested that all completed nest-record cards (sample shown) be mailed to the Non-Game Program, Illinois Department of Conservation, Springfield 62706. We will make copies of the cards, prepare annual summaries from them, and forward the originals to Cornell University for its nation-wide program.

The first year of this renewed program was quite successful, with 27 contributors submitting 278 nest cards of 65 species. Figure 2 shows the number of cards received from each county and indicates that records came primarily from only four areas of the state. Table 1 shows the number of nests reported for each species; Table 2 indicates the total number of nesting species found in each county; and Table 3 provides a county comparison of the number of nests reported.

Since this was just the renewal of an older program, not everyone was aware of it again. Therefore, many known nests were not reported. Such nests included at least one for the Swainson's Hawk, Purple Gallinule, Piping Plover and Swainson's Warbler. Hopefully, more observers will complete nest-record cards for all nests located and return them to the Non-Game Program at the end of the nesting season. Nest-record cards and instructions are available upon request or at the annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society.

NEST RECORD CARD

NORTH AMERICAN NEST-RECORD CARD PROGRAM

YEAR

Shaded Boxes not to be completed by observer

Species: <u>Robin</u>	1	9	7	3	5				9					14
Observer (two initials, last name) In squares in space opposite → <u>AN OBSERVER</u>	15	17												
Locality (in relation to nearest town) <u>3 miles south of Springfield</u>											Fill in if known			
County <u>Sangamon</u>											Latitude			
State or Province <u>Illinois</u>											Longitude			
HABITAT (circle where appropriate)														
01 Bare ground 02 On ground in vegetation 03 Floating 04 Low vegetation 05 Shrub 06 Palm 07 Deciduous tree branch														
08 Deciduous tree cavity 09 Conifer branch 10 Conifer cavity 11 Nest box 12 Other structure 13 Cliff or bank														
14 Other (specify)														
DOMINANT PLANT(S) IN HABITAT (list one or two)														
<u>Oaks</u> <u>Maples</u>														
NEST SITE (circle where appropriate)														
01 Bare ground 02 On ground in vegetation 03 Floating 04 Low vegetation 05 Shrub 06 Palm 07 Deciduous tree branch														
08 Deciduous tree cavity 09 Conifer branch 10 Conifer cavity 11 Nest box 12 Other structure 13 Cliff or bank														
14 Other (specify)														
PRINCIPAL PLANT OR STRUCTURE														
SUPPORTING NEST <u>Crotch of Oak Tree</u>														
Height of Eggs Above Ground or Water in Feet (feet and tenths if under five feet)														
Feet <u>0</u> <u>16</u> Tenths <u>76</u>														
If parasited by Cowbird check here <input type="checkbox"/> If same pair had other nestings this year, indicate which this is (1, 2, 3) (use separate card for each nesting)														
rev. 5-4-71 PLEASE COMPLETE BOTH SIDES OF THE CARD														

Front Side

(Example Only)

Reverse Side

No. Col. 1-12 (Col. 2-14, side 1)	13	If used for colonial nesting check here <input type="checkbox"/> and see instructions											
DATE	Eggs	Young	Edit	Build- ing	Adult On	COMMENTS							
Month Day						Stage of building, if eggs warm, age of young, if banded, etc.							
4 16				✓									
4 21	1												
4 24	4				✓								
5 2	4				✓								
5 8		4				Adults feeding the young							
5 10		3				one young dead							
5 15		0				young had all fledged							
01 Unknown because not revisited													
02 Young seen leaving nest													
03 Parent(s) excited near nest													
04 Parent(s) with young near nest													
05 Nest empty, intact													
06 Nest empty, damaged													
OUTCOME INCLUDING CASES WHERE OUTCOME UNKNOWN (circle where appropriate)													
07 Nest deserted													
08 Failure due to weather													
09 Failure due to predation													
10 Failure due to invertebrate parasites													
11 Failure due to cowbirds													
12 Failure due to competition with other species													
13 Failure due to human activities													
14 Failure due to pesticides (give details separately)													
15 Other (describe above)													
76 77													

Please complete both sides and return at end of season to your Regional Center or to Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14850. We thank you for contributing your time and efforts to this program.

78 79 80
2

Of course, no program can be successful without continued help and support from the observers. We are extremely grateful to all contributors whose names appear at the end of this report.

—Vernon M. Kleen
Division of Wildlife Resources
Department of Conservation
Springfield 62706

TABLE 1

Number of Nests for Each Species

Pied-billed Grebe	4	Downy Woodpecker	1	Loggerhead Shrike	12.
Least Bittern	3	Eastern Phoebe	8	Starling	1
Canada Goose	1	Acadian Flycatcher	1	Red-eyed Vireo	1
Mallard	6	Willow Flycatcher	2	Warbling Vireo	3
Blue-winged Teal	1	Eastern Wood Pewee	1	Cerulean Warbler	1
Northern Shoveler	3	Horned Lark	1	Pine Warbler	1
Wood Duck	3	Tree Swallow	28	Yellowthroat	1
Black Vulture	1	Rough-winged Swallow	1	American Redstart	1
Red-tailed Hawk	1	Barn Swallow	2	House Sparrow	5
Broad-winged Hawk	1	Purple Martin	1	Eastern Meadowlark	1
Bobwhite	1	Blue Jay	2	Red-winged Blackbird	9
Sora	1	Black-capped Chickadee	2	Baltimore Oriole	1
Common Gallinule	1	House Wren	10	Common Grackle	16
American Coot	52	Bewick's Wren	2	Brown-headed Cowbird	2
Killdeer	3	Carolina Wren	3	Cardinal	12
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	1	Mockingbird	2	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Barn Owl	2	Catbird	4	Blue Grosbeak	1
Great Horned Owl	4	Brown Thrasher	3	Indigo Bunting	2
Whip-poor-will	2	Robin	20	Rufous-sided Towhee	1
Common Flicker	1	Wood Thrush	1	Chipping Sparrow	2
Red-headed Woodpecker	1	Eastern Bluebird	7	Song Sparrow	2
Mourning Dove	5	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	2	Total Nests =	278

TABLE 2

Number Species Reported
per County

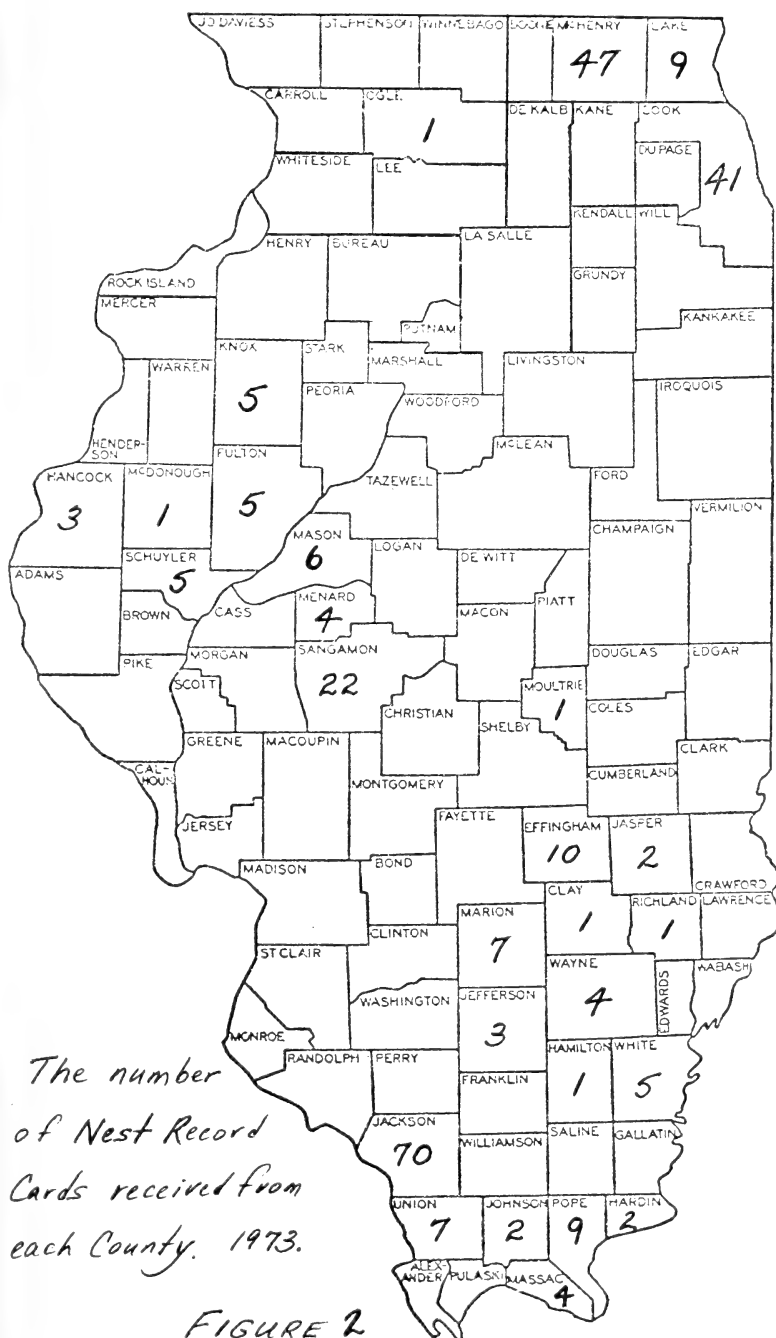
Clay	1	Massac	2
Cook	7	McDonough	1
Effingham	3	McHenry	25
Fulton	3	Menard	3
Hamilton	1	Moultrie	1
Hancock	2	Ogle	1
Hardin	1	Pope	3
Jackson	11	Richland	1
Jasper	1	Sangamon	15
Jefferson	2	Schuyler	4
Johnson	2	Union	7
Knox	4	Wayne	3
Lake	5	White	2

TABLE 3

Number Nest Record Cards Reported
per County

50 - + Jackson
40 - 49 McHenry, Cook
30 - 39
20 - 29 Sangamon
10 - 19 Effingham
1 - 9 Lake, Pope, Marion, Union, Mason, Fulton, Knox, Schuyler, White, Massac, Menard, Wayne, Hancock, Jefferson, Hardin, Jasper, Johnson, Clay, Hamilton, McDonough, Moultrie, Ogle, Richland.

Contributors (Number of Nest Record Cards Submitted): H.D. Bohlen (31), A.L. Carroll (9), P. Dring (28), D. Fiske (8), W. Garretson (1), J. Garton (1), S. Greer (5), D. Hayward (52), E. Hamilton (1), E. Klaas (41), V.M. Kleen (46), A. Krauser (1), C.L. Livermore (1), J. Lockart (1), F. Mecum (1), S. Myers (2), P. Olsson (1), A. Palmer (3), S.A. Peck (1), V. Perry (7), J. Rathmann (6), D. Teare (1), T. Thurow (19), G. Tichacek (2), P. Walsh (2), R. Woodin (2), J. Zawadowski (5); Total, 278.



Cornell Biologist Offers Fresh Evidence In Debate Over DDT vs. Birds of Prey

RECENT FINDINGS by a Cornell University researcher may put an end to a longstanding argument over certain harmful effects of DDT—a persistent insecticide which has been officially banned in the United States.

David B. Peakall, senior research associate in the Section of Ecology and Systematics in Cornell's Division of Biological Sciences, said that although DDT has been blamed by many authorities for the demise of the Peregrine falcon, the issue remains hotly debated in public and private.

DURING THE 1960s naturalists noted that populations of Peregrines had decreased drastically in Europe and North America. In 1967 Derek Ratcliffe of the Nature Conservancy in England discovered a basic cause of this demise: the Peregrine eggshells had become so thin that they often broke before the young could hatch. Looking at museum specimens of collected eggs, scientists could track these thinner shells all the way back to 1947, when DDT was introduced.

"Opponents of the pesticide were sure that the chemical was to blame," Peakall said, "since the birds of prey feed on the animals and birds who eat the insects which have been contaminated with it.

Proponents, however, said that the eggshell thinning phenomenon followed the introduction of DDT too closely to be caused by it.

THE LACK OF definitive evidence kept the argument going, Peakall said. Recently, Peakall devised a method for extracting from the membrane of the eggshell one of the metabolites of DDT—a form the chemical takes after it has been partially broken down by the mother's body.

Since the technique does not destroy the delicate shells, Peakall was able to borrow some Peregrine eggshells gathered in the late 1940s from the Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology. Testing these eggs, Peakall found that the DDT metabolite was present in sufficient amounts to have caused the thinning of the shells.

"BEING AT THE TOP of their food chain," Peakall explained, "predatory birds ingest the greatest doses of insecticides. Since the initial introduction of DDT was in relatively small quantities, some scientists felt that too many coincidences would have had to occur for DDT to be responsible for the thinning of the shells. This new evidence should change that idea."

Peakall's work is supported by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, one of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), a part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

ALTHOUGH AN ARGUMENT may have been settled and the pesticide banned, Peakall's work continues in order to discover the mechanism that causes the thinning, the dose required and the nature of the enzyme changes in the oviduct of the mother bird. Peakall is using Kestrels, another predatory bird, as the test subjects in this study.

Another aspect of his research is an adjunct to the Peregrine breeding program at Cornell under Tom J. Cade, professor of zoology and research

affiliate at the Laboratory of Ornithology. Peregrine falcons are being bred at Cornell for eventual release in the eastern United States, where they now have ceased to breed in the wild.

"WE ARE INTERESTED in monitoring the rate of falloff of DDT in the environment," Peakall said. "When Cade is ready to release his birds, we want to be sure they won't pick up any dirty prey."

Despite the ban in the United States, birds can pick up DDT in Central and South America during their yearly migrations.

In yet another phase of his study, Peakall is trying to determine the effects of other organochlorines, as well as other environment pollutants, on avian reproduction. He has already determined that PCB's (polychlorinated biphenyls) cause embryonic deaths in the second generation of some experimental birds.

'FRIENDS OF BIG PINE CREEK' SCHEDULE FIRST ANNUAL BIRD WALK IN MID-MAY

Two organizations in Indiana and in Illinois—both dedicated to preventing Big Pine Creek in west central Indiana from becoming another Corps of Engineers dam project—are inviting IAS members and friends to the First Annual Big Pine Creek Bird Walk, to be held in Warren County, Indiana, May 18 and 19.

The event on both days will be divided into two simultaneous sections. One group will walk the trails associated with Fall Creek Gorge, a magnificent and geologically unusual area recently purchased by The Nature Conservancy, and now set aside as a nature preserve. The other group, all those either bringing canoes or renting them there, will take advantage of the unique opportunity for bird-watching which canoeing Big Pine Creek affords. Birds of Special interest which have been recorded along Big Pine Creek in recent years include the Wood Duck, Turkey Vulture, Kingfisher, Rough-winged Swallow, Carolina Chickadee, Parula Warbler and Louisiana Waterthrush.

On the evening of May 18, a representative of the National Audubon Society will be on hand to place the struggle to save Big Pine Creek in the perspective of the national conservation picture. Both lodging and camping facilities are available in the area.

Big Pine Creek is a 30-mile free flowing tributary of the Wabash River (about two hours from Chicago). It is threatened by a proposed 100-foot Corps dam, pegged at about \$30 million.

The two sponsoring groups, the Committee on Big Pine Creek in Attica, Indiana and the Friends of Big Pine Creek (P.O. Box 2431, Sta. A., Champaign, Illinois 61830), were formed to fight the decision.

Full details on the mid-May bird-walk can be secured from Meredith Schroeer, Route 1, Heyworth, Ill. 61745 (telephone 309-473-3328). She will provide maps and particulars on camping, canoeing, and lodgings.

Guest Editorial

by ERNEST LYONS
Editor, The Stuart (Fla.) News

IN THE TIME when great flocks of robins show up in South Florida, they raid the Brazilian peppers' red berries and the black berries of the cabbage palm trees. Infrequently, in cold moments, flocks of sea gulls go after the palm berries along Indian River Drive.

LONG BEFORE the Audubon Society became a force, or there were federal laws protecting song-birds, the arrival of robins was a festive occasion in the South. Not for birdwatchers, but for robin-eaters. The trick was to get under a tree where robins were roosting and let fly with both barrels of a 12-gauge loaded with fine birdshot. It rained robins enough for several potpies.

ANYONE who did so today would be the subject of a heavy fine and probably prison sentence, not to mention public opprobrium

from all sides. The force of public opinion takes a long time building, but once it has solidified it is probably our strongest law. No one wants to be scorned.

TODAY if you shot a white ibis in Everglades National Park, you would probably have a warden, a ranger and everybody else on your neck. Protecting the "plume birds" was a national Audubon victory, paid for in part with Warden Bradley's life.

BUT EVEN after the birds were protected, at Everglades City in the 1920s, it was common practice to go down to the rookery below Chokasloskee Island and shoot "a dozen or so curlews" on the evening flight to their roosts. The only resemblance of the white ibis to the curlew is a down-drooping bill.

"CERLEW PERLOO" remained a staple dish of the area until it

Public Opinion: great force for conservation

pulled out of the frontier. It's simply white ibis stewed in rice, similar to the pilau or pilaf of Cajun country. The practice continued until public opinion saw a greater value in the artistic flight of the ibis than in an ibis stew.

MOST LAWS protecting wildlife are only as good as the general thinking of residents of an area. Out West, where golden eagles are regarded as birds of prey carrying off young lambs (mostly folk tales) ranchers got away with killing hundreds from helicopters and light planes. Aroused national public opinion resulted in arrests — but mild prosecution and light fines because the residents of the area didn't regard it as any big crime.

IF ANYONE started shooting bald eagles in Florida, where public opinion is strongly on the side of the eagle, the legal roof would cave in on him.

FLORIDA is still lax on enforcement of its commercial fishing laws, largely because the public says: "Look, it's a hard life. They're trying to make a living. Why make them follow all the fine points of net mesh sizes and operation?"

AFTER a judge bends backward a few times or juries throw out the cases, the salt water wardens quit bringing charges. It is the way conservation laws work, based on public opinion.

IN SOME rural county, where deer jack-lighting has been a way of life for generations, few county judges or juries will convict. The same is true of alligator poaching. We apparently get the wildlife conservation that our people want.

WE ARE, at last, a solid force against shooting songbirds for the table, still a common practice in parts of Europe.

BOOK REVIEWS



GRZIMEK'S ANIMAL LIFE ENCYCLOPEDIA; VOL. 9; BIRDS III

**Bernard Grzimek, Editor-in-Chief
Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1973
648 pp, \$29.95**

This is the final volume of the portion of this epic series dealing with birds. We covered the basic pattern of treatment in the review of the first two volumes on birds (AUDUBON BULLETIN No. 166 p. 45-46).

The authors and editors have done an excellent job of providing a large amount of information about a vast number of species. The only error noted was a caption reversal between Purple and Red-legged Honeycreepers. Another very slight criticism is that the style of the many artists contributing the plates varies considerably, and several species, especially the New World warblers and blackbirds, were obviously not painted by artists familiar with the birds in life. These comments are certainly minor and the three volumes are excellent reference books.

Judging the series by the volumes on birds, it is to be highly

recommended. This reviewer again strongly advises public libraries to give serious consideration to purchase of the entire set. Any serious birder could do far worse than investing in the three bird volumes.

—Peter Petersen

THE BIRD OF JOVE: THE STORY OF THE BERKUT GOLDEN EAGLE

**by David Bruce
Ballantine, 1973**

\$2.00 (paperback)

If you are going to read only one book on birds this year, I highly recommend "The Bird of Jove."

Sam Barnes, a naturalist and falconer from Wales, once wrote, "The true falconer must at all times be patient . . . he must realize that he is under an immense obligation to his hawk. Whatever he wants to do, his hawk must be his first consideration, the ruling factor of his life." Once this statement is understood and approved, the non-falconer can better appreciate the falconer's passion for his bird.

And what a bird it is! While the American Bald Eagle is normally 8 to 12 pounds, with a wingspread of 7 to 8 feet, depending upon the sex, the Berkut Eagle can weigh up to 26 pounds, with a wingspan of more than 9 feet, and an ability to reach a speed of 120 miles an hour. Unpredictable, but having great intelligence, stamina, and power, it is a beautiful copper-gold and greatly prized by the men of the Kirghiz Republic, U.S.S.R.

While on a trip to the Near East on a botanical mission, Sam Barnes found "Atalanta" at a camp of mountain tribesmen, who lived much as their forebears did centuries ago. She was suffering from "frounce," a disease of the mouth and tongue, caused by eating a

diseased pigeon. Feeling that Atalanta had but a few weeks more to live, they were willing to make a "gift" of the bird to Barnes. Their leader said, "We do not trade our Berkuts with Westerners." Thus begins the story of the only Berkut Eagle in captivity in the western world.

Everything that follows is pure excitement. The pain and the pleasure, the thrill and the fright of training such a huge bird, were all part of the challenge. He kept the bird on a lawn, where it was visible to spectators and walkers. One day, while exhibiting the bird, Barnes turned his head while Atalanta was preening his hair, and the sharp beak accidentally tore off his left eyelid, but he was fortunate that he did not lose his eyeball.

Not content with merely training a Berkut Eagle, Barnes later trained Shep, a pure-bred Welsh Collie. It was Shep's task to find Atalanta when the bird became lost on several falconry flights. A bond of affection grew between the Eagle and the dog, both jealous of the attention of their master.

I had trouble locating the Kirghiz Republic in my atlas. It is hundreds of miles east of the Caspian Sea, and northeast of the fabled city of Samarkand. In an adventure book of this kind, a couple of maps of U.S.S.R. and Wales would have been in order.

—Raymond Mostek



THE RAND McNALLY ATLAS OF WORLD WILDLIFE

Victor Stevenson, Editor

Julian Huxley, Consulting Editor

Rand McNally, 1973

208 pp. \$25.00

A beautifully-produced, large-format treatment of wildlife, created in consultation with the Zoological Society of London.

The book begins with a general introduction covering paleontology, evolution, zoogeography, and ecology, each capsulized on a double-page spread featuring excellent illustration. Then the various great zoological realms are covered, each beginning with a painting showing a typical community. A relief map, major communities and their populations of characteristic animals are the vehicles used to convey an acquaintanceship with the realm.

The oceans and their islands are also treated in a similar manner. The final sections cover man and his influences on nature, endangered species, and national parks and reserves. The book is completely indexed. One minor error noted is the reversal of the key drawing on page 40 indexing the plate on pages 38-39. The numbers are located correctly.

For those who wish to get a good overall picture of wildlife on this planet, this book is very highly recommended. One cannot expect to use it as a reference to identify particular species for any given community, since that type of detail is beyond any single volume. It is a good source of general background on an area, perhaps to be used as a part of pre-travel study. Public libraries would do well to have at least one copy available. Junior high and high school libraries should also have it, and anyone building a general nature library should also consider it seriously.

—Peter Petersen

Parson to Person

"Spring has now unwrapped the flowers", as one of our hymns says. And once more our grass and prairie resume their annual greening. A word of explanation and interpretation of our outdoor surroundings seems appropriate now. The growth around our church—except for a regrettable portion of grass, planted and maintained out of servile conformity to habit and community standards!—does not consist of weeds, but of natural prairie growth!

It is not an accident, nor (heaven forbid!) an economy measure. We are working toward the development of a small natural prairie. Bill Sproat has been our guide and adviser in this project, and some benefits are already evident, which will increase with patience, some volunteer work, and ecological love.

A muskrat has been sighted at the lower end of our church property. Mourning doves have been seen outside the minister's study window. Birds and small animals are able to breed here, because the prairie (never call them weeds) offers shelter and hospitable environment. This tendency will increase. Remember that weeds are merely plants growing where they are not wanted. Once we change our attitude and response, and make these plants wanted, they cease to be weeds.

Human analogies are straining to be expressed, but not now. I confess to having once wrongly believed that the thistle was an ugly, ugly plant. When I ceased to cut it down in its infancy or youth, it grew tall, flowered, and gave both seed and down for the birds. They use the down in their nests, and the seed gives nourishment. I now love my thistle, except when it bites me, and even then, I know that it would not have done so, had I not wronged it by my intrusion on its space.

That's our landscaping story. We are not poisoning our environment with weedkillers, because we are not hostile to our environment and have not declared war on it. I suggest we take pride in our prairie; boast about it instead of apologizing. If we can make it a status symbol, what an affirmative blow for life and a healthful environment!

The Rev. Russell Bletzer, Deerfield

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The Society was organized seventy-seven years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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illinois audubon bulletin



1974
summer

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

Headquarters Office

1017 BURLINGTON AVE., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. 60515

Telephone: 968-0744

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ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Number 169

Summer 1974



The buck stops here.

FRONT COVER: A Gray-headed Junco, accidental in these parts, was a regular resident in Springfield in February. (Photo by Vernon Kleen.) See the *Field Notes* section (page 18) for the story of the observation and identification.

The President's Message

Frequently I receive phone calls, regarding the identity of a strange bird, from persons trying to contact the "Audubon Society." They seem to feel the Davenport Museum is a logical place to begin their search for locating the "Audubon Society" or someone to answer their questions.

While engaged in these conversations I try to explain that I am president of *Illinois Audubon Society* and this area has no local "Audubon Society" but does have a bird club. It's apparent that the average person has been indoctrinated with the idea the "Audubon Societies" are connected with birds and some such a group exists in every locality. Even the average bird-watcher probably does not know that some local "Audubon Societies" are connected in some way with the *National Audubon Society*; others are not. Likewise in Illinois some local "Audubon Societies" are chapters or affiliates of *Illinois Audubon Society*, while others are not.

All of this admittedly presents a picture of general confusion to birders, conservationists, and the public. To further complicate matters, representatives of *National Audubon* have been actively organizing NAS chapters in areas where *Illinois Audubon Society* has established chapters. It would certainly be more constructive for all of us (*IAS* and *NAS*) to spend our time promoting the conservation movement in *new* territory. A look at the locations of both *IAS* and *NAS* chapters shows many large black spots. We, in the *Illinois Audubon Society*, are concentrating our efforts in these areas.

To promote a more unified conservation front in Illinois, your Board of Directors, in February, decided to look into the possibility of some sort of coalition with *National Audubon*. A committee consisting of Mary Glenn Kirkland (chairperson), Alvalene Barron, and Darlene Fiske was appointed by your president to strive toward some mutually acceptable coalition. Mrs. Kirkland wrote to Charles Callison, Executive Vice-President of *NAS* and a meeting was arranged involving Mr. Callison and *NAS* Regional Representative Myron Swensson at our Mt. Vernon convention.

As a result of this meeting we will determine from a list of Illinois members of *NAS* the percentage that are *Illinois Audubon* members. Mr. Callison also agreed that *National Audubon* will not begin any new chapter organizational work in *IAS* chapter territories during the period of our discussions. A meeting is being planned for June or July to put forth plans which may result in some formal affiliation between the societies.

As president I am most interested in what you as members think about this particular subject. It seems to me that a unified effort would be logical as long as it does not weaken either society. I urge you to write or call me with your viewpoint. This could be a very important milestone in the history of *Illinois Audubon Society*, and, as a member, your voice should be heard.

—Peter C. Petersen,
235 McClellan Blvd.
Davenport, Iowa 52803
319-355-7051

Stream Channelization: Invitation to Ecological Poverty

by GARY C. THOMAS

Illinois Department of Conservation

"A RIVER is more than an amenity—it is a treasure." These words were spoken by Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes years ago. Did he speak to unhearing ears?

A recent survey completed by the Illinois Department of Conservation revealed that there are 8,129.94 miles of channelized waterways within the state. This figure is broken down into 3,123.6 miles of channelized natural streams, and 5,006.23 miles of man-made ditches and canals for drainage purposes (not including the Hennepin Canal). This does not take into account those portions of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers which have been channelized.

The survey was made by district fishery biologists of the Department during the winter of 1971-72. Until completion of this survey there was no known record of the total miles of channelized streams and ditches.

"More and more people are becoming concerned about the alteration of streams and flood plains," says William J. Harth, superintendent of fisheries in the Department of Conservation. "Such alteration usually takes the form of stream channelization, a practice which some of its advocates have the effrontery to euphemize as 'stream channel improvement'."

CHANNELIZATION TURNS a meandering stream into a ditch. The practice usually includes straightening the natural meanders, clearing the banks and widening and deepening the channel. In some instances the spoil taken from the streams is spread along sides of the channel, or used to construct dikes and levees.

"These changes have far-reaching and ecological effects, some of which may be disastrous," Harth stated. "The effects of channelization will vary from watershed to watershed, depending on the quantity and quality of the natural resources in the local area and on the objectives and extent of the individual project."

Degrading effects of channelization were spelled out in a 1971 testimony statement by then-Director Henry N. Barkhausen of the Conservation Department before the Congressional House sub-committee on Water Resources.

THERE ARE THREE chief stated purposes for channelization. They are:

(1) *Navigation*; to facilitate the movement of freight by water. It is usually limited to the larger streams, but sometimes smaller streams, like the Kaskaskia, are channeled for this purpose.

(2) *Flood control*; to protect from damage farms, factories and homes located on the flood plain. To accomplish this, the excess water is moved downstream as rapidly as possible. This, however, tends to flood the areas lying below the channelized portion of the stream. Streams of all sizes are involved, although generally the larger the stream the greater the danger of flood and the more extensive the work proposed.

(3) *Increase arable land*. Although seldom stated nowadays, this was the principal purpose of much of the earliest channelization and is still a primary purpose in some areas. The validity of this purpose is questionable in a time of agricultural surpluses. It applies to streams of all sizes, but especially to smaller streams. More easily accomplished and economically feasible, channelization for this purpose has already been done in the majority of intensively-cultivated areas.

PROJECT LEADER on the stream channelization survey was Al Lopinot, Harth's assistant. Lopinot's criticism on channelization is that "it is planned and carried out with little consideration given to the natural environment. Existing and potential recreational areas are defaced, fish and wildlife habitat is altered or destroyed, bottomland timber is removed and natural beauty is marred.

"Many more miles of stream are destroyed than is indicated by the miles of ditch created," said Lopinot. "A river meandering over a wide flood plain may be reduced to a straight ditch half or third as long as the original stream."

A ditch has no aesthetic appeal. However, more than aesthetics are involved. When a stream goes, many desirable features of the environment go with it.

A stream is more than a waterway; it is the focus of the ecology of a watershed. Within the stream, invertebrate animals, vital elements in the food chain of fish, are dependent upon a stable substrate and protection from current.

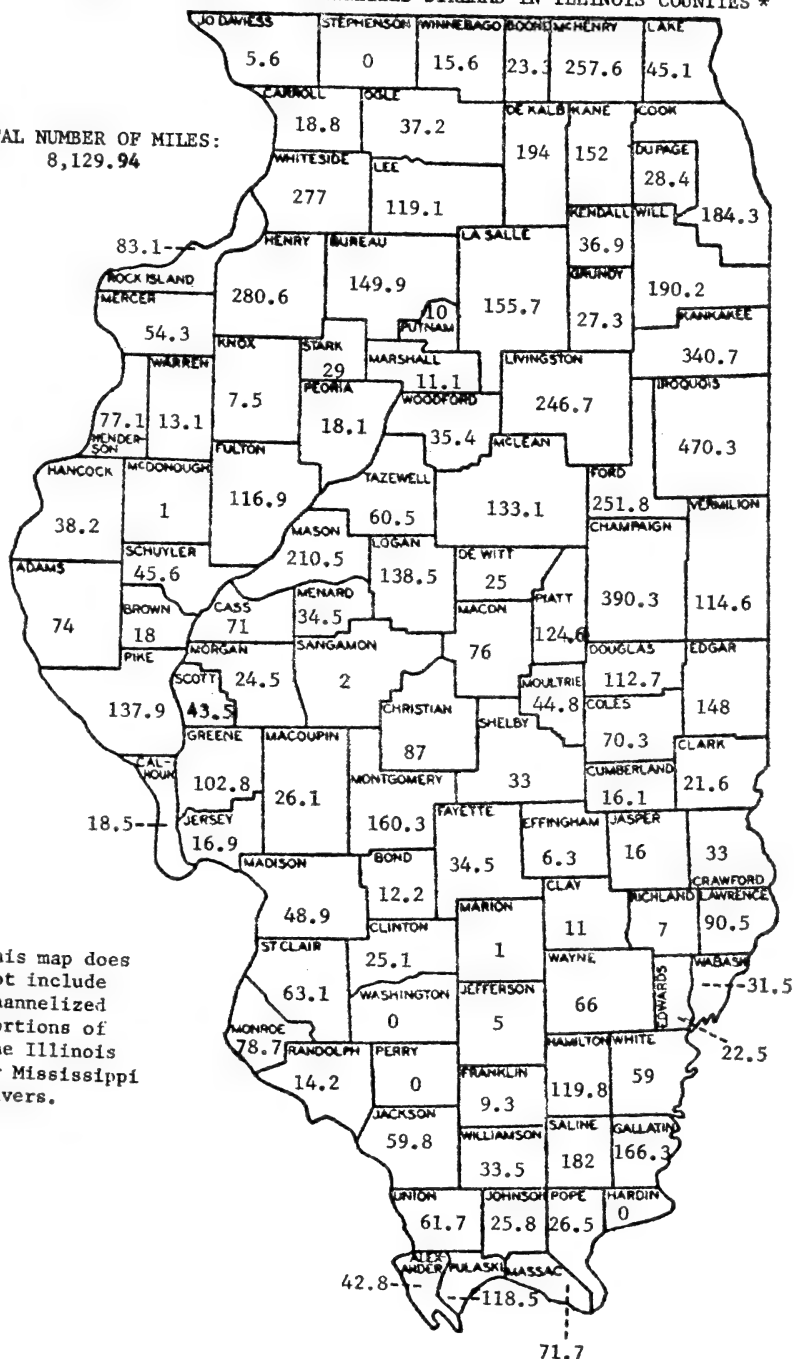
Fish food production takes place chiefly in riffles and accumulations of debris which are not permitted to exist in a drainage ditch. Ditches seldom have the specialized conditions the native stream fish species require for successful spawning, hatching and rearing of young. Cover, which the fish require for protection from persistent current, especially during floods, is eliminated in a channelized ditch.

Likewise, when dry weather occurs, the stream flow becomes low and water temperatures rise. There are no deep pools in a channelized stream to protect the fish.

A NORTH CAROLINA STUDY involving 23 channelized streams showed that 90 percent (by weight or numbers) of the game fish were lost as a result of this practice. After a 40-year period no appreciable improvement had occurred. Other states conducting similar tests show less than a 10 percent recovery after 75 years of channelization.

NUMBER OF MILES OF CHANNELIZED STREAMS IN ILLINOIS COUNTIES *

TOTAL NUMBER OF MILES:
8,129.94



*--This map does not include channelized portions of the Illinois or Mississippi Rivers.

"Many mammals and birds in a watershed live there because of the stream," Lopinot said. "Although to some it is only a source of water, to many it is a vital habitat for which a ditch will not substitute."

Raccoons, mink, muskrats, herons, kingfishers, cormorants, waterfowl and many other species depend on streams for food cover and den or nest sites.

Only four of Illinois' 102 counties have none or less than one mile of channelization: Hardin, Perry, Stephenson and Washington.

Counties having the *greatest amount of channelization* include Iroquois, 470.3; Champaign, 390.3; Kankakee, 340.7; Henry, 280; Whiteside, 277; McHenry, 257.6; Ford, 251.8; Livingston, 246.7; and Mason, 210.5.

THERE ARE ENCOURAGING INDICATIONS that stream degradation of this type is slowing to a halt, as public agencies react to a growing awareness. Inspired and prodded by the necessity of complying with the federal Environmental Protection Act, these agencies dealing with channelization are beginning to take a second look—some more than others—and the future treatment of our rivers and streams appears brighter.

The necessity of tacking an environmental impact statement to the plans of projects that would change the face of the earth is causing an about-face, or at least a stand-off attitude, on the part of the channelizing agencies.

In 1864, a conservationist of a century ago, George Perkins Marsh, wrote, "*To disturb the balance of nature without calculating the consequences is to invite disaster. The web of life is made up of every single living organism and the destruction of any part of that web might disrupt the whole biological community.*"

Over a hundred years have passed since these words were written. Yet, we are only now beginning to understand the message.

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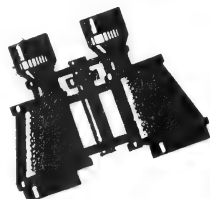
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At the IAS Annual Meeting:

AUDUBON LEADER PROPOSES COALITION AGAINST CROSS-WABASH WATERWAY

by JUDITH JOY

The Cross-Wabash Valley Waterway was among the four major national boondoggles cited by Charles Callison, Executive Vice-President of the National Audubon Society, in his address to the annual meeting of the Illinois Audubon Society in late April in Mt. Vernon.

Calling the proposed barge canal a "profligate scheme" which is an outrage against the environment, common sense and the American taxpayer, Callison urged all conservationists to form a coalition to oppose the project. The Wabash River Waterway, which has been supported by members of the Wabash Valley Association in Illinois and Indiana, threatens to destroy Beall Woods Nature Preserve and many other natural areas along the Wabash and its tributaries, said Callison.

The three other projects cited by the conservation leader are: The channelization of Arkansas' Cache River, which would destroy 60,000 acres of hardwood swamps. The Mid-State Project on the Platte River, which would wipe out two-thirds of the nesting habitat of the sandhill crane in the U.S. The Garrison Diversion Project in North Dakota, a Bureau of Reclamation project which Callison said should "win first prize for engineering nonsense unmatched even by the Corps of Engineers."

The Garrison project can still be stopped, said Callison, as it is only 10 per cent completed. If the \$433 million project is carried out, it will destroy seven major national wildlife refuges and wipe out some

of the finest nesting grounds of the beleaguered canvasback duck.

Callison also urged conservationists to write their congressmann to support House Bill 11500, which provides federal regulations for strip mining. A strong bill has already passed the Senate, he said; however, the House Bill may be weakened by amendments favored by strip mining interests.

Other environmental issues emphasized by Callison were the defense of scenic rivers and wilderness areas, and the opposition to river channelization projects by the Soil Conservation Service and the Corps of Engineers. "I urge you to step up your resistance," said Callison, "to these projects which turn natural streams into drainage ditches."

Callison observed certain business interests were now "trying to fake an environmental backlash" in order to weaken laws designed to protect environmental quality. "Don't be fooled by oil companies trying to shift the blame," he said, "there is no such thing."

Citing a Gallup poll taken during the oil shortage, Callison said: "Americans are not to be taken for chumps." The pollsters found that 25 per cent of the public blamed the federal government, 16 per cent thought consumer waste was responsible, and only 2 per cent blamed environmentalists.

Callison said the National Audubon Society has just experienced its most rapid period of membership growth in the past five months;

and Americans are showing an increased concern for their environment. From its beginning, commented Callison, when two wardens were shot to death by plume

hunters in the Everglades, the Audubon Society has always been a militantly active organization and the "mother lode of the conservation movement."



THE CENTRALIA EVENING SENTINEL received the third annual press award, presented by Illinois Audubon Society, for its work in conservation and environmental reporting. The award was presented by Betty Groth (center) at the Society's annual meeting in Mt. Vernon. On the left is Charles Callison, Executive Vice-President of the National Audubon Society and one of the country's foremost conservation leaders. Accepting the award for the newspaper is Judith Joy.



The new IAS decal
is more than
twice this size.

Our cardinal is pictured in blazing red. The background colors are boldly green and blue. Around the circle, "Illinois Audubon Society" is printed in a solid black. These new decals are for sale now. They can be mounted quickly and easily on the inside of any kind of window. They're especially suitable for your car. Order several. 30c each.

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NORTH CHICAGO LEGISLATOR PROPOSES 'OPEN SPACE' BILL FOR TOWNSHIPS

State Rep. John S. Matijevich (D-North Chicago) has introduced a bill in the Illinois legislature which would permit townships to establish open space programs.

The "Township Open Space Act" would allow townships, after a referendum, to establish an open space program and to acquire land and issue bonds for that purpose.

Under the bill, Matijevich said five per cent of the registered voters of the township could petition the township authorities to hold a special election to submit the question of whether the township should enter upon an open space program. If approved by a majority of voters, the town board would be authorized to issue bonds up to five per cent of the assessed valuation of property in the township and to levy taxes to pay the interest and principal on such bonds.

Matijevich said that Libertyville Supervisor F. T. (Mike) Graham asked him to introduce the measure so that townships would enjoy similar powers granted to counties to purchase lands for open space, conservation, and preservation purposes. He said that he supported the notion that large-scale developments are endangering the most valuable natural resource that we possess, the land.

"We have just so much of it; we can't manufacture more of it, and we are running the risk that rampant large-scale developments will leave us with little of precious open space for the near and distant future.

The North Chicago Democrat said that his legislation would, at

least, allow the people to decide whether they deem it desirable to enter into an open space program.

"There is considerable merit to holding a percentage of open space land near urban areas to enhance scenic resources, to utilize land for recreational and educational purposes, and to preserve a natural atmosphere in the midst of the whirlwind of urban life."

He said that it is becoming increasingly evident that there are even fiscal benefits to communities which are able to avoid the tax burdens which inevitably accompany uncontrolled urban expansion.

Matijevich said that open spaces are diminishing in the metropolitan area at a greater pace than anywhere in the country. "It is a difficult spiral to stop, because there is a lot of money behind it. The large developers are building homes on some of the best agricultural land in the country, and we will one day wonder what happened to all that rich soil.

"We act as though recent flooding have been acts of God, when our blacktop binge and concrete craze have caused floods and 'overdevelopment' gives promise for more serious flooding in the future.

"It is time that we reflect on the future consequences and the serious damage that we may be causing in later years, because we are failing to provide enough spaces."

The legislature may not consider the "open space bill" because this session will probably be limited to appropriation and revenue matters, he said.



FIELD NOTES

by **ELTON FAWKS**

SEPTEMBER 1973

- Western Grebe**—Sept. 9, St. Louis, by many people; Sept. 29 by **Sarah Vasse**.
Great Egret—103 at Chautauqua N.W. Refuge, Sept. 16. **Joanna Anesi**.
Little Blue Heron—Immature at Chautauqua. **Anesi**.
Osprey—Sept. 30 at Cherry Valley. **Elaine Burstatte**.
Black-bellied Plover—Sept. 3 & 16 at Chautauqua. **Anesi**.
Pine Warbler—Sept. 3 at Peoria. **Virginia Humphreys**.

OCTOBER 1973

- White Pelican**—Oct. 27 & 28 at Cordova. **Tri-City Bird Club; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**.
Mute Swan—Oct. 28, barrow pit near Annawan. Seen by many; photo. **Shaws**.
Whistling Swan—Oct. 27, three near Savanna. **Shaws**.
Double-crested Cormorants—18 on Oct. 27; **Mr. and Mrs. J. Frink**. Fifty on Oct. 28; **Wickstrom**.
Bobwhite—Young hatched between Oct. 8 and 13. **Champaign Audubon Newsletter No. 3**.
Sandhill Crane—Lake Bluff; sighted Oct. 13, 14, 21, 26, 29; flocks of 13 to 30. **Arnold Bock**.
Snow Bunting—Oct. 27, Savanna. **Shaws**.

NOVEMBER 1973

- Common Loon**—Nov. 7, one at Lock & Dam 13. **Shaws, Margaret Lehmann and others**.
Western Grebe—Nov. 5 at Lake Decatur. **Turner Nearing and many others**.
Red-shouldered Hawk—Nov. 5 at Pisquasaw. **Burstatte**.
Black-bellied Plover—Nov. 12, one at Thomson. **Shaws**.
Dunlin—15 on Nov. 2, Thomson. **Shaws**.
Bonaparte's Gull—Up to 150 in early Nov. **Vasse et al** (The Bluebird, Vol. 41, No. 1, Feb. 1974.)
Snow Bunting—Nov. 17 - 17 at Savanna; **Shaws**. Also Nov. 23 at Chautauqua, and 3 Nov. 25; **Humphreys et al**.

DECEMBER 1973

- Virginia Rail**—Dec. 10. One flushed by a dog, Spencer Park. **Burstatte**.
American Bittern—Dec. 25, Champaign. **Richard Cooper, CCAS**.
Whistling Swan—Lock 17. **Peter & Henry Runge**.

Snowy Owl—Week of Dec. 11 on a farm; **Cameron & Earl Anderson**. Dec. 15, six near Bellflower; **Cooper, CCAS**.

Northern Shrike—Adult, Dec. 29, Ogle County. **Shaws**.

Brewer's Blackbird—A few sighted Dec.-Jan. **CCAS**.

Northern Oriole—Dec. 11 & 12, taking a bath in warmed water, Dixon. **Maurice Reed**.

Dickcissel—Cat killed female Dec. 19. **CCAS**.

Vesper Sparrow—Dec. 1, one at Sterling. **Shaws**.

JANUARY 1974

Turkey—8 at El Daro, Jan. **Anesi**.

Goshawk—Adult Jan. 5 at Sterling. **Shaws**.

Snowy Owl—Jan. 1 & 5 at Champaign. **Floyd Collins, CCAS**.

Brown Thrasher—All winter at feeder, Jo Daviess County. **Mr. and Mrs. Goodmiller, Shaws**.

Red Crossbill—Many reports but fewer reports and birds than last year. **Fawks**.

White-winged Crossbills—White Pine State Park (Jan.); **Shaws**.

A few Tri-City area all winter; **Fawks**.

Flock last two weeks in Jan. and into Feb. at Lake Bluff; **Robert C. Davis**.

Material for the **FIELD NOTES** section should be sent to the
FN editor, **Elton Fawks**, at Route 1, Box 112, East Moline 61244.

WOOD DUCK NESTING INCREASES AT CHAUTAUQUA

More nesting pairs of wood ducks were noted this spring on the Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge, above Havana, than there have been for 3 or 4 years, say refuge personnel. Ten to 14 nesting pair were counted daily near refuge headquarters; estimates are that other scores are scattered throughout the refuge lands, utilizing the 220 wood duck nesting boxes which are on the refuge. The Illinois Natural History Survey has between 400 and 500 wood duck boxes on Illinois River lands. Chautauqua personnel say they counted 265 young woodies hatched on the refuge last year; they're hoping for more this spring. A lot depends on water levels; if the spring floods are not severe and the water stays low, more wood duck hatching success is noted.

PARASITIC JAEGER AT MOLINE

Easy birding: While sitting in an easy chair here at home, watching gulls flying around, I noticed one that was different. This bird was flying with a few Herring Gulls across the river. It then left and flew straight across the river directly towards me. At first I thought that it was a tern, since the black was seen on top of its head. It flew very close to my shore (about 100 feet away), turned at a right angle, and flew downstream. At this point I was certain that it was a Parasitic Jaeger. The protruding tail feathers were seen as well as all the markings. Three times it flew with bill pointed down,

as terns do, and three times it dropped flatly into the water with some splashing each time. Except when it was about to drop into the water, it flew with bill pointing outward.

My bird guide was open to the gulls and my luck was extremely good, I could watch the bird and the book at about the same time. This is the second Tri-city record.

—Elton Fawks

EAGLE ATTEMPTS CAPTURE OF SNOW GOOSE

On Jan. 11, 1974, at about 6:07 p.m., I heard a commotion from the Blue-Snow Goose flock which was feeding near our national wildlife refuge headquarters. When I looked out, an adult Bald Eagle was chasing an immature Snow Goose which had separated from the rest. The goose flew in a large circle—with the eagle following—and then headed due north in a straight line (directly away from me). This chase extended for at least $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile and probably more. I could not see the end of the chase because of poor light, but I believe the goose was increasing its distance from the eagle and likely got away.

It is not unusual to see an eagle apparently "testing" the goose flock. But an actual chase of a specific bird is not often seen. An attack this late in the day—shortly after sunset—also seems unusual.

—Sarah Vasse

A GOLDEN EAGLE vs. THE GEESE

One immature Golden Eagle was seen here Dec. 6, 11, and 18. On the 6th this eagle repeatedly flew into the vicinity of our Blue and Snow Geese, causing them to move at least a dozen times in about an hour. An immature Golden also was observed by Helen Wuestenfeld.

—Richard & Sarah Vasse

ABOUT THE 1974 'BIRDER'S KIT'

One of the biggest and best—the Massachusetts Audubon Society—says it's not too late to order its definitive BIRDER'S KIT for '74. This is a novel, practical, useful series which includes 12 monthly mailings of information to help you get more out of your birding.

Monthly packages include discussion of field-ident problems, schedules of bird club meetings and field trips (out there, of course), a checklist summary, and a listing of special publications of birders. Audubon clubs, chapters, and members can purchase kits by sending \$5.15 to the MAS, Lincoln, MA 01773.

A Gray-headed Junco in Illinois

On 9 February 1974 I observed a gray-headed junco (*Junco caniceps*) near Lake Springfield, Sangamon County. The bird was feeding on an open lawn that had a scattering of both deciduous and coniferous trees. Feeding with the gray-headed junco were 50 to 60 dark-eyed juncos, 15 tree sparrows and one field sparrow.

The gray-headed junco stood out immediately—different by the black face, chestnut-red saddle, and different gray color. The bird was later observed by Vernon Kleen, Dick Sandburg, Patrick Ward, Bill O'Brien, Larry Balch, Robert Randall, Charlie Clark, and Muriel Smith.

It was soon discovered that the bird visited a feeder fairly regularly at the residence of D. L. O'Keefe, 26 Fox Mill Lane, Springfield. Mr. O'Keefe informed us that the junco with the reddish back had been present approximately two weeks.

Photographs and movies of the bird were attempted; on Feb. 26 I caught the bird in a mist net at the O'Keefe residence. Vernon Kleen took a series of photographs (see front cover) of the bird in the hand. I took a description as follows: lower mandible pinkish, upper mandible pinkish with black tip; lores and upper part of chin black; head, throat, breast, sides, flanks, wing coverts, and rump gray; back with chestnut-red saddle sharply delineated from gray (on close examination, the chestnut feathers were tipped with gray); belly partly diffused gray and whitish (no sharp delineation between breast and belly or belly and sides); primaries and inner tail feathers black-

ish, two outer tail feathers on each side mostly white; under tail coverts whitish; tarsi brown, toes black; mouth lining pinkish. Measurements: wing 80mm, tail 69mm, bill from anterior portion of the nostril $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm, tarsus 18mm. While in the hand the bird gave a chip-note than sounded like "nuck."

This bird was fairly aggressive and was seen on several occasions to chase or drive away dark-eyed juncos. The bird preferred to feed on the ground. It was last seen by the O'Keefe's on March 25, 1974.

The gray-headed junco breeds in the mountains of Nevada, Utah and southern Wyoming, south to Arizona, New Mexico and western Texas and winters south to northern Sinoloa and northern Durango. *J. c. caniceps* is casual east to south-central Nebraska and central Oklahoma (A.O.U., 1957). There are also records east to Minnesota, Arkansas, and Louisiana (Amer. Birds). There is a recent record from Ohio (per. com. with Vernon Kleen), and Karl Bartel reported banding a gray-headed junco at Blue Island, Cook County, on May 8, 1965 (per. com.).

There are two subspecies of *Junco caniceps* which can be separated by head color and color of upper mandible (Miller, 1941). Head color could not be used since I had no comparison specimens on hand. The bill color is that depicted by Miller (1941) as an integrate between *J. c. caniceps* and *J. c. dorsalis*, leaning heavily toward *J. c. caniceps* (see figure 2, no. 4, Miller, 1941). *J. c. dorsalis* is essentially non-migratory and more southern; *J. c. caniceps* is migratory and the northern form.

A Winter Record of the Least Flycatcher in Central Illinois

While taking a Christmas bird count on December 15, 1973, near Crane Lake, Mason County, Jim Funk and I observed an *Empidonax* flycatcher. The bird stayed low to the ground in a thicket of willow and maple saplings. A shallow stream of open water bordered by ice and snow flowed through the thicket. There were two inches of snow on the ground, and the temperature was 29 degrees.

The flycatcher seemed to be actively feeding, but we could discern no insect life. At times the bird drooped its wings and shook them, probably to keep warm. The bird never flew over 15 or 20 feet in one flight, and we were able to approach within 10 feet of the bird several times. This also allowed us to get close enough to knock the flycatcher down with a snowball and collect it.

Ned K. Johnson of the University of California later examined the specimen and determined it to be the Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). Johnson states that "the specimen is a typical example of a first-year bird (note the worn, pointed rectrices and differential wear on the secondaries), in other

words, an individual that had hatched some 6 to 8 months prior to being collected."

The bird was a male, testes measuring 1mm; the skull was ossified. There was little fat on the bird; and its gizzards contents, examined by E. D. Cashatt of the Illinois State Museum, were most Hemiptera with a few Coleoptera (one Chrysomelidae) and one spider. Measurements: wing 60.5mm, tail 54.1mm, bill (from anterior portion of nostril) 7.2mm, weight 9.00 g. Soft-part colors: iris black, mouth lining yellow, tarsi dark brown, bill upper mandible dark brown, lower mandible light brownish. The specimen is in the Illinois State Museum (No. 605838).

The Least Flycatcher is a common migrant and rare summer resident in Central Illinois. Its winter range is Mexico and Central America south to Panama ("Check-list of North American Birds," 1957). There are a few winter records from extreme southern United States (e.g. Texas and Florida). The latest fall migration dates for Illinois and surrounding states are mid-October.

—H. David Bohlen, Ill. State Museum, Springfield 62706

—Jim Funk, Route 1, Box 170, Liberty, Ill. 62347

A GREAT HORNED OWL IN YORK CENTER

On Sunday, Feb. 24, 1974, we were awakened at 8:15 a.m. by the noise of crows nearby. Several of them were gathered in a willow tree in the yard of a neighbor. We could see nothing else. Upon closer examination, about a half hour later, we saw a Great Horned Owl sitting on the grass a step away from our neighbor's home. We startled each other, and it flew to the willow tree where it remained for awhile despite harassment by the crows. We did not have time to witness the final act in this drama. It was great to see the Great Horned Owl so close, and we're delighted we acted back in the 1950s to place them on the Illinois protected list.

—Raymond Mostek

RESULTS: THE ONE-DAY BALD EAGLE COUNT

February 16, 1974: Again, most of the Mississippi River from its source to below St. Louis, and all of the Illinois River from Ottawa to Grafton, was covered. Kentucky was again covered by the Kentucky Ornithological Society. In some of the other areas that came in, some good coverage was made in Nebraska, mostly by the Big Bend Audubon Society.

The area from Bellevue to Warsaw, Iowa, was again covered by cars and an airplane. Careful comparison was made. In some of this route, cars are better, but over most of the area the plane does best. Peter Petersen did the plane counting, with Dr. Hayden DeDecker furnishing the plane. Dr. L. H. Princen handled the Illinois River coverage. The St. Louis Audubon Society again led all groups. These were Lockmaster, Fish & Wildlife, and Game Management personnel as well as many bird-watchers. My thanks to all.

	ADULTS	IMMATURES	NOT AGED	TOTAL
Lock & Dam 3 thru Lock & Dam 11	156	26	0	182
Lock & Dam 12 to Lock & Dam 19	260	74	0	334
Lock & Dam 20 to Pool 22	39	2	0	41
Pool 22 to below St. Louis	44	20	8	72
Illinois River	52	17	0	69
River Totals	551	139	8	698
River percentage	80%	20%		
Illinois Wildlife Refuges	18	15	0	33
Kentucky	23	22	0	45
Totals	592	176	8	776
Percentage	77%	23%		
Other Reports				
Missouri	3	0	0	3
Nebraska	174	47	0	221
Totals	177	47		224
Percentage	79%	21%		

Golden Eagles—2 adults and 4 immatures in Illinois.

Comments: The rivers were mostly open from Lock & Dam 11 south and frozen northward. The open water dispersed eagles greatly and perhaps led to the low numbers found and the lower percentage of immatures. In early January the Illinois Department of Conservation's biologists counted eagles in their annual water fowl survey. On the Mississippi, 302 adults and 117 immatures were counted. On the Illinois, 83 adults and 30 immatures found. This totals 385 to 147 for 532. Percentage are 72% to 28%. On this February count we found 11 less adults and 21 less immatures. In Missouri no eagles were found on a flight from Lexington to St. Joseph by Richard Dawson. One immature Golden Eagle found by Columbia Audubon Society. In future years the count will be held one week earlier to avoid the Washington Birthday holidays. In 1975 the count will be February 8th.

—Elton Fawks

STATE'S COMPREHENSIVE TOUR GUIDE IS SET

A 16-page, 4-color, glossy paper tourism brochure, published by the Tourism Division of the Illinois Department of Business/Economic Development is ready for public distribution. The colorful, "highly pictorial" folder lists historic sites, scenic attractions, recreational facilities, special events, and architectural examples in each of five regions of Illinois—north, south, central, west and Chicago metropolitan area—and is the state's first comprehensive tourism brochure. It can be obtained by writing to: Division of Tourism, Dept. of Business & Economic Development, 222 S. College Ave., Springfield (62706).

An Incident at Starved Rock State Park

On Sunday, May 26, while strolling back from Aurora Canyon, we were shocked to find a small girl, accompanied by her mother and her small sister, had gathered some of the finest Columbines one could likely see at Starved Rock. We tried to point out in a gentle manner that wild flowers are protected by law, that other hikers will never see the flowers she picked, and that they will soon die anyway.

A few minutes later, we noticed a teen-age girl wearing a Columbine in her lapel and advised her that it was illegal to pick. She wanted to know when the law was passed and we advised her it was more than a half century ago.

About two minutes later, we were greatly upset to see a twenty-five year old mother strolling with her young daughter, and both of them had May-Apples in their hands.

We thought we could overlook this matter since there seemed to be so many May-Apples around. We made a mistake. As we rounded the bend, there in front of us was the young mother picking up a rare yellow plant which we thought may have been a wild primrose. She pulled up the flower by the roots and clasped it to her bosom. We were really outraged by then. We tried to tell her husband that though there was a heavy fine, it was a moral crime to pick up a wildflower in a state park. He said nothing. The woman refused our pleas to return the flower and roots back to the soil, pointing out that it could still likely be saved.

We tried to find a warden or a ranger or a naturalist. None were to be located. When we did find several, they were directing traffic. (Perhaps this is an important function. If this state had any aggressive conservation leadership, we could likely have college botany students working as naturalists in our busiest parks over weekends.)

The park literature fail to note anywhere that it is illegal to pick wildflowers. In many entrances to canyons and trails, there are no signs, urging protection for wildflowers. The literature of the Starved Rock Lodge fails to advise visitors that wildflowers are protected by law. Clearly, Illinois fails in its education task. Many urban visitors know little of why parks were established in the first place. We hope all Audubon members will be outspoken when they see vandals destroying our parks.

—Mrs. I. L. Mostek

'In Summer, Think Winter Food Patches For Wildlife. They Sure Work for Us.'

Winter food patches can make the difference between an otherwise almost birdless area and one which abounds in a wide variety of bird life. This fact was quite noticeable on a Sunday in February when I took a long bird hike around our farm.

During the first part of my walk, the only birds that I saw were a few horned larks, starlings, two downys, one horned owl, a Carolina wren, and one red-bellied woodpecker. But when I came to the corn patch that I had not harvested, there must have been a hundred doves, fifty cardinals, many tree, song, swamp, and house sparrows, a downy, a red-headed woodpecker, and many juncos in that little stand. This one-third acre of unharvested corn is beside a multiflora rose fence, a pond, and timber. All winter long it has been used by a wide variety of birds. The only time that we have had birds come to our feeder was while the snow cover was deep enough to cover the ears of the standing corn.

Two winters ago, we had about five acres of a mixture of sorghum and corn left standing. (I didn't really intend to leave that much, but the weather interfered.) Most birders will probably find that hard to believe, but that winter, tree sparrows wintered by the thou-

sands on our farm, dependent on that food patch. Also song, white-throated, and white-crowned sparrows, along with juncos, doves and cardinals, stayed around in numbers never before present. A few more pheasants and quail wintered here that year than usual. The only bird that visited our feeder that year were the usual house sparrows and starlings.

Apparently, only a very small acreage is required to provide winter food for our feathered friends. I have found that a rather tall-growing grain sorghum is best, and corn is second, and the combination of the two is better than either alone. While my experience with sunflowers is rather limited, it seems that although sunflower seeds are eaten by birds, the heads fall to the ground early in the winter and are beyond reach of most birds if snow falls. Lodged sunflower heads provide excellent food for rats and mice.

I believe that a properly placed food patch will increase the winter bird population of a given area a hundredfold and at very little expense to the landowner. This would also be true for lands under the management of the Department of Conservation, Forest Preserve Districts, and Conservation Districts.

—Jim Smith, Homer, Ill.

N.A.S. NAMES NEW MIDWEST REP

New Central Midwest Representative of the National Audubon Society is Myron Swenson (RR1, Box 19, Mauckport, Ind. 47142). He replaces John L. Franson who was transferred to Austin, Texas, to serve the southwest region of NAS. Franson retains his national activity as staff coordinator on both stream channelization and strip-mining issues.

MEMORIAL FUNDS OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON

A suitable memorial for a relative or a dear friend could be a donation to one of Illinois Audubon Society's permanent funds:

SANCTUARY FUND — This fund is the best assurance that we can fulfill our aim of preserving natural habitat for all native flora and fauna. This can also be aided by property gifts of parcels of land.

BOOK FUND — The book fund is used to finance the publications of fairly extensive manuscripts. The current book being produced deals with where to find birds in Illinois.

EDUCATION FUND — This fund is used to further the many facets of the society's educational ventures. This can include films or slides to be loaned out for educational use, free reprints and leaflets.

ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT FUND — The endowment investment fund is a reservoir for insuring the continued existence of the society. The interest from the investments is used in the general fund, but never the principal. Securities and trusts would automatically become a part of this fund.

What better way could you find to honor those among us who have passed on? Help the aims of our Society through a Memorial Donation.

STATE OFFERS SPECIAL WATERFOWL & TREE BOOKS

Two new publications are available from the Illinois Department of Conservation for nominal sums.

"A Waterfowl Hunter's Guide to Illinois" has attractive color illustrations for waterfowl identification purposes, is handsomely done with cover artwork in color, contains four written parts with facts, figures and philosophy on Illinois waterfowl plus brief descriptions of more than 40 of Illinois' most popular, most productive waterfowl areas with maps of each. Authors are George Arthur, chief of the Migratory Bird Section and Dave Kennedy, staff waterfowl biologist. The book sells for \$2 and orders should be sent to: Division of Wildlife Resources, 605 State Office Building, Springfield, Ill. 62706.

"Forest Trees of Illinois" contains identification keys to trees during the four seasons, descriptions of the trees with drawings of leaves and berries/fruits/nuts plus bark photos, a chapter on special places in Illinois to study trees, a detailed description of Illinois' state tree, the white oak, a list of big tree champions and an index to common and scientific names. Author is Robert H. Mohlenbrock of SIU; the book may be obtained by sending \$1.00 to Div of Forestry, 605 State Office Bldg., Springfield, Ill. 62706.

NEW 'SCENIC RIVERS' BILL INTRODUCED; IT STRESSES NATURAL WETLAND SYSTEMS

A bill of major significance both to citizen conservationists and to the Illinois Department of Conservation was introduced in the state legislature in late January.

Numbered HB 2179, and sponsored by Rep. John Hirschfeld, Champaign, it seeks an "Illinois Natural Rivers and Wetland Act."

Differing greatly from previous, unsuccessful "Scenic Rivers" proposals, HB 2179 would establish a system of natural rivers and wetlands under Conservation Department supervision. It also would:

- Set up five different categories of Illinois rivers.
- Designate 20 sites to be studied.
- Form a nine-member advisory commission.
- Use Illinois Nature Preserve Commission to aid in development of guidelines.
- Require the Conservation Department to develop management objectives and an overall plan for each of the system's 20 segments within 24 months of the Act's effective date.

Other main features of the Bill include provisions for public hearings on each segment plan; a petition procedure which would enable landowners to have their property included in proposed scenic-rivers/wetland site studies; consideration of farming factors and Agriculture Department viewpoints in final decisions, and allowances for agriculture, forestry, and industrial activities to continue at present levels.

The advisory commission would include one member each from public and private agencies, namely the Natural History Survey, Soil Conservation Service, a regional or county planning commission and a statewide environmental organization (such as Illinois Audubon), as well as a member representing the general public, plus a professional biologist with expertise in wetland areas, and either a professional historian or staff member of the Illinois Archeological Survey or Historical Survey. A chairman would be appointed by the Governor.

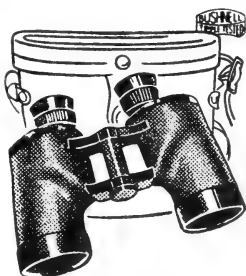


F.W.S. COUNTS 627 EAGLE NESTS IN LOWER 48

The federal government's 1973 Bald Eagle nesting survey of the lower 48 states revealed 627 active nests. These nests produced over 500 young. From these results the Fish and Wildlife Service estimates that the lower 48 states house about 1,000 nesting pairs of eagles. This is the same number estimated by the National Audubon Society in 1972. Alaska's eagle population is estimated at 30,000-55,000 birds.

Active nests discovered in the western states are as follows: California 19, Idaho 8, Nevada 0, Oregon 47, Washington 25, Arizona 3, New Mexico 0, Colorado 0, Montana 14, Utah 0, Wyoming 6, North Dakota 0, South Dakota 0, Nebraska 1.

BOOK REVIEWS



THE HABITAT GUIDE TO BIRDING

by Thomas P. McElroy, Jr.
Alfred A. Knopf, 1974
257 pp. \$8.95

This is not so much a guide to be used in the field as one to be used in preparation for field work. The beginning birder soon learns to expect certain species in certain types of habitat and even in certain locations in that habitat. The author presents this type of approach, and it is indeed a good one. (Joseph Hickey, in "A Guide to Bird Watching," first brought this approach to the general birding public.)

This book claims to cover the U.S. east of the 100th meridian, roughly western Nebraska. To check on the quality of the text, this reviewer concentrated on a familiar Illinois habitat—country roadsides. Included were such surprising birds as the Bald Eagle and Ground Dove (not designated as south only). The Burrowing Owl was listed as Florida and Louisiana (what about Nebraska and the Dakotas?). Omitted were the Red-tailed Hawk, Dickcissel, Field Sparrow, Western Meadowlark and Red-headed Woodpecker. It seems

the author is not well acquainted with middlewestern roadsides.

In addition to the habitat chapters the author covers songbirds in winter; birds at night; use of binoculars and scopes, and some interesting "techniques afield." The common names do not include the April, 1973, changes.

The book is probably most valuable for the beginner. Seasoned birders can pick up a few tips, but will find fault with the coverage for their section of the country. Libraries should provide this book, since it contains much basic information not concentrated in one source previously.

—Peter Petersen

FLOWERS OF GUATEMALA

by Carol Rogers Chickering
University of Oklahoma Press, 1973
129 pp. \$15.00

The author visited Guatemala ten times and fell in love with this fascinating country which is about the size of Tennessee (42,000 square miles), and with an altitudinal variance from sea level to almost 14,000 feet, resulting in deserts to rain forests with an accompanying annual rainfall of from 6 to 200 inches and temperatures from 16 to 100 degrees F.

The introductory section discusses the twelve climate belts of Guatemala with respect to climate, geography, altitude, species found in them, roads and villages with which the author was familiar and commercial crops.

Since there are more than 8,000 native species of plants in Guatemala, the fifty watercolor paintings obviously are not enough to qualify this book as a field guide. The author has chosen fifty different genera and, generally, on the text opposite the color plate, mentions other species of the genus, locales

where seen, the uses to which they are put and bits of unusual information. A typical bit of unusual information is as follows for zazamil (*Cordia alba*), a member of the heliotrope family: "The wood is lightweight and tough and is used for carpentry. Leaves and flowers are used for relieving chest congestion; a decoction is used for inducing perspiration; charcoal from the wood is used to treat stomach-aches. In Oaxaca the fruit is employed in coagulating indigo, and in El Salvador the 'viscid juice' is used as a glue to fasten wrappers of cigars."

The water color paintings were made in 1964 and 1965 during five special trips made in different seasons to be able to observe the plants in bloom. The paintings were made within a day or two after the flowers were picked. Water color painting was chosen over photos because the stages of development could be shown and the uncluttered individual flowers could be portrayed distinctly and in detail. The color plates were a bit disappointing probably because water color does not produce the bright, vivid colors which one is led to expect from the description in the text.

The book brought back many pleasant memories to the reviewer as he vicariously re-lived the few days he spent on two visits to Guatemala.

—Paul Schulze

THE PURPLE MARTIN

by R. B. Layton
Nature Book Publishers, 1969
192 pp, \$2.98 (paper)

Here is a book which can (and hopefully will) replace Wade's non-authoritative book on the same species. It is a smaller book with large type and is very straight forward in its style. The author pre-

sents some basic life-history information on this species and then discusses houses. His suggestions in the area of houses are sound, and he does not plug anyone's commercial houses.

He suggests house owners with martins study their birds, and provides some simple forms for recording their observations. He also includes a fairly complete biography of references on martins. Layton has available two sets of detailed plans for building wooden and aluminum Martin houses; they sell for \$1 each. This little book is not the last word on Purple Martins, but it is a big improvement over Wade's book and much less self-serving. (We will try to stock this at our Illinois Audubon Bookshop.)

—Peter Petersen

PIPPA'S CHALLENGE

by Joy Adamson
Ballantine, 1973
240 pp, \$2.00

When you grow weary of reading about Watergate, inflation, corrupt politicians and exploiter-businessmen, what could be more satisfying than to transport yourself to the African plains and read about the life of one of the more fascinating animals of the wild world — the swift and graceful cheetah. Another magnificent animal which is threatened by extinction by the cruel hand of man, the cheetah's mating habits and breeding difficulties are chronicled by the author of "Born Free," Ms. Joy Adamson.

She describes the fourth litter of the mature female cheetah, Pippa, and the development and behavior patterns of the four cubs. In "The Spotted Sphinx," Ms. Adamson observes that cubs are usually able to survive and kill independently at fourteen months, and how Pip-

pa left her two remaining cubs within the campsite and took off in an almost straight line for eight miles to find a mate. How did Pip-pa possibly know he was there? She suggests that medical research indicates that the pineal and pituitary glands and also the hypothalamus, which are responsible for sexual development, may also be greatly responsible for communication of thought.

The fourth litter consisted of three males and one female. One cub died after being bitten by a lion. Somba, the female, and the two remaining males, Big Boy and Tiny, were all of different character. Joy Adamson's study of the cheetahs was a subjective one, based on warm trust and affection between her and the beasts.

The oversized paperback is lavishly illustrated with black and white photographs. Ms. Adamson, who was born in Austria, has spent almost 30 years in Kenya. She is the wife of a local game warden.

—Raymond Mostek

A GUIDE TO THE BIRDS OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

by Richard ffrench
Livingston Publishing Co., 1973
470 pp, \$12.50

This guide easily can be called the first top-quality field guide for a South American area. The 36 color plates for identification, painted by John P. O'Neill, are very well done and well reproduced. Eight to twelve birds appear on each plate,

but considerable space is included around each bird. Eight portraits by Don Eckelberry are interspersed through the text.

The text itself is excellent. It goes beyond the brief text of most field guides. For each species the author describes habitat and status, range and subspecies, description, measurements, voice, food and behavior. Banding data is included when available.

The end covers contain maps of both islands and indicate the location or areas mentioned in the text. The introduction includes a brief history of ornithology on the islands; a description of the environment with many photographs, and remarks on ecology, distribution of species, breeding, migration and conservation. The layout and binding are of fine quality.

Having birded on Trinidad with the author (the last name, "ffrench," is correct), this reviewer can attest to his knowledge of the avifauna from first hand experience. A teacher of classical languages by profession, Richard ffrench is a very dedicated amateur birder. This book shows again that professionals are not the only ones capable or writing a truly fine book. It is an absolute must for anyone planning to visit Trinidad and Tobago for bird watching and would help for nearby area of South America. (Perhaps the Illinois Audubon Society can work out a group tour in the future.) Livingston is again to be congratulated for producing a fine book for the field students of birds.

—Peter Petersen

NEW BIRD BOOK—titled *Fifty Birds of Town and City*, geared for the city dweller and such neophytes, and published by the Fish and Wildlife Service. Copies available at \$4 (hardcover) and \$1.05 (paperback) from Public Documents Distribution Center, 5801 Tabor, Philadelphia 19120. The 50 watercolor portraits alone are worth the money.

Guest Editorial:

'Eco-talk without eco-action is nothing much.'

by J. M. FRANK

Area Supervisor, Horicon Wildlife Refuge, Wisconsin

QUITE A FEW notables, including Mark Twain, are credited with the familiar "Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." It is my belief that weather in all its diversity and perversity serves a great psychological need for mankind. Weather allows the luxury of observation, conversation, comparison, prediction, disappropriation in full knowledge that nothing more is expected of us. After all, the whole thing is beyond our control.

However, our beloved weather may soon take a back seat to another subject that is becoming even more popular.

IN THE LAST FEW years "ecology and environment" have seriously threatened "weather" as our most discussed subject. In days gone by, it was no trick at all to maintain a reputation as a great conversationalist by simply catching a TV weather forecast at least once each day and supplementing this with the 30-day extended forecast. Now barbershop, bar and supermarket parking lot pow-wows are well larded with terms like ecosystem, B.O.D., litter, pollution, pesticide and endangered species.

When all this environmental chatter was first gaining momentum, those who had devoted their lives to the conservation ethic felt at least vindicated. No longer were

their voices crying in the wilderness. The public was finally aroused from lethargy and apathy. Now we could get on with the business of making this earth of ours a fit place to live.

BUT SOMEHOW it hasn't worked that way. I am beginning to suspect that ecology is replacing the weather as a conversation piece because it too is considered a safe subject beyond our control. We have failed to put our money where our mouth is and have much conversation but little conservation.

During these past few years when everyone has been talking a good game, we lost our Rural Environmental Assistance Program, our Youth Corps Conservation Camps, and budget problems resulted in continual reduction in personnel for the U.S. Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Service.

We have favored passage of tough legislation to control pollution and other resource problems but have not provided sufficient funding to realize these new goals.

We publicly abhor such things as poor farming practices that contribute to excessive soil erosion, barnyard runoff, uncontrolled land development, and drainage of dwindling wetlands. Yet violent objections are received to any proposed corrective legislation. Many

readily accede to the necessity of controlling development within the corporate limits of a city, but are horrified at the prospect of applying similar standards to the hinter lands. The list could go on and on, but it is only a further study in frustration.

A FEW YEARS ago, I sat one evening with my children looking through a photo album containing pictures of my younger days. The usual comments were made about my hair line, how well I photographed, etc. But one picture really caught my oldest boy's attention. It was a shot of me lying on my stomach taking a drink from a mountain stream. He questioned me at great length about this and for several years after, anytime we crossed a small stream he would ask about the possibility of drinking from that stream.

He rarely asks that question anymore. He has been told no, so often, followed by the usual explanation on the polluted state of our waters that the idea of drinking from a stream is no longer palatable. Chances are better every day that he may never enjoy the thirst quenching gratification of a drink from nature's cup.

BUT EVEN WORSE, unless we pay more than lip service to the environmental needs of our times. I can't help but wonder if his children or your children's children may some day be equally impressed by pictures of their father as a boy swimming in a not too polluted lake or catching fish from a stream that can no longer be used. The present trends in resource misuse lead inevitably to that conclusion. It can be changed only if we care enough to do more than talk about it.

A MESSAGE TO: The Readers of This Magazine

SUBJECT: An Editorial Switchover

This is my final issue as editor/producer of **Illinois Audubon Bulletin**. Having told you that, let me introduce a fresh, young, knowledgeable face—Vernon Kleen—who will inherit the editor's seat-cushion and be responsible for this quarterly journal, beginning the next issue (Fall 1974).

Vern will bring a new, strong sense of ornithological authority to these pages. Both before and after becoming the first non-game staff biologist with the Illinois Department of Conservation, he initiated an impressive number of original bird-research and bird-count programs which allow—in fact encourage—member and public participation. He has, of course, served IAS on the board of directors for several years.

So, hereafter, manuscripts and related editorial correspondence should be mailed directly to Vernon Kleen, c/o Illinois Department of Conservation, 400 S. Spring St., Springfield, Ill. 62706.

My own seven-or-so years as editor were thoroughly rewarding: It is perennially pleasant for a journalist to see raw copy come to life, and hopefully, to educate and inform. The task also unexpectedly created two regular students of birdlife (wife and self), and may have had as much as anything to do with our recent move from metro-suburbia to rural Wisconsin, where we're both working to restore more non-game habitat than we'd have guessed seven years ago.

—Bill Bennett

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The Society was organized seventy-seven years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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New and/or renewal membership applications, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to the Illinois Audubon Society Headquarters Office, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

illinois audubon bulletin



**1974
fall**

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

Headquarters Office

1017 BURLINGTON AVE., DOWNERS GROVE, ILL. 60515

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The President's Message

In the President's Message printed in the Summer, 1974, ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN, I explained the steps being taken to move toward a coalition between the *Illinois Audubon Society* and the *National Audubon Society*. That issue reached me two days ago and is being mailed to the entire membership today. Yesterday another meeting was held between *IAS* and *NAS* on the subject. This obviously occurred before I had any chance to get feedback from the membership from the initial article. That article contained one rather misleading typographic error, in paragraph four, sentence three *black spots* are referred to; it should have read *blank spots*.

Yesterday's meeting involved the same two *NAS* staff members; Mr. Charles Callison, Executive Vice-President, and Myron Swenson, Regional Representative. Let me stress at this point that these meetings have both been held on the most basic level with no firm commitments made on either side. Mr. Callison and Mr. Swenson presented three alternate plans which provided a variety of options for the *IAS*. One of these plans had much stronger appeal to the *IAS* group of officers present which included Vice-Presidents Mooring and Barron; Treasurer Schulze, Coalition Committee Chairperson Kirkland and Executive Director Dewalt in addition to myself.

We had learned from the list comparison that about seven percent of *NAS* members in Illinois are *IAS* members also, a lower percentage than had been expected. The plan we discussed consists of the following points which those present from both groups agreed on in principle:

1. This plan aims at merging the *Illinois Audubon Society* and *Audubon Council of Illinois*, the merged organization to carry on the name and present program of the *IAS* and the coordinating functions of the council.

FRONT COVER: Immature male Lark Bunting at a Park Forest bird feeder; photographed by Aura Duke. See **FIELD NOTES** on page 22 for details.

2. *IAS* would encourage its chapters and affiliates to become *NAS* Chapters.

3. Present *IAS* members could continue as members only of *IAS* at present dues rate, if they wish, but no new members will be accepted in any chapter except at *NAS* dues rate.

Two further points were covered and are still being negotiated. One involves working out a special arrangement for dues splitting similar to the one now in effect between *NAS* and the *Florida Audubon Society*. This would provide sufficient funds to maintain our present programs, but the second point involves restructuring of our publications to fit into the pattern of members receiving "Audubon" magazine.

Again bear in mind that all this discussion is very preliminary and we are not close to anything final. I also encourage you to advise me of your ideas regarding this coalition idea.

With this issue we welcome a new editor for the bulletin, Mr. Vernon Kleen. I have known Vern since he came to Illinois several years ago. He succeeded me as Regional Editor for "American Birds" and has done a great job. Despite his already full schedule, I know he will give us a fine bulletin and I hope you will help him by sending good articles and notes.

—Peter C. Petersen
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SALUTE TO ELTON FAWKS!

For years, Elton Fawks' **FIELD NOTES** section has been the only regular feature of every issue of the **Audubon Bulletin**. Elton's ornithological knowledge and long interest in bird populations superbly qualified him for the editor's job. He initially accepted the editorship as a temporary assignment—but did so well, the job became permanent. Volumes and volumes of material had to be screened for every publication and much devotion was required to do the job.

Now, however, he has decided to retire. His broken leg, caused by a fall at an Eagle Conference in Wisconsin last spring, has nearly healed—but kept him from active field work and other activities. He intends to devote full-time to his eagle research since he has "only scratched the surface" of 80 notebooks full of accumulated data.

Elton enjoyed his years as editor and leaves a long record of published data of Illinois ornithological history. His one suggestion is that the **FIELD NOTES** section be changed to a Seasonal Report.

At this time, the Illinois Audubon Society membership, directors and officers, express their appreciation to Elton Fawks for his many years of dedicated service as editor, wish him success with his other Audubon activities and eagle research, and wish him a speedy recovery from his broken leg.

Report and Results:

The '74 Spring Count

by VERNON M. KLEEN

Illinois Department of Conservation

The early date (May 4th—earliest possible) and late spring were responsible for the shortage of species reported this year. However, we set records for the *number of participants*, 1,046 (first time over 1,000); *number of counties participating*, 77; and *total number of birds counted*, 324,213.

The low total of 241 species reflects the delayed arrival of many passerines and inadequate documentation of extreme rarities. Observers were afield somewhere in the state during all hours of the day and night, but mostly during the day logging a total of 2,841+ party-hours and 14,222 miles (walked and driven); a few additional miles were surveyed via bicycles and canoes.

Procedures governing the count were the same as those of the two previous counts. Use of the standard checklist by compilers greatly assisted in the preparation of this report. By next year, it is hoped that the count will be set for computer analysis and therefore results should be available to participants more quickly.

The Count Day was an excellent day for birding with clear skies in the morning changing to partly cloudy in the afternoon. Early morning temperatures ranged from the very low forties in the north to mid-forties in the south climbing to daily highs in the upper sixties and lower seventies. The early morning calm changed to light, then moderate, breezes—often variable, but generally from the NW to NE. Occasional late afternoon gusts reached 25 mph in the south.

Observers were able to visit all of their favorite birding areas and were not restricted by flooded conditions as last year or unfavorable weather conditions. The record number of 77 participating counties reflects the increased statewide coverage. New counties participating for the first time included: Carroll, Ford, Schuyler, Scott, Douglas, Lawrence and Perry; old standbys which were lost this year were: JoDaviess, Alexander and Massac; five other counties—all southern—also helped

last year but not this year. JoDaviess County was the only AREA 4 county without participants.

A total of 31 counties reported 100 or more species this year with Cook again producing the high total, 163. TABLE 1 shows the record number of 19 counties with 20 or more observers; however, in some instances several counties were represented by members of single organizations—which was more beneficial. In 13 counties there were only one or two observers.

At least 33 species were reported from 69 (90%) of more of the counties participating (TABLE 2). Only 11 species were found in all 77 counties; however, several more species would have been included from all county reports if the criteria of 8 hours minimum observation time was adopted. In contrast, 18 species were acknowledged for a single county and 12 for only two counties. FIGURE 1 indicates the total number of species for each participating county, with the number of observers and party-hours in parentheses. Counties shown by cross-hatching were those without participants in 1974; the greatest voids continue to occur in the counties just below Springfield and in south-eastern Illinois.

TABLE 3 shows the species observed, the number of counties reporting each species, the total number of individuals of each species reported, and the county reporting the highest number of individuals of each species (with that highest total in parenthesis). At least 56 of the 77 counties were responsible for reporting the high individual total for one or more species; TABLE 4 shows the 16 counties which reported the high totals for five or more species.

The five most common species were again the same as the past two years. All three of the unprotected species (*Rock Dove*, *Starling* and *House Sparrow*) were in the top twelve. Our state bird ranked tenth both this year and last year. The order of reported abundance of the 20

TABLE 1

Counties with
20 or more participants

Bureau	70
Livingston	42
Kane	41
Will	35
Cook	33
DuPage	32
Vermilion	32
LaSalle	30
Adams	26
Grundy	25
Crawford	24
Schuyler	24
Coles	23
DeKalb	23
Henry	23
Boone	21
McHenry	21
McDonough	20
Ogle	20

TABLE 2

Species Reported from 69 (90%) or more Counties

Mourning Dove	77	Field Sparrow	75
Red-headed Woodpecker	77	Song Sparrow	75
Blue Jay	77	Downy Woodpecker	74
Common Crow	77	Indigo Bunting	74
Brown Thrasher	77	Killdeer	73
Starling	77	Purple Martin	73
House Sparrow	77	Chimney Swift	72
Eastern Meadowlark	77	Rose-br Grosbeak	72
Redwinged Blackbird	77	Red-bellied Woodpkr	71
Common Grackle	77	Tufted Titmouse	71
Cardinal	77	Horned Lark	70
Common Flicker	76	House Wren	70
American Robin	76	Northern Oriole	70
Barn Swallow	75	Chipping Sparrow	70
Gray Catbird	75	Yellow-rumped Warbler	69
Brown-headed Cowbird	75	Wht-crowned Sparrow	69
American Goldfinch	75		

TABLE 3

Species	Co.s	Total	High County	Species	Co.s	Total	High County
Common Loon	7	19	McLean (6)	Lesser Yellowlegs	47	763	McHenry (60)
Horned Grebe	4	4	4 counties (1 ea.)	Pectoral Sandpiper	42	1379	Winnebago (195)
Western Grebe	1	1	Whiteside (1)	Least Sandpiper	30	348	Union (47)
Pied-billed Grebe	32	145	Lake (21)	Dunlin	5	58	McHenry (48)
Double-cr Cormorant	5	16	Whiteside (12)	Short-b Dowitcher	2	4	2 counties (2 ea.)
Great Blue Heron	43	192	Lake (40)	Dowitcher, Species	2	9	
Green Heron	54	276	Cook (27)	Semip. Sandpiper	11	45	McHenry (13)
Little Blue Heron	12	230	St. Clair (205)	Western Sandpiper	1	1	Whiteside (1)
Cattle Egret	11	199	St. Clair (76)	Sanderling	2	26	McHenry (20)
Great Egret	19	215	St. Clair (75)	Wilson Phalarope	10	28	2 counties (6 ea.)
Bl-cr Night Heron	21	238	Will (114)	Herring Gull	15	872	Lake (568)
Yl-cr Night Heron	5	10	Jackson (4)	Ring-bill Gull	12	1792	Cook (1101)
Amer. Bittern	17	23	Bureau (7)	Bonaparte's Gull	2	3712	Cook (2001)
Mute Swan	4	13	Fulton (4)	Forster's Tern	7	268	Cook (139)
Whistling Swan	1	1	Lake (1)	Common Tern	8	152	Lake (106)
White-fr. Goose	1	1	McLean (1)	Caspian Tern	4	16	Cook (11)
Canada Goose	27	555	Fulton (160)	Black Tern	9	61	Cook (23)
Blue Goose	2	2	2 counties (1 ea.)	Rock Dove	67	4706	LaSalle (548)
Snow Goose	2	6	Randolph (4)	Mourning Dove	77	6191	Will (435)
Mallard	67	2066	Cook (267)	Yellow-b Cuckoo	24	66	St. Clair (8)
Black Duck	3	5	Fulton (3)	Black-b Cuckoo	7	8	Vermilion (3)
Gadwall	5	20	Will (9)	Screech Owl	18	53	McHenry (16)
Pintail	11	51	Marshall (20)	Great Horned Owl	35	81	Pike (20)
Gr-wing Teal	5	10	Cook (4)	Barred Owl	34	103	Pike (19)
Bl-wing Teal	56	1733	McHenry (196)	Chuck-will's-widow	3	3	3 counties (1 ea.)
American Wigeon	7	24	McHenry (12)	Whip-poor-will	40	272	Pike (57)
Northern Shoveler	19	114	Morgan (30)	Common Nighthawk	24	71	Marshall (9)
Wood Duck	61	902	Will (73)	Chimney Swift	72	2959	Monroe (220)
Redhead	3	11	Lake (8)	Ruby-t Hummingbird	30	103	Marshall (22)
Ring-necked Duck	6	45	Cook (20)	Belted Kingfisher	47	136	Will (12)
Canvasback	3	3	3 counties (1 ea.)	Common Flicker	76	2331	Will (204)
Greater Scaup	1	2	Lake (2)	Pileated Woodpecker	24	72	Union (22)
Lesser Scaup	38	778	Hancock (140)	Red-bell Woodpecker	71	870	Lawrence (70)
Common Goldeneye	3	4	Cook (2)	Red-head Woodpecker	77	4564	Bureau (267)
Bufflehead	5	23	McHenry (8)	Yellow-b Sapsucker	28	65	Cook (10)
Ruddy Duck	13	30	Cook (6)	Hairy Woodpecker	60	272	Will (19)
Hooded Merganser	2	2	2 counties (1 ea.)	Downy Woodpecker	74	1177	Bureau (100)
Common Merganser	4	7	Will (3)	Eastern Kingbird	65	683	Jersey (42)
Red-br Merganser	14	108	Cook (45)	Great Crested Flyc.	57	381	Union (26)
Turkey Vulture	30	443	Jersey (75)	Eastern Phoebe	60	249	Jersey (18)
Black Vulture	3	12	Johnson (7)	Acadian Flycatcher	14	52	Johnson (13)
Mississippi Kite	1	2	Union (2)	Least Flycatcher	40	109	2 counties (8 ea.)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	5	6	Lake (2)	Eastern Wood Pewee	32	76	Lawrence (1)
Cooper's Hawk	8	9	Kane (2)	Horned Lark	70	2182	Douglas (144)
Red-tailed Hawk	60	303	Pike (18)	Tree Swallow	54	1489	Sangamon (200)
Red-shouldered Hawk	20	33	2 counties (4)	Bank Swallow	37	1183	Jersey (47)
Broad-winged Hawk	23	94	Lake (45)	Rough-w Swallow	51	832	Lake (75)
Rough-legged Hawk	5	6	Boone (2)	Barn Swallow	75	3194	Union (17)
Swainson's Hawk	1	1	Macon (1)	Cliff Swallow	12	59	Douglas (3)
Marsh Hawk	10	14	Macon (3)	Purple Martin	73	2073	Lake (200)
Osprey	5	6	Mason (2)	Blue Jay	77	7189	Will (49)
American Kestrel	38	137	Will (11)	Common Crow	77	4146	Lake (27)
Turkey	3	6	Jackson (3)	Fish Crow	2	8	Monroe (1)
Bobwhite	63	1787	Bureau (188)	Bl-cap Chickadee	50	1032	Bureau (6)
Ring-neck Pheasant	46	1885	Will (268)	Carolina Chickadee	21	291	Jefferson (3)
Gray Partridge	8	44	Whiteside (14)	Tufted Titmouse	71	1572	Vermilion (10)
Prairie Chicken	1	105	Jasper (105)	White-br Nuthatch	64	502	Bureau (4)
King Rail	2	2	2 counties (1 ea.)	Red-br Nuthatch	6	10	McHenry (1)
Virginia Rail	18	48	McHenry (12)	Brown Creeper	19	40	Grundy (1)
Sora	37	263	Cook (31)	House Wren	70	2139	Will (15)
Yellow Rail	3	5	Lee (3)	Winter Wren	4	4	4 counties (1 ea.)
Common Gallinule	9	22	Cook (7)	Carolina Wren	51	428	Pike (3)
American Coot	48	1470	Cook (447)	Long-b Marsh Wren	8	17	Will (4)
Semipalm Plover	16	96	Franklin (32)	Short-b Marsh Wren	8	33	McLean (1)
Piping Plover	1	3	Lake (3)	Mockingbird	61	784	Jefferson (6)
Killdeer	73	908	Will (103)	Gray Catbird	75	1268	Will (12)
Amer. Golden Plover	26	6517	Marshall (3200)	Brown Thrasher	77	3027	Will (23)
Black-bell Plover	1	2	Kankakee (2)	American Robin	76	13878	Will (120)
American Woodcock	22	65	2 counties (8 ea.)	Wood Thrush	59	488	Vermilion (4)
Common Snipe	33	187	McHenry (56)	Swainson's Thrush	54	378	Monroe (3)
Upland Sandpiper	12	39	Livingston (14)	Hermit Thrush	25	54	Will (1)
Spotted Sandpiper	46	293	Cook (29)	Gray-cheeked Thrush	44	180	Union (1)
Solitary Sandpiper	44	192	Pike (20)	Veery	25	48	Johnson (1)
Willet	1	1	Mercer (1)	Eastern Bluebird	63	745	Adams (13)
Greater Yellowlegs	35	291	Knox (48)	Blue-gr Gnatcatcher	42	301	Coles (2)

TABLE 3

Species	Co.s	Total	High County	Species	Co.s	Total	High County
Golden-cr Kinglet	5	12	Kane (5)	Grasshopper Sparrow	40	277	Lawrence (24)
Ruby-cr Kinglet	55	465	Will (75)	Henslow's Sparrow	3	6	Vermilion (3)
Water Pipit	7	13	Macon (4)	LeConte's Sparrow	1	1	Champaign (1)
Scar Waxwing	6	19	Crawford (10)	Vesper Sparrow	39	291	DeKalb (41)
Loggerhead Shrike	25	80	Marion (9)	Lark Sparrow	23	78	Mason (23)
Starling	77	22886	Will (2430)	Dark-eyed Junco	16	48	2 counties (8 ea.)
White-eyed Vireo	41	265	Union (27)	Tree Sparrow	3	11	Cook (5)
Bell's Vireo	7	11	Pike (3)	Chipping Sparrow	70	878	Jersey (87)
Yellow-thr Vireo	35	96	2 counties (13 ea.)	Clay-colored Sparrow	4	5	Morgan (2)
Military Vireo	20	30	Sangamon (5)	Field Sparrow	75	2260	Will (225)
Red-eyed Vireo	42	212	Union (23)	Harris' Sparrow	1	1	Jackson (1)
Philadelphia Vireo	1	1	Mercer (1)	White-cr Sparrow	69	1049	Clark (66)
Warbling Vireo	54	380	Pike (30)	White-thr Sparrow	66	2399	Will (328)
Black-&-white Warb	43	127	Cook (14)	Lincoln's Sparrow	21	76	Cook (8)
Prothonotary Warb	27	152	Union (37)	Swamp Sparrow	40	434	Will (53)
Form-eating Warbler	9	12	3 counties (2 ea.)	Song Sparrow	75	3528	Will (411)
Swainson's Warbler	3	3	3 counties (1 ea.)	Lapland Longspur	2	210	Kane (150)
Golden-winged Warb	10	26	Johnson (6)	Smith's Longspur	1	9	Sangamon (9)
Blue-winged Warbler	14	34	Coles (6)				
Tennessee Warbler	47	628	Monroe (65)				
Orange-crowned Warb	16	25	Cook (8)				
Ashville Warbler	53	528	Sangamon (78)				
Northern Parula	27	106	Coles (11)				
Yellow Warbler	56	519	Will (65)				
Magnolia Warbler	16	38	St. Clair (7)				
Pepe May Warbler	6	6	6 counties (1 ea.)				
Yellow-rumped Warb	69	2163	Will (307)				
Black-thr Green Warb	39	120	DeKalb (12)				
Carulean Warbler	17	50	Union (8)				
Blackburnian Warb	17	27	3 counties (3 ea.)				
Yellow-throated Warb	12	39	Jackson (11)				
Nestnut-sided Warb	11	22	St. Clair (7)				
Yellow-breasted Warbler	4	5	Johnson (2)				
Mockpoll Warbler	28	69	DeKalb (14)				
Blue Warbler	8	10	2 counties (2 ea.)				
Airie Warbler	6	45	Pope (24)				
Lin Warbler	65	1079	Will (264)				
Indebird	38	99	Sangamon (11)				
Northern Waterthrush	50	335	Pike (37)				
Louisiana Waterthr	19	60	Monroe (8)				
Kentucky Warbler	21	75	Union (16)				
Burning Warbler	5	7	2 counties (2 ea.)				
Common Yellowthroat	68	1403	Pike (86)				
Yellow-br Chat	38	181	St. Clair (18)				
Wooded Warbler	4	5	Edgar (2)				
Wilson's Warbler	7	9	2 counties (2 ea.)				
Nada Warbler	2	2	2 counties (1 ea.)				
American Redstart	27	131	Mason (20)				
House Sparrow	77	33013	Clark (2829)				
Rob. Tree Sparrow	10	241	Jersey (148)				
Boblink	44	561	Jersey (150)				
Eastern Meadowlark	77	6673	St. Clair (464)				
Western Meadowlark	28	355	Boone (50)				
Yellow-h Blackbird	4	39	Cook (17)				
Red-winged Blackbird	77	47843	Bureau (3030)				
Chard Oriole	34	135	Pike (15)				
Northern Oriole	70	1125	Pike (99)				
Gray Blackbird	2	10	Kendall (8)				
Lawer's Blackbird	1	2	Lake (2)				
Common Grackle	77	59264	Will (5495)				
Down-hd Cowbird	75	4655	DeKalb (269)				
Parlet Tanager	33	122	Union (24)				
Summer Tanager	21	63	Union (9)				
Cardinal	77	5806	Crawford (215)				
Red-br Grosbeak	72	1173	Mason (76)				
Blue Grosbeak	3	6	Jersey (3)				
Indigo Bunting	74	2055	Crawford (144)				
Chickadee	56	1627	Adams (156)				
Purple Finch	28	152	DeKalb (31)				
Red Siskin	25	209	McHenry (38)				
American Goldfinch	75	5444	Monroe (420)				
Red Crossbill	1	1	McHenry (1)				
White Crossbill	1	15	Cook (15)				
House-sided Towhee	67	1018	Vermilion (79)				
Yanah Sparrow	47	297	Lawrence (25)				

Total Species: 241
Total Individuals: 324,213

TABLE 4

COUNTIES REPORTING HIGHEST COUNT
FOR EACH SPECIES

Will (35)	33	Johnson (5)	9
Cook (33)	25	Bureau (70)	8
McHenry (21)	17	DeKalb (23)	8
Lake (17)	16	Monroe (2)	8
Union (1)	16	Vermilion (32)	8
Pike (16)	13	Sangamon (6)	7
St. Clair (19)	10	Jackson (12)	5
Jersey (10)	10	Marshall (17)	5

+ 40 with from 1 to 4 High Counts
(No. of observers in parentheses)

TABLE 5

20 MOST COMMON SPECIES

	1974	1973	
Common Grackle	59264	38071	(1)
Redwinged Blackbird	47843	34814	(2)
House Sparrow	33013	28440	(3)
Starling	22886	19065	(4)
American Robin	13878	10160	(5)
Blue Jay	7189	5574	(8)
Eastern Meadowlark	6673	5768	(7)
Amer. Golden Plover	6517	2679	(17)
Mourning Dove	6191	5911	(6)
Cardinal	5806	4434	(10)
American Goldfinch	5444	4869	(9)
Rock Dove	4706	2798	(16)
Brown-headed Cowbird	4655	3789	(11)
Red-headed Woodpecker	4564	3605	(12)
Common Crow	4146	3305	(14)
Bonaparte's Gull	3712	610	
Song Sparrow	3528	2929	(15)
Barn Swallow	3194	2679	(17)
Brown Thrasher	3027	2310	(21)
Chimney Swift	2959	3310	(13)

most common species is shown in TABLE 5 and compared with the abundance and ranked position of last year. A concentration of *Bonaparte's Gulls* in Lake Michigan was responsible for their total being so high. *Chimney Swift* numbers were obviously down and this change should be watched more closely.

In order to show the relative abundance of various permanent residents, summer residents and migrants at different latitudes in Illinois, we will continue to use the four AREAS of the state, as divided last year, and depicted in FIGURE 1. TABLE 6 shows the number of counties and party-hours for each AREA. The actual counties within each AREA are shown graphically in FIGURE 1 and listed in TABLE 7. The relative abundance of selected species (same as those last year) per ten-party-hours (approximately one day of observation) is shown in FIGURE 2. The number in parenthesis following the species name is the statewide average number of birds per ten-party-hours.

Most observers and compilers submitted proper information this year, but a few people still have trouble computing party-miles and party-hours. The biggest problem came from the inclusion of hours by observers at bird feeders. This problem will hopefully be resolved by next spring. All but three county compilers used the official checklists provided and therefore included all the necessary data. Inadequate data is denoted by a question mark (?) in the tables. Next year, the official checklist must be used if we are to have the data computerized.

The total county statistics appear in TABLE 7 (Col. 2 indicates the AREA in which each county lies; Col. 4, the total number of species; Col. 5, the total number of birds reported; Col. 6 and 7, number of observers and parties, respectively; Col. 8, time of observations (in the 24-hour system); Col. 9 and 10, the number of miles walked or driven, and hours walked and driven, respectively; Col. 11, name of county compiler. TABLE 8 shows comparisons of the first three statewide counts.

TABLE 6

Coverage Within the Four AREAS

AREA	Possible No. of Counties	No. Counties Participating	No. P.H.*	Ave. No. P.H.* per County
1	23	12 (52.2%)	234	19.5
2	28	20 (71.4%)	575	28.8
3	27	22 (81.5%)	748+	34.0
4	24	23 (95.8%)	1284+	55.8
Total	102	77 (75.5%)	2841+	36.9

* P.H. = Party Hours

+ The Party Hours for Boone, Henderson, and Livingston counties have not been included.

TABLE 7
COUNTY STATISTICS

ABBR.	AREA	Tl. Sp.	Total Indiv.	No. Obs	No. Pts.	T I M E Start-End	Miles W/D	Hours W/D	Compiler
ADM	3 Adams	93	4482	26	10	0630-1900	22/471	25/29	Mrs. D. Landess
BON	2 Bond	40	166	3	1	0700-2130	1/2	2 1/2	Merril McHenry
BOO	4 Boone	84	3834	21	6	? - ?	35/263	??	Elaine Burstatte
BUR	4 Bureau	103	11785	70	39	0430-2000	65/614	94/75	Watson P. Bartlett
CAL	2 Calhoun	96	1409	4	2	0515-1730	8/70	11/4	Sally Vasse
CAR	4 Carroll	45	178	1	1	0800-1000	3/0	2/0	Margaret Lehmann
CAS	3 Cass	119	3943	7	3	0615-1600	14/169	10/14	Robert Q. Randall
CHA	3 Champaign	114	4475	17	5	0700-2015	27/192	31/42	Richard L. Cooper
CLK	2 Clark	93	7287	8	4	0515-1915	5/97	6/19	Jean Hartman
CLI	2 Clinton	73	902	2	1	0700-2200	3/25	6/3	Henry Hartshorn
COL	2 Coles	119	2974	23	9	0015-2000	26/93	31/6	L. Barrie Hunt
COO	4 Cook	163	14565	33	14	0500-2100	58/286	70/21	Larry Balch
CRA	2 Crawford	98	5442	24	12	0430-2000	23/441	34/36	Mrs. Fred Barrick
DEK	4 DeKalb	115	10151	23	8	0600-1930	42/417	10/48	William E. Southern
DOU	2 Douglas	78	2296	2	1	0700-1545	3/54	3 1/5	Ray F. Boehmer
DUP	4 DuPage	101	4411	32	17	0730-1800	53/140	70/10	F. Paul Mooring
EDG	2 Edgar	86	3223	17	8	0600-2030	26/113	40/16	Patsy Parker Steidl
FAY	2 Fayette	94	4383	15	2	0615-2000	35/83	38/7	Martha E. McLaughlin
FOR	3 Ford	54	897	6	4	0620-1930	3/53	8/2	Dennis Kirkham
FRK	1 Franklin	47	424	2	1	0830-1530	5/60	3/4	Julius R. Swayne
FUL	3 Fulton	119	6960	17	6	0700-1900	28/376	21/39	Virginia Humphreys
GRE	2 Greene	82	1460	5	1	0700-1530	2/58	3/5	Helen Wuestenfeld
GRU	4 Grundy	72	3242	25	11	0530-2000	26/122	47/24	Mrs. Wayne Hoffman
HAN	3 Hancock	94	2133	2	1	0615-2100	8/106	5/8	Roger D. Applegate
HND	3 Henderson	38	2100	6	3	0630-1600	??	??	Lionel Young
HNR	4 Henry	74	2495	23	10	0630-2030	28/111	37/5	Frances B. Johnson
IRO	3 Iroquois	61	1723	4	1	0600-1600	5/80	6/4	Robert Gruenewald
JAC	1 Jackson	109	1481	12	5	0600-2100	9/132	21/11	Glenn Cooper
JAS	2 Jasper	29	538	2	1	0430-0730	1/23	1/2	Ron Westemeier
JEF	1 Jefferson	94	3373	11	6	0500-1900	24/141	35/12	Margaret T. Horsman
JER	2 Jersey	116	8821	10	6	0600-1800	28/230	20/28	Joseph E. Walsh
JOH	1 Johnson	104	1130	5	1	0615-0815	9/55	10/4	Mike Homoya
KAN	4 Kane	123	7666	41	13	0530-2000	41/209	50/17	Betty Dralle
KNK	4 Kankakee	77	1947	8	3	0645-1900	6/130	4/11	Hazel Lory
KEN	4 Kendall	93	3966	17	8	0545-1900	28/283	39/13	Maryann Gossman
KNX	3 Knox	59	3013	15	4	0630-1630	15/250	8/16	Elmer Mueggensborg
LAK	4 Lake	132	12602	17	4	0445-2030	26/299	40/17	Robert P. Russel, Jr.
LAS	4 LaSalle	112	14035	30	14	0530-2030	84/570	80/49	John D. McKee
LAW	2 Lawrence	115	7477	6	3	0530-0830	11/222	24/17	Paul Roush
LEE	4 Lee	93	2781	14	9	0600-2000	22/168	24/10	Bruce A. Canterbury
LIV	3 Livingston	86	3137	42	22	0600-2000	??	??	Mrs. Wendell Sparenberg
LOG	3 Logan	67	1269	6	4	0530-1830	8/179	15/9	Betty Sams
MAC	3 Macon	94	1921	1	1	0500-1930	6/97*	11/2*	Richard Sandburg
MAD	2 Madison	88	2999	10	5	0630-1900	25/119	28/8	Albert G. Willms
MRN	2 Marion	99	4857	13	8	0600-2030	9/157	10/14	Winifred E. Jones
MSL	3 Marshall	93	5673	17	10	0530-1730	18/97	25/18	Florence Burgess
MSN	3 Mason	103	3585	14	4	0430-1900	15/128	24/9	Richard G. Bjorklund
MCD	3 McDonough	68	3863	20	10	0530-1800	21/194	24/23	Alice Krauser
MCH	4 McHenry	132	8690	21	7	0300-2400	27/324	33/37	Steve Peck
MCL	3 McLean	127	4840	14	6	0530-1830	34/160	38/9	Dale E. Birkenholz
MER	4 Mercer	104	2940	3	1	0800-2115	5/108	8/7	Peter C. Petersen
MON	1 Monroe	122	6924	2	1	0700-1900	7/106	7/5	Richard A. Anderson
MOR	2 Morgan	121	2815	7	3	0515-1845	17/150	8/14	Patrick Ward
OGI	4 Ogle	105	2903	20	7	0500-2400	14/216*	19/19*	Mark Swan
PEO	3 Peoria	79	2420	5	3	0630-1830	13/130	20/7	Ralph Scott
PER	1 Perry	64	1525	2	1	0700-1900	9/55	10/2	Calvin Bey
PIA	3 Piatt	93	1698	13	3	0700-1700	22/79	27/4	Jurist H. Shoemaker
PIK	2 Pike	140	6724	16	6	0000-2000	18/446	18/40	Jim Funk
POP	1 Pope	101	1537	2	1	0630-2200	3/70	5/6 1/2	Paul Biggers
PUL	1 Pulaski	37	2329	2	1	0800-1200	0/74	0/4	Joe Newcomb
PUT	4 Putnam	55	1049	17	5	0600-2000	22/76	18/25	Gynetha Hawks
RAN	1 Randolph	83	1862	11	4	0600-1830	9/77	11/9	Thomas May
RIC	2 Richland	71	1728	15	9	0530-1930	10/94	12/9	Marty Jakle
RIS	4 Rock Island	93	6717	10	6	0800-1830	8/163	5/17	Elton Fawks
SAN	2 Sangamon	135	4936	6	4	0430-2100	22/240	23/9	H. David Bohlen
SCH	3 Schuyler	70	2388	24	11	0700-1900	14/143	25/74	Emma J. Putnam
SCO	2 Scott	87	877	2	1	0445-1845	9/83	5/9	Mrs. Jim Funk
STC	1 St. Clair	123	8031	19	6	0600-1830	20/363	24/25	Richard H. Rodrian
STE	4 Stephenson	55	1819	3	1	0645-1845	5/39	8/4	Fred Brechlin
TAZ	3 Tazewell	80	1747	6	2	0630-1930	10/84	16/5	Eileen Crawford
UNI	1 Union	125	4812	1	1	0345-1745	12/109	7/7	Vernon M. Kleen
VER	3 Vermilion	138	5546	32	13	0700-1900	60/55*	50/15*	Marilyn F. Campbell
WHI	4 Whiteside	94	2611	7	2	0700-2000	4/165	5/11	Mrs. Harry A. Shaw
WIL	4 Will	144	20211	35	17	0515-1930	89/459	120/36	Jerrold Olson
WMS	1 Williamson	97	1902	3	1	0600-1300	8/60	2/10	Ben Gelman
WIN	4 Winnebago	102	4050	9	4	0515-0845	28/186	34/9	Jack Armstrong
WDF	3 Woodford	102	5108	10	3	0600-1630	15/255	12/16	Mary Anne Parr
TOTALS		241	324213	1046	452	0000-2400	1474 1/2	1676 1/2	
							12748*	1165+	

* Miles and hours spent by bicycle and canoe not included.

TABLE 8

Table of Comparisons of the first three Statewide Counts

<u>Number of:</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>
Species	256	255	241
Individuals	217,065+	245,266+	324,213
Participating Counties	62	73	77
Observers	650+	852	1,046
Party Hours	1,700+	2,227+	2,841+
Miles Walked	767+	1,232+	1,474+
Miles Driven	10,252+	11,883+	12,748+
Species in 90% or more counties	30	23	33
Counties with 100 or more species	29	28	31
Counties with 20 or more observers	10	15	19

The biggest factor causing changes in the statistics as presented in this report and those submitted by the compilers was incorrect addition; however, in some instances, certain species reported were not properly substantiated. As in past years, all unusual observations were to be documented. All documentation forms submitted were acknowledged to the compiler. Inexperience was the primary reason for reports of unaccepted species.

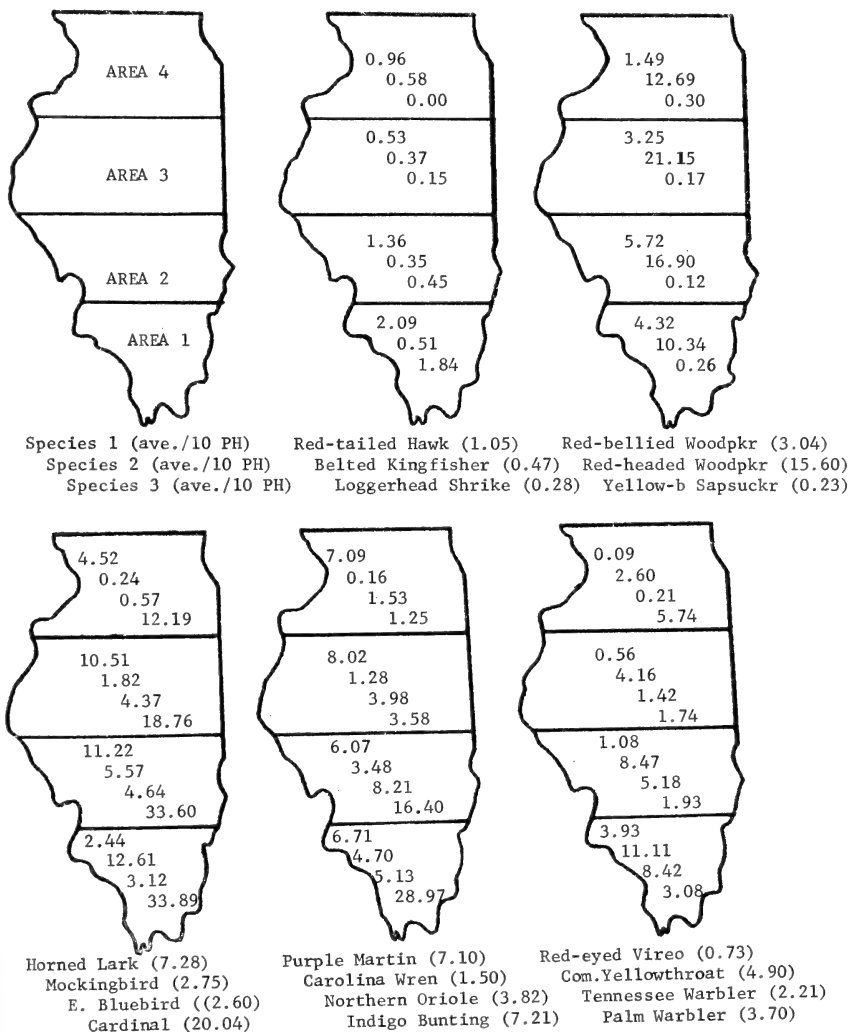
Participants desiring a complete copy of the *Third Statewide Spring Bird Count Report* should request one from the author. This report includes the total county results, the relative abundance of every species for each of the four AREAS and the complete list of observers.

Northern Illinoisians, already dominating the count, will definitely have the advantage the next few years. Many wished that this count had been May 11th this year because an excellent wave of migrants had arrived. (They must have missed the wave of three days earlier). Anyway, next year the count is scheduled for Saturday May 10, 1975, the latest we will ever have it.

At this time, I wish to thank everyone who helped with the count. Without your help, the count would not have been so successful and the many records would not have been established. Only with your continued personal commitments will we be able to accumulate the data and knowledge about our birdlife which can be used for the benefit of preserving these wild populations. Special gratitude is expressed to the county compilers for their continued support and to Dorothy Bass who painstakingly typed the report. We look forward to your help again in 1975.

FIGURE 2: Species Abundance per 10 Party Hours throughout Illinois.

(AREAS 1 through 4 defined in FIG. 1)



The man who gets ahead is the one who does more than is necessary—and keeps on doing it.

1973 BREEDING BIRD SURVEY

by MARYANN GOSSMANN

Although Illinois birders participate in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's annual Breeding Bird Survey (BBS), 100% coverage of the 64 routes has not yet been attained. The most recent figures available from the Laurel, Maryland headquarters are for the 1973 Survey.

The BBS only began in Illinois in 1966 and is therefore rather new. Prior to 1969, very few routes were surveyed each year making it impossible to compare the earlier results with present findings. Each year the total number of survey routes completed continues to increase, reaching the high of 53 in 1973. Flooding and road construction prevented the completion of other routes in 1973.

Habitats vary greatly throughout the state and so do the numbers of species recorded along the various routes. The average number of species recorded per route in 1973 was 48; the range was from 30 to 70 species. As would be expected, those routes with the greatest varieties of habitat were responsible for the larger numbers of species while those in urban or intensive row-crop areas yielded the lowest numbers. A total of 134 species and 63,221 individual birds were counted this year.

The information gathered by compilers of the BBS routes each year is transferred to a central computer at Laurel for analysis. Illinois results are added to results from all the other states and then the total continental analysis will show changes in populations of each species throughout its entire range or throughout just portions of that range. That is why it is important to complete every route every year—preferably by the same observer each year.

Without benefit of computer analysis, it is possible to make some comments and comparisons of Illinois results. There is little apparent change in bird populations within the five year span of 1969 through 1973. The average number of birds per route remained constant at 48 per route. The average number of individuals per route decreased slightly from 1,286 to 1,193. The total number of species found each year has increased from 118 to 134 which may be due to the greater number of routes surveyed and perhaps the increased skill on the part of the observers rather than actual changes in birdlife.

Blackbirds, a menace in the winter in some localities, have shown a slight decrease in numbers from 1969 to 1973; only the **Redwinged Blackbird** has shown an increase: from 181 to 189 birds per route.

As might be expected, only a few species were found on all routes surveyed. **Grackles, Redwinged Blackbirds, Eastern Meadowlarks, House Sparrows and Starlings** would be expected; **Robins, Barn Swallows and Mourning Doves** were also found on every route. Several additional species were reported from all but one or two routes.

By the time this report is printed, the 1974 Breeding Bird Surveys will have been completed; however, there are still several routes that need to be assigned to competent birders interested in gathering knowledge about our changing bird populations. Anyone interested in additional information regarding the BBS or the availability of routes for 1975 should contact the author at Rt. # 1, Box 71, Plainfield, Ill. 60544.

An Apparent Differential Migration of Cedar Waxwings in West-Central Illinois

By H. DAVID BOHLEN
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The migration or appearance of Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) has always seemed erratic, and some winter in areas where food is plentiful. For the past five years, I have kept daily records on the birds of central Illinois. An analysis of this data on the Cedar Waxwing was made because of an absence of these birds during midspring migration for the past three years (1972-74). It was found that a pattern emerged. An early migration started in either late January or February and lasted until March or early April. Then, after a lapse of more than a month, there was another influx in mid-May which lasted until early or mid-June. For exact dates, see table below.

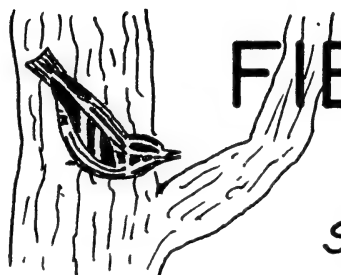
YEAR		EARLY MIGRATION	LATE MIGRATION	LAPSE OF DAYS BETWEEN EARLY & LATE MIGRATION
1970	Arrival	No data	May 11 (1 at Moweaqua)	
	Departure	Mar. 28 (3 at Moweaqua)	May 31 (1 near Moweaqua)	43
1971	Arrival	Feb. 14 (30 at Decatur)	May 10 (10 at Springfield)	
	Departure	Mar. 31 (1 at Springfield)	Jun. 22 (3 at Springfield)	39
1972	Arrival	Jan. 22 (250 in Mason Co.)	May 12 (5 at Springfield)	
	Departure	Mar. 17 (2 at Springfield)	Jun. 10 (2 at Bath)	55
1973	Arrival	Feb. 17 (4 in Mason Co.)	May 16 (15 at Springfield)	
	Departure	Mar. 8 (8 at Springfield)	Jun. 18 (6 at Springfield)	68
1974	Arrival	Feb. 9 (9 at Springfield)	May 18 (10 in Mason Co.)	
	Departure	Mar. 7 (3 at Springfield)	Jun. 5 (10 in Sangamon Co.)	71

The cause of this differential migration is unknown. In 1972 and 1973, I thought the second migration was connected with emergence of the 13-year and 17-year cicadas (*Magicicada*), and I observed waxwings feeding on them. However, in 1974 there was no emergence, but the same pattern of migration occurred; and, in checking my data, I found there was a similar pattern in 1970 and 1971. During the second migration of 1974 the waxwings were observed in mulberry trees (*Morus*) on several occasions; however, during this period the fruit was not ready, but the waxwings could have been feeding on other portions of the tree.

The differential migrations of this monotypic species could be related to the following: (1) age groups, (2) sex groups, (3) a near migrant group, and a more southern migrant group, and (4) an eastern migrant group and a more western migrant group. Banding would probably be the best way to investigate this aspect of the problem. Any Cedar Waxwings nesting in west-central Illinois would be associated with the second migrational group.

The differential migration may be confined to west-central Illinois (because of geography, habitat, etc.), since extensive daily lists from east-central Illinois in 1966 show that Cedar Waxwing migration on that side of the state was a steady process which lasted from February 7 to June 14. Maybe it would be better to examine why there are no Cedar Waxwings from mid-April to mid-May in west-central Illinois. This could be due to lack of available food or just geographical phenomenon.

It will take further study to determine if this is truly a differential migration or if my observations are biased. Others should examine this situation in their sections of the state.



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

SPRING MIGRATION

NEW POLICIES AND FORMAT!

As most observers have requested, the FIELD NOTES section has been changed to a seasonal format. The four report periods have logically been labelled: SPRING MIGRATION, BREEDING SEASON, FALL MIGRATION and WINTER SEASON. With the seasons so named, there will be overlapping calendar dates for the reporting data. March, for example, is considered part of the WINTER SEASON; however, many species are already migrating and a few are nesting by then. These different data will be published in the appropriate Seasonal Report rather than during a report period bounded on each side by calendar dates (which **American Bird** uses). However, each season must have a pre-determined ending date and reporting deadline so that the data can be properly and conveniently published. These dates will be as follows:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

* For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

State and national policies already require the thorough documentation of any rare species or unusual observations. Special documentation forms are readily available to all observers needing them. Such observations not satisfactorily documented cannot and will not be published. This may seem harsh, but it is absolutely necessary since too many obvious misidentifications have already been published. All observers, regardless of qualifications, will be required to complete these documentation forms—most of the outstanding birders in the state have already been completing them. Observations not documented properly will be assumed as misidentifications.

One of the important functions of the FIELD NOTES section is to record the significant ornithological occurrences in Illinois. Another function is to record the drastic and subtle changes in bird populations. A new

feature will be the addition of the Migration Tables. From these tables, we will be able to keep annual records of each species as it migrates into and out of the various districts of the state. Each of the 18 districts has its own compiler for the migration data and such information should be sent directly to those compilers (their addresses available on request). In cases of significant records—either dates or numbers of birds—special notes or documentations must accompany the reports. All other material should be sent to the editor.

In the very near future, H. David Bohlen of the Illinois State Museum will complete the up-dated "A Distributional Check List of the Birds of Illinois." Thereafter, the FIELD NOTES section of the **Audubon Bulletin** will be the published record for all future ornithological records of Illinois. By publishing all these data in only one journal, future researchers will not have to spend extra time and energy searching and verifying records from obscure sources. We already appreciate the demonstrated willingness of Illinois observers to organize and centralize all bird data and your continued support will help make the data complete and accurate.

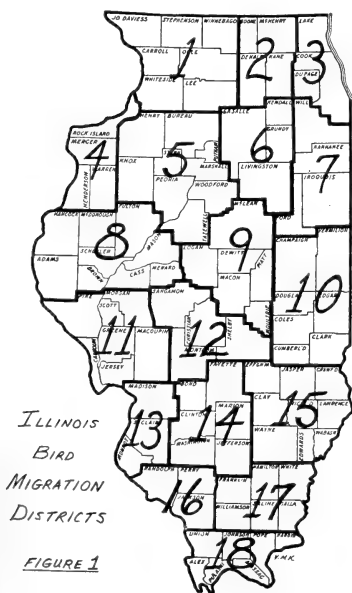
THE SPRING MIGRATION REPORT!

This first report is primarily introducing the readership to the style and format of the Seasonal Reports. It primarily covers the months of April and May. Only a few of our active birders made contributions to this report; since this report will be the official record of all ornithological records of Illinois, we hope that all observers will make contributions.

April and May were characterized by variable weather conditions; late frosts in April were followed by scattered thundershowers and tornadoes in May, that caused considerable flooding and damage locally. Temperatures averaged fairly close to normal.

Most observers are always out in the spring; therefore, the migration arrival dates were easy to obtain—this is reflected in TABLE 1. However, departure dates were a little more difficult to obtain—this is reflected in TABLE 2. These tables summarize the earliest arrival date and latest departure date for selected species in all the districts (The total compilation is available on request). FIGURE 1 shows the counties in each district. A zero (0) indicates that the species was not reported during the period; a plus (+) or dash (—), the species was reported, but not early or late enough to be considered the first arrival or latest departure, a "W", migrants could not be safely differentiated from wintering individuals; an "S", departing individuals could not be differentiated from summering individuals.

Many people assisted with the accumulation of data; much thanks is expressed to them all. The fol-



I. SPRING ARRIVAL MIGRATION TABLE - 1974

Districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SPECIES																			
Common Loon	4-7	3-27	3-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-22	0	0	4-6	0	0	0	0	3-25	0
	4-21	4-12	4-13	0	4-18	+	4-23	4-17	4-17	4-11	4-13	4-5	4-5	+	4-27	4-13	4-5	4-13	4-28
	3-31	3-31	4-2	0	3-30	4-6	4-4	4-4	4-4	4-17	+	4-6	4-19	3-30	4-19	+	4-13	0	+
Great Egret	3-3	3-16	3-4	+	3-4	3-24	3-8	3-17	3-2	3-6	2-12	3-3	3-23	0	2-16	3-31	0	3-5	5
	4-1	3-1	0	3-14	0	3-14	0	3-16	3-3	+	3-2	3-2	+	+	3-24	3-10	2-19	0	3-5
Turkey Vulture	4-17	4-15	4-19	0	4-18	0	0	+	0	4-17	4-17	+	4-13	4-20	0	0	0	0	+
	+	4-29	4-12	0	4-15	0	0	0	4-4	0	4-23	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Broad-winged Hawk	4-18	4-15	4-13	+	4-16	+	4-27	4-14	4-21	4-29	4-15	4-6	4-6	0	4-24	5-4	0	+	0
	3-3	3-20	3-1	3-30	2-17	0	3-1	3-9	3-8	3-8	2-28	3-2	3-23	0	2-16	0	3-24	3-5	5
American Coot	3-2	3-2	2-26	+	2-16	+	3-4	2-20	3-2	2-12	2-7	2-18	2-12	0	2-9	2-21	0	+	+
	3-13	3-15	3-3	0	3-9	3-23	3-4	3-6	3-1	2-21	2-18	2-27	0	0	3-14	2-18	0	3-5	5
American Woodcock	+	4-20	4-12	+	5-4	+	5-4	+	+	4-24	+	4-15	4-13	0	4-28	4-20	0	+	+
	4-20	4-20	4-7	+	4-24	4-21	4-27	+	4-12	4-14	4-7	4-20	+	0	4-13	3-26	0	+	+
Solitary Sandpiper	4-2	3-31	4-14	+	4-15	+	4-13	4-7	4-12	4-11	4-20	4-7	+	0	3-10	0	0	+	+
	4-2	3-27	4-14	3-30	4-15	4-21	4-13	4-15	4-12	4-14	4-6	4-6	+	0	4-16	0	0	+	+
Greater Yellowlegs	4-7	3-27	4-14	+	3-29	+	4-14	4-7	3-17	4-11	3-30	0	+	0	3-15	0	0	+	+
	5-4	4-26	4-30	5-4	4-17	4-21	0	5-4	4-26	5-4	5-3	4-28	5-4	0	4-20	0	0	5-4	4
Least Sandpiper	5-23	4-24	4-30	5-4	5-4	5-15	5-18	+	4-26	5-4	5-4	5-13	0	0	5-12	0	0	0	0
	4-1	4-15	3-17	0	4-9	0	0	4-5	4-7	0	0	3-22	2-23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonaparte's Gull	4-19	4-22	0	0	4-21	0	0	0	4-27	4-15	+	4-28	0	0	0	0	4-11	0	0
	Common Tern	5-9	5-1	4-30	5-8	0	5-10	5-4	0	5-9	0	5-4	5-10	0	0	5-18	0	0	0
Black Tern	0	5-13	5-18	0	5-4	5-19	+	5-4	5-20	5-4	5-3	5-9	5-4	0	+	5-4	0	0	0
	Yellow-b Cuckoo	5-11	5-12	5-18	0	5-11	0	5-18	5-11	5-9	5-15	5-4	5-11	0	0	+	0	0	0
Black-b Cuckoo	4-30	4-13	4-19	0	4-21	4-26	4-13	4-25	4-15	4-13	4-13	4-13	0	0	4-13	3-31	4-19	+	+
	Whip-poor-will	5-12	5-1	4-24	0	4-21	4-26	+	4-27	4-27	4-27	4-29	4-29	0	5-4	4-10	0	0	0
Common Nighthawk	4-22	4-22	4-20	0	4-17	4-21	4-27	4-18	4-9	4-18	4-2	4-11	4-19	4-27	4-12	+	4-10	+	+
	Chimney Swift	4-21	4-18	+	0	5-4	+	+	4-28	5-4	5-1	4-29	5-5	0	4-24	+	4-26	4-28	4
Ruby-th Humbird	3-17	3-30	4-21	0	4-7	4-21	4-18	+	4-21	W	W	4-17	W	3-24	0	W	0	W	W
	Red-head Woodpkr	4-28	4-28	4-28	5-4	4-20	4-16	+	4-20	4-25	4-30	4-8	4-22	5-3	4-27	4-27	4-26	4-13	4-28
Eastern Kingbird	4-21	4-30	4-28	5-4	4-29	+	4-28	4-29	4-24	4-28	4-26	4-26	4-22	5-4	0	4-27	4-20	4-28	4-28
	Grt Grsted Flycatr	3-28	3-29	3-28	0	3-20	+	3-30	3-24	3-31	3-16	3-9	3-8	3-29	3-24	3-23	3-1	3-31	3-2
Eastern Phoebe	5-9	4-30	4-30	5-4	4-28	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-11	4-28	4-27	5-4	4-26	5-4	4-27	+	5-7	0	5-4
	Least Flycatcher	5-11	5-4	4-29	0	+	5-11	+	5-12	5-13	5-1	4-28	5-11	5-4	0	4-27	5-7	0	4-28
E. Wood Pewee	4-1	3-31	4-1	3-30	3-17	4-16	4-15	4-15	4-12	3-28	4-3	3-16	3-30	3-23	0	+	4-5	0	4-10
	Tree Swallow	4-22	4-5	4-11	+	4-3	4-14	4-15	4-10	4-11	4-9	4-9	3-30	4-6	+	3-28	3-31	4-11	4-11
Barn Swallow	4-2	4-4	4-4	4-22	3-31	4-5	4-5	4-15	4-5	4-11	4-3	3-13	4-5	4-6	0	+	3-25	0	4-6
	Purple Martin	4-22	4-18	4-2	4-17	4-20	4-23	4-15	4-21	4-13	4-14	4-6	4-20	4-27	4-21	4-11	4-24	4-28	4-28
House Wren	4-28	4-24	4-15	+	4-29	4-30	4-26	5-1	4-27	4-22	4-28	4-25	+	0	4-21	4-21	4-24	4-24	4-28
	Gray Catbird	4-8	4-3	4-3	4-10	4-7	4-6	3-30	3-26	4-3	3-28	3-30	3-31	+	+	3-23	3-16	0	4-10
Brown Thrasher	4-28	4-18	4-18	4-19	4-20	4-20	4-26	5-4	5-4	4-22	4-22	4-21	5-4	0	4-13	4-20	0	4-28	4
	Wood Thrush	4-1	4-3	4-2	0	4-8	4-12	3-31	+	4-3	4-2	4-1	3-3	0	4-23	4-20	0	0	0
Hermit Thrush	4-21	4-18	4-18	4-19	4-20	4-20	4-26	5-4	5-4	4-22	4-22	4-21	3-3	0	4-23	4-20	0	0	0
	4-21	4-18	4-18	4-19	4-20	4-20	4-26	5-4	5-4	4-22	4-22	4-21	3-3	0	4-23	4-20	0	0	0

Districts

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Blue-gr Gnatcatcher	4-21	4-12	4-12	0	4-25	+	4-20	4-20	4-11	3-31	4-11	4-3	+	+	4-11	3-31	0	4-10
Ruby-crwn Kinglet	4-13	4-2	3-30	4-10	4-4	4-7	4-3	4-13	3-29	4-1	4-2	4-1	0	0	4-11	0	0	0
White-eyed Vireo	5-11	4-27	4-26	0	5-4	0	5-4	5-4	4-17	4-19	4-13	4-17	5-4	0	5-4	4-11	0	4-13
Yellow-thr Vireo	5-2	4-29	5-3	4-24	4-29	5-4	4-15	5-4	4-29	4-23	4-28	4-21	0	0	0	4-13	0	4-13
Solitary Vireo	5-10	4-29	4-28	0	5-4	5-11	+	5-4	4-21	4-27	4-26	4-22	0	4-27	4-28	0	0	0
Red-eyed Vireo	5-11	5-9	5-1	0	4-30	+	5-4	5-4	4-29	4-23	4-27	4-24	5-4	4-27	4-20	4-21	0	4-28
Warbling Vireo	5-4	5-4	4-28	5-4	4-26	5-15	4-28	4-20	4-28	4-25	4-19	4-27	4-20	4-27	4-20	+	0	4-10
Black-&-whit Warbl	5-6	4-16	4-18	0	4-27	5-4	4-20	0	4-22	4-11	4-26	4-19	0	0	+	4-2	0	4-28
Golden-wgd Warblr	5-11	5-4	5-5	0	5-6	5-11	5-4	0	4-29	5-1	5-8	4-28	0	4-13	0	5-4	0	4-28
Blue-wgd Warbler	5-11	5-1	4-21	0	4-28	5-11	5-5	5-12	4-29	4-30	4-21	4-29	5-4	0	5-4	4-21	0	4-28
Tennessee Warbler	5-2	5-2	5-1	5-4	4-27	5-4	5-13	4-30	4-20	4-19	4-24	4-26	4-28	4-27	4-28	5-4	4-28	4-28
Nashville Warbler	5-6	4-28	4-28	5-4	4-27	5-4	4-20	4-30	4-22	4-26	4-15	4-21	5-4	4-27	4-28	5-4	4-30	4-28
Northern Parula	5-2	5-4	4-30	0	5-1	0	5-4	5-11	4-22	4-17	4-13	4-11	5-4	0	+	4-6	0	4-28
Yellow Warbler	5-4	4-27	4-18	5-4	5-1	5-4	4-27	4-26	4-29	4-27	4-24	4-30	5-4	0	4-28	4-21	4-30	5-4
Magnolia Warbler	5-10	5-11	5-3	0	5-2	5-11	5-5	5-11	5-8	5-8	5-4	5-8	0	5-8	0	5-11	0	5-4
Yel-rumped Warbl	4-6	4-4	4-3	4-13	4-7	4-14	4-6	4-13	3-29	4-2	4-2	4-2	4-13	4-27	3-10	W	4-24	4-10
Blk-thr Green Wr	5-4	4-2	4-29	0	4-21	5-7	4-29	5-4	4-7	4-29	4-28	4-21	5-4	4-27	5-4	5-4	0	5-4
Blackburnian War	5-11	5-10	5-4	0	4-27	5-9	4-28	5-11	4-26	4-30	5-8	4-28	0	5-3	5-4	5-5	0	4-28
Chestnut-s Warbl	5-6	5-4	5-11	0	5-2	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-2	5-8	5-8	5-8	0	5-8	5-4	5-11	0	4-28
Bay-breasted War	5-11	5-12	5-10	0	5-12	5-11	5-11	5-11	5-9	5-15	5-8	4-29	0	4-29	0	5-4	0	0
Blackpoll Warblr	5-11	4-28	4-29	0	4-28	5-4	5-11	5-4	5-11	4-29	5-3	5-2	5-4	5-16	5-11	5-4	0	5-4
Palm Warbler	4-21	4-23	4-21	5-4	4-28	4-24	4-22	4-22	4-20	4-21	4-23	4-21	0	4-27	4-13	4-27	0	0
Ovenbird	5-2	4-29	4-29	5-4	5-4	5-11	4-12	5-4	4-22	5-1	4-27	4-28	0	5-9	4-28	4-21	0	5-4
No. Waterthrush	4-21	4-29	4-21	5-4	4-30	5-4	4-20	4-30	4-21	4-3	4-26	4-15	4-27	5-5	4-28	4-21	0	4-28
Com. Yellowthroat	4-22	4-24	4-13	5-4	4-21	5-2	4-23	4-20	4-22	4-22	4-24	4-21	0	0	4-21	4-11	0	4-20
Wilson's Warbler	5-11	5-12	5-2	0	5-11	5-11	5-14	5-5	4-29	5-15	5-4	5-7	0	5-15	5-18	4-11	0	0
Canada Warbler	5-11	5-11	5-12	0	5-7	0	5-14	5-19	5-14	5-19	5-16	5-14	0	5-25	5-18	0	0	0
American Redstart	5-7	5-11	5-11	5-4	4-24	5-11	5-4	5-4	5-8	5-3	5-4	4-23	5-4	5-8	5-11	5-4	0	4-28
Bobolink	5-4	4-30	4-27	0	5-13	5-4	5-1	4-27	4-29	4-27	5-4	4-29	5-4	5-4	4-30	0	5-10	5-4
Orchard Oriole	0	4-30	4-25	0	4-28	5-4	0	4-30	4-29	4-22	5-2	4-30	4-27	4-27	5-4	5-4	4-30	4-28
Northern Oriole	5-4	4-28	5-1	5-1	4-26	5-2	4-29	4-19	4-29	4-28	4-26	4-26	0	4-27	5-4	4-19	0	4-28
Scarlet Tanager	5-5	4-23	4-28	0	5-3	5-11	4-28	5-4	5-2	4-30	4-26	4-26	0	5-1	4-28	4-19	0	4-28
Rose-br Grosbeak	5-2	4-28	4-23	5-1	4-21	5-4	4-21	4-27	4-22	4-26	4-27	4-21	0	4-27	+	4-27	4-30	4-28
Indigo Bunting	5-2	4-27	4-28	5-4	4-28	5-4	4-30	4-27	4-27	4-28	4-26	4-22	5-4	4-27	+	4-11	4-22	4-28
Dickcissel	5-4	5-22	0	5-4	4-28	5-19	6-3	4-25	4-27	4-30	4-26	4-27	4-30	0	4-28	+	0	5-3
Rufous-sided Towhee	3-17	4-9	3-6	0	3-10	4-7	3-31	3-28	3-22	W	W	3-4	4-6	+	0	W	0	3-5
Chipping Sparrow	4-7	4-20	4-11	4-24	4-5	4-1	4-15	4-7	4-15	3-28	4-1	4-12	4-20	4-27	+	4-12	0	4-13
Fox Sparrow	3-8	3-6	3-6	+	2-22	3-6	3-8	3-9	3-2	3-3	W	3-3	0	0	3-10	W	0	3-5
Lincoln's Sparrow	4-21	4-28	4-23	0	5-1	0	5-4	4-27	4-28	5-8	4-27	4-22	0	0	5-4	0	5-4	0
Swamp Sparrow	3-31	3-22	3-17	4-24	3-2	4-18	4-13	+	4-1	4-2	W	3-8	0	0	3-10	3-31	0	0

lowing made the majority of contributions for each district (compilers names first): District 1 — **Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**, Jack Keegan, Elda Goodmiller, Richard Parsons, Mark Swan, Lee Johnson, Peter Petersen; District 2 — **Darlene Fiske**, Florence Baker, Elaine Burstatte, Leta McMaster, Roy Slater, Mildred Zollick, S. T. Dillon, Rose Ann Mason, Betty Muirhead, Carol Redeker, Barbara Turner, Anne Carroll, Barbara Gay, Steve Peck, Madge Russell, Tom Thurow; District 3 — **Larry Balch**, Doug Anderson, Karl Bartel, Charles Clark, Aura Duke, Tom Gatz, Maryann Gossmann, Bob Montgomery, Mike Morrison, Jim Neal, Emma Pitcher, Gerald Rosenband, Grace Smith, Muriel Smith, Kathleen Struthers, Jim Surman, Janet Tebussels; Pat Treadway, Walter Krawiec; District 4 — **Peter C. Petersen**, Tom Goodwin, Elton Fawks; District 5 — **Richard G. Bjorklund**, Louise Augustine, Richard Collins, Eileen Crawford, Mervin and Pearl Foster, Virginia Humphreys, Mary Anne Parr, Robert Prager, L.H. Princen, Marie Welty, Zelma Williams; District 6 — **Maryann Gossmann**, John McKee, Jane Steele; District 7 — **Aura Duke**, David Duke, Maryann Gossmann, Hazel Lory, Mike Morrison, Jerry Olson, Kathleen Struthers, Jim Surman; District 8 — **Jim Funk**, Robert Randall, Joanna Anesi, Melba, Loraine and Mary Funk, Virginia Humphreys; District 9 — **Dale Birkenholz**, Richard Palmer, Dick Sandburg; District 10 — **L. Barrie Hunt**, Marilyn Campbell, J. Tangren; District 11 — **Patrick Ward**, Jim and Melba Funk, William O'Brien, Robert Randall, Sally Vasse, Helen Wuestenfeld; District 12 — **David Bohlen**, Vernon Kleen; District 13 — **Richard A. Anderson**, Tom May; District 14 — **Vernon M. Kleen**, Winifred Jones, Margaret Horsman; District 15 — **Paul Roush**, Ron Westemeier; District 16 — **Paul Biggers**, Glenn Cooper, Mary Hardenbergh, Deborah Frey, Mike Biggers, Tim Merriam, Mike Homoya; District 17 — **Mike Homoya**; District 18 — **Vernon M. Kleen**, Jim Haw, Randy Madding.

Unless otherwise noted, dates included in the tables or from the Spring Bird Count have not been included in the written report.

LOONS, GREBES and CORMORANTS. Several Common Loons remained well beyond their normal departure dates; June records were even common. Three Red-throated Loons (one in near-adult plumage) were observed in McLean County, 16 April (D. Birkenholz). Single Western Grebes were documented at Lake Springfield, 22 April (D. Bohlen) and in Whiteside County, 2-4 May (R. Parsons, H. Shaws). A flock of 31 Double-crested Cormorants were observed in Alexander County, 6 April (J. Haw); two appeared at Springfield, 12 April (D. Bohlen); the only one reported from northeast Illinois was seen at Plainfield, 18 May (M. Gossmann).

HERONS. The first Green Heron of the year was reported from Springfield at an exceptionally early date, 5 April (D. Bohlen). Overmigrant Little Blue Herons were seen at Wadsworth, 14 April (G. Rosenband) and in Ogle County, 4 May (M. Swan); however, an adult and a subadult appeared in Morgan County, 7 April (P. Ward). Single Louisiana Herons were observed at Ware (Union County), 28 April (R. Madding—photographed) and in St. Clair County, 23 May (D. Jones, et al.). Black-crowned Night Herons continued to be recorded in normal numbers during migration.

WATERFOWL. Single Whistling Swans hung around two Kane County locations until 4 May and 11 May respectively (L. Stone) and in Lake County until at least 4 May (J. Neal). White-fronted Geese migrated through Illinois in larger numbers than normal; record numbers included flocks of

150 at Jacksonville, 30 March (J. Anesi) and 70 at Lake Sangchris, 6 April (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen); 15 were at Barrington, 26 March (R. Montgomery) and one lingered in Mason County until 5 May (D. Bohlen). A good-sized group of dabbling and diving ducks remained at an intermittent lake known as Nigger Lake in Mason County east of Havana, well into May. Many reporters suggested that Wood Duck populations were above normal. The very rare Surf Scoter (three, including one male) was discovered far inland, near Pekin, 13 April (R. Bjorklund); the only other reported was a single in Lake Michigan (near Wilmette) where it would more likely occur (L. Balch). Red-breasted Mergansers remained at Lake Sangchris until at least the end of May (D. Bohlen).

HAWKS through **GALLINULES**. A wandering Mississippi Kite was far out of normal range in the Chicago area 12 May and later (W. Krawiec). A single Swainson's Hawk was documented in Macon County, 4 May (R. Sandburg). Very few Ospreys were reported—all observations of this species should be reported in the future. Two Peregrine Falcons were documented: an adult in Mason County, 27 April (D. Bohlen) and a first year bird in Skokie Lagoons, 5 May (G. Rosenband). A King Rail had arrived at Lake Sangchris in central Illinois by 6 April—rather early (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen). Three Yellow Rails were reported this spring: singles at Lake Sangchris, 2 April (D. Bohlen); Ogle County, 4 May (M. Swan); and Rock Island County, 1 June (E. Fawks). An adult Purple Gallinule was found in the LaRue Swamp Ecological Area of Union County, 9 May (R. Madding).

SHOREBIRDS. Three Piping Plovers had arrived in the Chicago area by 18 April (T. Gatz, fide L. Balch). American Golden Plovers arrived early in Mason County, 16 March (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen); one individual was still there 30 May (D. Bohlen). The uncommon Willet was reported from southern Pulaski County (1), 6 April (J. Haw); Boone County, 28 April (L. McMaster); Illinois Beach State Park, 29 April (fide L. Balch); Sangamon County (19), 1 May (D. Bohlen); McHenry County (5), 3 May (M. Russell); and Mercer County (1), 4 May (P. Petersen). White-rumped Sandpipers arrived at their normal time in mid-May and appeared in greater numbers than usual; one individual was still present in Mason County, 15 June (D. Bohlen). Baird's Sandpipers were also reported as more common than usual. Isolated groups of 7 and 8 Hudsonian Godwits were documented 18 May at both a southern Cook County location (A. Duke, et al.) and Mason County (D. Bohlen), respectively; a lone individual was seen at Dalton City the same day (R. Palmer). A group of three American Avocets in McHenry County, 22 April had increased to 15 by the next day (D. Fiske). An odd-plumaged adult Northern Phalarope was in a Jacksonville pond 11 May (many observers).

GULLS and **TERNS**. An adult Laughing Gull was well-observed and documented by many observers at Lake Chautauqua, 11 May. Franklin's Gulls in spring are rare but there were a few Chicago area reports of this species (fide L. Balch). The arrival by 10 April of Forster's Terns in Kane Co. was noteworthy (R. Montgomery); three were in Springfield, 12 April (D. Bohlen).

CUCKOOS through **SWALLOWS**. Both species of Cuckoos were relatively late in arriving and there were only three reports of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo in the entire Chicago area during this migration. Four Chuck-will's-widows were heard as far north as Harriestown, 15 May (R. Palmer); only one was located there 17 May (R. Sandburg). A lone Western Kingbird was

II. SPRING DEPARTURE MIGRATION TABLE - 1974

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Common Loon	5-4	4-24	--	0	0	5-4	0	0	5-30	0	0	5-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horned Grebe	0	4-25	4-25	0	--	0	0	0	0	5-13	0	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Goose (white)	0	0	4-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-31	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green-wgd Teal	--	4-28	5-11	0	S	0	0	0	0	+	4-12	4-18	0	0	0	0	0	--
Blue-wgd Teal	0	S	0	0	S	0	5-20	0	0	5-4	5-31	5-13	0	0	0	0	0	--
American Wigeon	4-20	5-11	4-7	0	S	0	3-31	0	0	4-11	0	4-26	0	0	0	0	0	--
No. Shoveler	5-4	6-9	0	0	S	0	6-8	0	0	4-30	4-23	5-16	0	0	0	0	0	--
Ring-necked Duck	0	4-25	5-1	0	4-6	0	4-23	0	0	3-27	0	4-18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Scaup	5-7	5-23	5-11	0	4-22	0	5-4	0	0	4-30	6-15	5-15	0	0	0	0	0	4-11
Common Goldeneye	3-30	4-14	5-4	0	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	3-30	0	0	0	0	0	--
Bufflehead	3-24	5-4	4-12	0	0	0	4-16	0	0	4-11	--	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	--
Common Merganser	3-30	0	4-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	4-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-br Merganser	0	5-28	5-4	0	0	0	0	0	S	4-22	5-4	5-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rough-legged Hawk	4-8	5-19	5-4	0	0	3-24	5-4	0	0	--	3-31	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	3-30	0	0	0	3-16	0	0	0	0	0	3-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marsh Hawk	0	S	0	0	0	0	4-30	0	0	4-13	0	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Osprey	5-11	5-4	5-4	0	--	0	0	0	0	5-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sora	0	5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	0	5-14	0	0	0	0	0	--
American Coot	0	S	0	0	5-4	0	5-4	0	0	5-4	5-4	5-24	0	0	0	0	0	--
Am. Golden Plover	0	5-5	0	0	4-30	0	0	0	0	5-7	0	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	--
Common Snipe	5-12	S	0	0	0	5-4	0	0	0	5-11	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	--
Solitary Sandpiper	5-9	5-7	5-11	0	--	0	5-17	0	0	5-12	5-15	5-6	0	0	0	--	0	5-4
Greater Yellowlegs	0	5-11	--	0	--	6-5	5-13	0	0	5-8	0	5-13	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Lesser Yellowlegs	0	5-15	5-10	0	5-7	0	5-17	0	0	--	5-29	5-27	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Pectoral Sandpiper	5-1	5-9	5-1	0	0	0	5-4	0	0	5-4	0	5-16	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Least Sandpiper	0	5-11	5-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5-18	5-16	5-17	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Semip. Sandpiper	6-2	0	6-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	6-2	0	5-17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herring Gull	0	0	S	0	4-14	0	0	0	0	--	0	5-13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-billed Gull	0	4-1	S	0	4-7	0	5-18	0	0	4-11	5-4	5-27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonaparte's Gull	0	5-9	5-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Tern	0	S	0	0	5-16	0	5-14	0	5-30	0	6-23	6-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-b Sapsucker	0	4-19	5-11	0	4-15	0	4-23	0	0	4-26	0	4-29	0	0	0	5-7	0	5-4
Yellow-b Flycatcher	0	--	6-9	0	5-20	0	5-30	0	0	0	--	6-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Flycatcher	0	S	S	0	5-22	0	0	0	0	6-4	0	5-22	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Olive-s Flycatcher	0	5-26	6-2	0	--	0	6-2	0	0	0	5-26	6-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-br Nuthatch	0	4-21	5-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brown Creeper	4-16	5-13	5-25	0	5-10	0	4-26	0	0	4-16	--	4-25	0	0	0	0	0	S
	0	4-17	5-18	0	--	0	--	0	0	4-13	--	4-21	0	0	0	3-31	0	--

Districts

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Swainson's Thrush	5-28	5-16	6-6	0	5-16	0	5-25	0	0	5-15	5-18	5-31	0	0	0	5-13	0	5-4
Gray-ch Thrush	0	5-19	5-21	0	5-22	5-24	5-25	0	0	5-19	5-16	5-23	0	0	0	5-19	0	5-4
Veery	0	S	5-23	0	5-20	0	6-1	0	0	5-19	5-14	5-13	0	0	0	5-18	0	5-4
Golden-cr Kinglet	4-7	5-16	4-18	0	0	0	--	0	0	4-21	4-15	5-9	0	0	0	--	0	--
Ruby-crn Kinglet	5-11	5-15	5-27	0	5-13	0	5-17	0	0	5-13	5-12	5-20	0	0	0	5-11	0	5-4
Cedar Waxwing	0	S	0	0	5-27	6-2	0	0	0	--	5-20	6-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solitary Vireo	0	5-4	5-23	0	5-20	0	5-19	0	0	5-14	5-13	5-28	0	0	0	0	0	--
Golden-wgd Warbler	0	--	5-28	0	5-22	0	5-19	0	0	--	5-22	5-22	0	0	0	0	0	--
Tennessee Warbler	0	5-28	6-12	0	5-22	0	5-25	0	0	5-20	5-19	5-24	0	0	0	5-18	0	5-4
Orange-cr Warbler	0	5-24	5-20	0	5-17	0	0	0	0	--	--	5-19	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Nashville Warbler	0	5-21	6-1	0	5-20	5-24	5-19	0	0	5-17	--	5-20	0	0	0	5-14	0	5-4
Magnolia Warbler	5-19	5-22	6-12	0	5-23	0	5-20	0	0	5-31	--	5-29	0	0	0	5-14	0	5-4
Cape May Warbler	0	5-22	6-1	0	5-22	0	5-19	0	0	5-15	5-16	5-27	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yel-rumped Warbler	5-19	5-22	6-1	0	5-20	0	5-19	0	0	5-19	--	5-19	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Blk-thr Green Wr	0	5-22	6-2	0	5-22	0	5-25	0	0	5-28	5-16	6-2	0	0	0	0	0	--
Blackburnian Warbler	5-19	6-5	6-11	0	5-22	5-19	5-20	0	6-1	5-19	5-19	5-28	0	0	0	5-23	0	5-4
Chestnut-s Warbler	5-19	6-15	6-2	0	5-22	0	5-22	0	0	5-19	5-18	5-28	0	0	0	5-18	0	5-4
Bay-breasted Warbler	5-19	5-22	6-1	0	5-22	0	5-22	0	0	5-19	5-18	5-28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	0	5-26	6-2	0	5-26	5-24	5-25	0	6-1	5-30	5-20	5-27	0	0	0	5-19	0	5-4
Palm Warbler	0	5-15	5-20	0	5-13	5-19	5-19	0	5-19	5-13	5-9	5-15	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Ovenbird	5-19	S	6-2	0	5-19	0	0	0	0	S	5-14	6-1	0	0	0	--	0	--
No. Waterthrush	0	5-16	6-3	0	5-20	0	5-13	0	0	5-19	5-16	5-20	0	0	0	5-18	0	5-4
Connecticut Warbler	0	6-5	6-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5-17	5-22	0	0	0	--	0	0
Mourning Warbler	0	0	6-6	0	5-20	0	5-19	0	6-1	--	5-19	6-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson's Warbler	--	5-22	6-1	0	5-22	0	5-25	0	0	5-27	5-18	5-28	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Warbler	5-21	5-22	5-31	0	5-26	0	5-28	0	0	5-26	5-20	5-31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rusty Blackbird	0	0	5-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4-13	0	0	0	0	0	4-11
Purple Finch	5-11	5-14	5-4	0	5-11	4-13	5-4	0	0	5-4	4-1	5-13	0	0	0	5-2	0	0
Pine Siskin	0	5-20	5-11	0	5-19	0	4-21	0	0	5-4	5-16	5-20	0	0	0	5-10	0	0
Red Crossbill	0	4-30	5-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
White-wgd Crossbill	3-16	0	5-4	0	0	0	2-23	0	0	4-10	0	0	0	0	0	3-3	0	0
Savannah Sparrow	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	5-3	5-16	0	0	0	0	0	5-4
Dark-eyed Junco	4-22	5-15	5-19	0	5-4	4-16	4-26	0	0	4-29	5-5	6-6	0	0	0	4-25	0	--
Tree Sparrow	3-31	4-17	5-4	0	4-14	4-9	3-31	0	0	4-6	3-28	4-16	0	0	0	---	0	--
White-crwn Sparrow	0	5-22	5-24	0	5-22	5-11	5-15	0	0	5-14	5-9	5-16	0	0	0	5-7	0	5-4
White-thr Sparrow	5-11	5-15	5-26	0	5-15	5-17	5-19	0	0	5-14	5-22	5-20	0	0	0	5-11	0	5-4
Fox Sparrow	3-31	4-24	5-6	0	4-15	--	4-19	0	0	4-11	--	4-12	0	0	0	4-14	0	--
Lincoln's Sparrow	0	0	5-31	0	5-17	0	5-16	0	0	5-14	5-11	5-20	0	0	0	5-8	0	5-4
Swamp Sparrow	0	S	5-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	5-13	5-5	5-13	0	0	0	5-21	0	--

observed at Illinois Beach State Park, 29 May (C. Clark, G. Rosenband). A couple of Barn Swallows were reported in late March but Cliff Swallows arrived late.

CREEPERS through **SHRIKES**. A lone Brown Creeper was seen in unlikely nesting habitat at the Mason County Forest, 23 May and was therefore thought to be a migrant (D. Bohlen). A male Bewick's Wren was found at the same location the same day (D. Bohlen). A female Golden-crowned Kinglet lingered at Springfield until 9 May (D. Bohlen). Cedar Waxwings showed a split migration season (see special report elsewhere in this issue). The Loggerhead Shrike in the Chicago lakefront area 3 April was considered quite noteworthy (L. Balch).

VIREOS and **WARBLERS**. Several species were over-migrants this spring. White-eyed Vireos were banded at Rockford 22 and 27 April (L. Johnson); they were more common than usual at Normal (D. Birkenholz); at least five were found in Springfield on both 22 and 26 April (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen). A Bell's Vireo was banded at Rockford, 17 May (L. Johnson). Worm-eating Warblers were first detected in the state at Springfield, 21 April (D. Bohlen) and banded there 23 April (V. Kleen); another arrived at Normal, 22 April (D. Birkenholz); over-migrants included six in the Chicago area (fide L. Balch) and singles at Rockford (banded), 13 May (L. Johnson) and Oregon, 29 May (M. Swan). A female Brewster's Warbler was banded at Rockford, 17 May (L. Johnson). Overmigrant Prairie Warblers included the first Sangamon County record, 21 April (D. Bohlen) and four in the Chicago area (fide L. Balch). A very early-arriving Kentucky Warbler was noted in Springfield, 12 April (D. Bohlen). A regular number of Connecticut Warblers were reported during mid-May (observers indentifying them before mid-May should take a long look at them; even completed documentation forms were not convincing); one was banded at Giant City State Park, 17 May for a very rare southern Illinois record (T. Merriman). The earliest migrant Hooded Warbler was found in Normal, 15 April (D. Birkenholz); there were 14 sightings of this species in Springfield between 21 April and 16 May (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen).

BLACKBIRDS through **LONGSPURS**. There are only a few records of Yellow-headed Blackbirds in central Illinois; a group of five were found this year at Jacksonville, 4 May (W. O'Brien). The fourth state record of a Black-headed Grosbeak was reported from Wilmette, 12 May (many observers). Late-departing White-winged Crossbills were observed at Charleston, 10 April (L. Hunt) and Winnetka, 15 May (R. Russell); the latest southern Illinois record was reported from Carbondale, 3 March (T. Merriman). Lark Buntings continue their regular appearance in Illinois; a migrant was found in Chicago, 11 April (M. Hogg); an imm. male (COVER PHOTO) was present at a Park Forest feeder from 18-22 February and then again at an Olympia Fields feeder from 17 March to 29 April (fide A. Duke). Clay-colored Sparrows were quite common this spring. The first was reported from Normal, 22 April (D. Birkenholz); another in Champaign County, 29 April (J. Tangren); others at Carpenter Park in Springfield from 1-10 May (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen) with at least three on both 8 and 10 May; and five more from four counties on the Spring Bird Count, 4 May; none were found at the traditional areas around Chicago. Smith's Longspurs peaked in two central Illinois counties about 13 April with 9 remaining as late as 4 May (D. Bohlen); others were found in Lawrence County, 30 March (P. Roush) and Whiteside County, 20 April (H. Shaws).

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF THE WORLD:

A CHECK LIST

by James T. Clements

Two Continents Publishing
Group, Ltd., New York, 1974
524 pp, \$14.95

A CODED LIST OF BIRDS OF THE WORLD

by Ernest P. Edwards

Published by the author, Sweet
Briar, Virginia, 1974 - 174 pp, \$9.00

For many years there has been a need for a book listing all species of birds found in the world. The purpose for which such a book would be used by many is a consolidation point for a life list. Therefore, these two books have accomplished this need and will be compared on the basis of use as a life list. As this reviewer knows both authors, no personal favoritism will be shown.

If a book is to be carried on a trip, Edwards' book is much smaller and lighter. However, many birders wait until they return home before recording final observations from notes taken in the field; therefore, size or weight of the book may be of little importance to them. Each reader will have his own idea of the order and selection of species. Both authors tend to include both species in debatable cases allowing the user to make the final decision and delete one if they wish. Deletions are easier than additions. Clements includes 8904 species, agreeing with Brodorb rather than Mayr and Amadon who recognize about 8600. Edwards does not give a total but presumably it is in the range of 8900.

In the matter of layout, Clements, with more space available in his longer book, has the advantage. He lists the scientific name, common name and brief range for each species and leaves a space for the data and location of first observations. Edwards uses a code symbol (letters and numbers) for each species' scientific and common

names and another symbol for the range. Each species' range is much more specific in Clements. Edwards allows room for only a tick mark and perhaps a date.

In conclusion, the reader is advised to select on the basis of his needs. If space for notations is required and transport is no problem, Clements' book is the best choice. If the book is to be carried on overseas flights and merely a tick mark is needed, Edwards will suffice. Since Edwards' book is a limited edition, it will be hard to find in a book shop to enable one to make a direct comparison.

—Peter C. Petersen

OKAVANGO ADVENTURE: IN SEARCH OF ANIMALS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

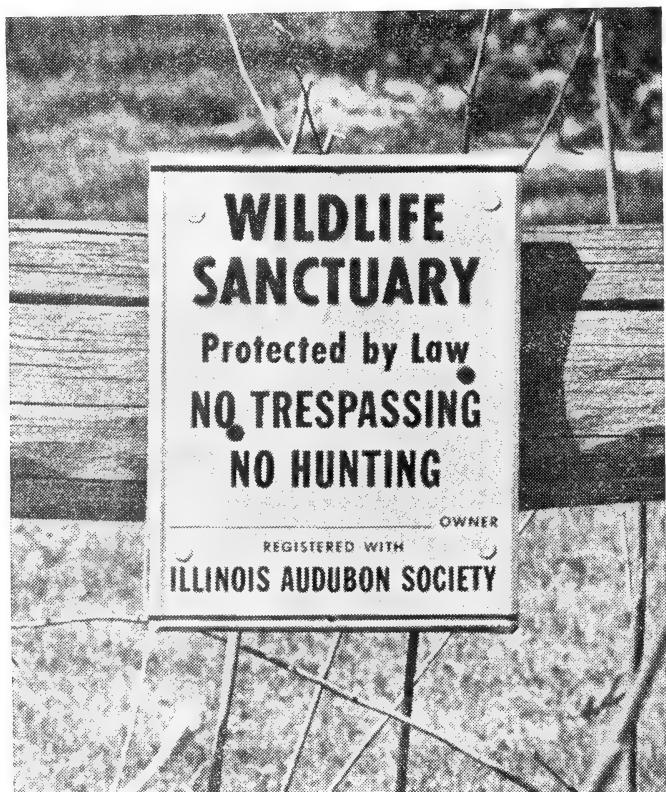
by Jeremy Mallinson

forward by Gerald Durrell
W.W. Norton and Co., 1974
208 pp, \$6.95

As our wildlife disappears from the earth, it seems more and more books about Africa and our endangered species appear upon the scene. Mr. Mallinson is Zoological Director of the Jersey Wildlife Trust in the Channel Islands. This expedition took him through East Africa and Zambia and into the mountain areas of Rhodesia. He traveled through the swamps and lakes of the Botswana territory and it is this country which occupies the major part of his adventure.

He developed a deep friendship with a lioness named Chinky, who came to an early death during the late stages of pregnancy while in the zoo in Jersey. He has adventures with Cheetahs, Hyenas, Baboons and crocodiles. Mallinson feels that "by captive breeding and good management, zoos and other organizations handling exotic animals could be almost self-supporting, and would not have to keep drawing on the increasingly depleted wild populations."

—Raymond Mostek



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures $7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 10''$. The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

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Guest Editorial

RARE & ENDANGERED SPECIES . . .

IS HUNTING TO BLAME?

by DR. JOHN L. SCHMIDT

Reprinted by permission from Colorado Outdoors

The concern for wildlife, especially rare and endangered species, is probably greater now than at any time in history. Yet how many people really understand the cause for the decimation of certain species?

The prevailing opinion held by many people is that hunters alone are to blame. They remember reading in their history book how hunters wiped out the passenger pigeon and the heath hen and nearly did the same for the bison and pronghorn. So the natural tendency is to again blame hunting when we hear that this species or that is nearly extinct.

Let's take a look at the 104 species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians that are classified as rare or endangered in the United States today to see what the real problems are. But first, perhaps we should define these terms. A "rare" species is not presently threatened with extinction, but is present in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered, if its environment worsens. An "endangered" species' prospect of survival and reproduction is in immediate jeopardy. An endangered species must have help or extinction will probably follow.

Data are summarized in the accompanying chart to show the reasons for the various rare and endangered species being classified as such. This information was compiled from Rare and Endangered Fish and Wildlife of the United States (Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife). For several species there was more than one reason involved. In such cases only the most important reason was cited.

ILLEGAL KILLING

"Illegal Killing" refers to those animals which, although no legal hunting is permitted, have suffered declines because of illegal killing or poaching by man. One of the best examples of the three species in this category is the American alligator. Although not legally harvested for many years, the alligator is classified as endangered because of poaching by market hunters who want only their valuable hide.

PESTICIDES

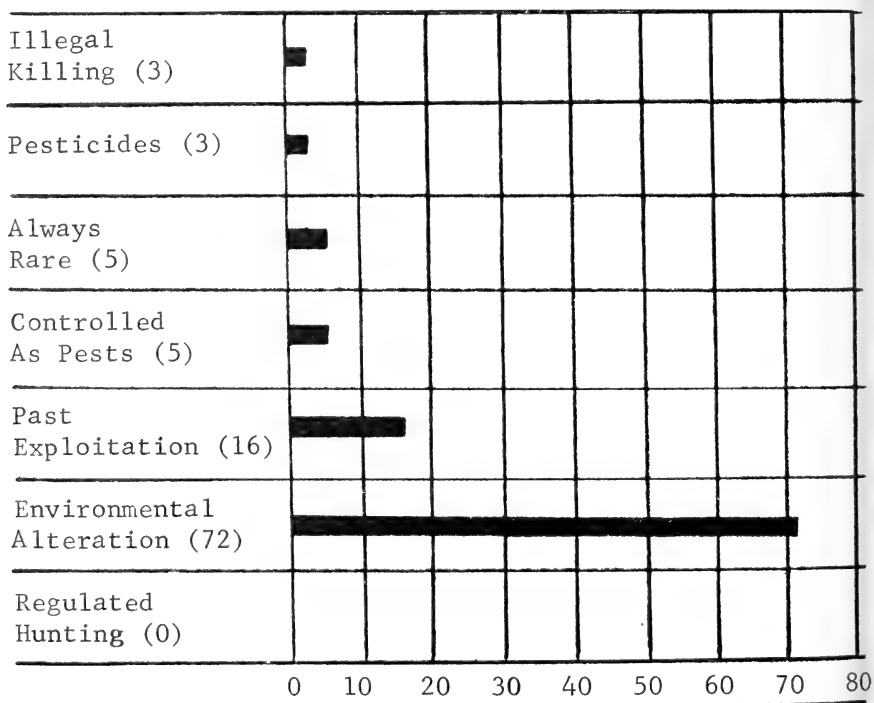
Only three species have become rare or endangered primarily because of pesticides. However, pesticides were listed as possible reasons for declines or several other species. This group consists of species that were

not the targets of the pesticides, but because of the persistence of certain pesticides in the environment or because of their secondary effects, these wildlife species have suffered nearly total elimination. One of the best examples is the peregrine falcon which once was found commonly over the entire United States. It is now classified as endangered and is found mainly in the northwestern U.S. Their hatching success is extremely low, in many cases zero. Certain insecticides are blamed because they cause the birds to lay thin-shelled eggs which are broken during incubation.

ALWAYS RARE

To be sure, there are a few species that have never been common. They have never been plentiful because they have very specific habitat requirements and, therefore, occupy a restricted range (geographic area). The limestone salamander, for example, is found only in Mariposa County, California, at the confluence of Bear Creek and the Merced River and along tributaries of Bear Creek, only at the altitudes of 1,200 to 2,500 feet. There are five species in this classification.

HOW RARE AND ENDANGERED SPECIES GET THAT WAY



CONTROLLED AS PESTS

There were five species that man intentionally tried to exterminate and nearly did. These species competed with man and, therefore, became his enemy. The grizzly bear and the wolf killed the early settlers' livestock and were therefore eliminated from all but the most remote regions.

PAST EXPLOITATION

Past exploitation has been responsible for sixteen species becoming rare or endangered. They were harvested with no limits whatsoever, primarily by market hunters, because of their commercial value. This group contains six species of whales that have gained protection only recently and three species of fur seals.

ENVIRONMENTAL ALTERATIONS

As the previous chart indicates, a large majority (72) of our rare and endangered species got that way because of environmental changes caused by man. Most of these have rather specialized habitat requirements.

The drainage of natural wetlands and marshes to make room for various developments and agriculture has taken its toll of wildlife. California black rails and three subspecies of clapper rails are rare or endangered because the marshes where they live are being drained for housing developments or are being polluted.

The northern red-cockaded woodpecker and other forest dwelling animals have suffered from man's tampering with their habitat. A good example is the ivory-billed woodpecker that feeds on wood boring beetle larvae found in dead and decaying trees. Elimination of such trees by current forestry practices has led to their decline.

Some species simply don't tolerate the addition of man into their world. They must have a certain amount of seclusion from man especially during the nesting season. The southern bald eagle and the California condor would represent this group.

Other species decline when man brings new diseases, predators and parasites to their environment. In Hawaii the introduction of dogs, cats, mongooses, rats, pigs and bird diseases and parasites have brought many birds near or to extinction. Already 22 species are extinct in Hawaii. Over half of the 60 rare or endangered U.S. birds are Hawaiian.

These changes which we impose upon our land may not kill wildlife as quickly as does the hunter, but the effects are more devastating and permanent. When man permanently destroys wildlife's food, cover and other essentials, he not only deprives that particular generation of wildlife a place to live, but also that of all future generations.

REGULATED HARVEST

By "regulated harvest" I'm referring to hunting seasons based on scientifically gathered data as we know them today. It may surprise you that legal hunting for sport has not caused a single species to be added to the list of rare and endangered species.

It was noted earlier that the passenger pigeon and the heath hen were completely wiped out by hunters and the bison and pronghorn nearly followed. However, at that time there were few restrictions regard-

ing hunting and law enforcement for violations was virtually nonexistent. The animals were taken indiscriminately for their meat or fur value only or, in some cases, for no reason at all. If sport hunting was indeed a factor in causing declines in wildlife, then certainly our most popular game species would show it. Do they?

We annually harvest approximately 200,000 rooster pheasants in Colorado and yet still have more than enough to insure a maximum harvest next year. To be sure, we have problems with habitat destruction and with various predators, but we still have an adequate environment to sustain a heavy harvest.

Each year U.S. hunters legally take over 2 million deer. How can we harvest so many and still maintain a high population? First, deer have adapted well to the changing environment. Secondly, through research, we know how many young are produced each year, natural mortality rates, and other essential facts. Therefore, we can determine rather precisely the number we can harvest without harming the population.

The mourning dove is the most popular game bird in terms of numbers taken annually by hunters. The annual U.S. harvest is around 40 million and yet the population is in good shape because hunters are taking only the harvestable increase.

The same basic principles hold true for every game species in the U.S. If their environment is in good shape, carefully regulated sport hunting does not affect the population.

Let's not attack the hunter because he harvests 177 million birds and mammals each year. The species he hunts are some of the most common we have, mainly because he has paid for their management, habitat acquisition, research, and for wildlife law enforcement. Let's get at the real problems: pesticides and other environmental pollutants, drainage of marshes, municipal and industrial developments and all the other land use changes that are altering our environment and destroying its ability to produce wildlife.

ATTENTION: FEEDER WATCHERS!!

During the past three winters the following western species have appeared at Illinois bird feeders: *Black-billed Magpie*, *Varied Thrush*, *Black-headed Grosbeak*, *House Finch*, *Lazuli Bunting*, *Gray-headed Junco* and others. All of these birds were photographed.

As each winter season approaches, all observers should be alerted to the possibility of attracting western strays. If such a rarity or unidentifiable bird appears at your feeder or that of a friend or neighbor, photograph it and immediately call one of the following: Larry Balch, (312) 262-7682; Jerry Rosenband, (312) 676-3291; Dave Bohlen, (217) 529-3985 or Vern Kleen (217) 529-3140.

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The Society was organized seventy-seven years ago for the protection of wild life. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed. Since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement, Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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Upcoming Events

April 25	Walk for the Bald Eagle
May 10	Statewide Spring Bird Count
May 16-18	I.A.S. Annual Meeting — Morton Arboretum

FRONT COVER: Pine Hills-LaRue Ecological Area, Shawnee
National Forest. —Photo by Warren R. Dewalt

The President's Message

Inflation is a very serious national problem and one which affects all of us to some extent. Since my wife and I do our grocery shopping at twelve week intervals, we often note very large changes in the grocery prices and it becomes quite obvious to us that this cuts deeply into food budgets. Those on retirement income are hit even harder since they are less likely to receive cost of living adjustments along with other pay raises.

If one is forced to cut back on his budget to compensate for inflation, I hope it will not be at the expense of membership in conservation organizations such as the *Illinois Audubon Society*. A period of inflation such as we are now experiencing coupled with growing energy use and the resultant increased demand on our natural resources makes it more important than ever to have strong citizen conservation organizations to safeguard those resources. Merely enactment of legislation for conservation is not solving the problem. We must work to see that the legislation is enforced and not weakened by new non-conservation legislation; such action on our part becomes more and more vital. I urge you to give your *IAS* membership renewal a top priority in your budget. Help us keep the cause of wildlife conservation and natural resource protection in the public eye as the major priorities of our state and our nation.

This same thinking applies to feeding birds in the winter. The recent increases in feeding of birds has allowed some species to extend their winter ranges northward. If large numbers of people suddenly discontinued feeding it could reduce these expanded ranges back to normal. Once feeding has begun in the winter, it is quite important to continue feeding throughout the winter. If feeding must be discontinued, do so during the spring or summer months. One way of cutting expenses but still providing for wildlife would be the growing of wildlife foodplants such as sunflowers. Other ideas for reducing the cost of feeding are welcome and we encourage our members to share their ideas with others through our *Illinois Audubon Bulletin* or *NEWSLETTER*.

—Peter C. Petersen
235 McClellan Blvd.
Davenport, Iowa 52803
319-355-7051

LIFE is measured not by its DURATION but by its DONATIONS.
—Anonymous

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS on

ILLINOIS' SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST

Featuring **WARREN R. DEWALT, I.A.S. Executive Director, and**
CHARLES J. HENDRICKS, Forest Supervisor.

Illinois can be proud of its *Shawnee National Forest*. It lies in extreme southern Illinois and includes parts of ten counties within its boundaries. The Shawnee is Illinois' only link in the great national institution, *The National Forest Service*. The Shawnee is an example of what can be done when we turn to our land with respect and stewardship; it demonstrates the rewards that can be realized from modest expenditures for reclamation and reforestation.

This past summer I (Mr. Dewalt) had the opportunity of spending several hours discussing the forest with Mr. Hendricks. The following questions and answers were drawn from that discussion (questions by Mr. Dewalt, answers by Mr. Hendricks):

Question: Chuck, many people continue to be surprised when they hear that we have a National Forest in Illinois. How did the Shawnee ever get started?

Answer: The Shawnee was authorized by Congress, the State of Illinois, and the President in response to public pressure from Illinoisans. The people were concerned about the area because vast acreages of land had been excessively cut, used for marginal agricultural crops, eroded and in many cases abandoned. People from all over the State, including the *Chicago Tribune*, were involved in this effort. The action to authorize purchase of land for the Shawnee National Forest came on August 30, 1933.

Question: How many acres are now owned by the Forest Service in the Shawnee, and what percent is this of the total area within the Forest's boundaries? Also, what is the maximum useful forestland that might be obtained?

Answer: Current National Forest ownership is 250,000 acres within a gross area of 850,000 acres. Approximately 425,000 acres of the 850,000 acres classify as forest land. The total amount that will eventually become National Forest land depends on many factors. The will and desire of the people of the United States concerning public land ownership will have the greatest influence on how we move in the field of land acquisition. The type and amount of consideration that local government receives to compensate for the loss in the tax base is also a very important matter. This deserves careful thought and analysis by everyone who has an interest.

Question: How many people do you supervise on the Shawnee, and what are your ranger districts?

Answer: The Forest is divided into four Ranger Districts. Each is a separate administrative unit with headquarters in Elizabethtown, Vienna, Murphysboro, and Jonesboro. About 65 permanent full-time personnel work in these four units and the Supervisor's Office at Harrisburg. The



Garden of the Gods Scenic Area, Shawnee National Forest.

—Photo by Warren R. Dewalt

Golconda Job Corps Center has about 55 permanent full-time personnel. In addition to this staff, other people are hired on a seasonal basis as the need arises.

Question: How far have we gone in the Shawnee toward regeneration of the forest cover?

Answer: A GOOD FOREST COVER has been established on a large percentage of the total acreage. The *Civilian Conservation Corps* of the 1930's did a great deal to establish a forest cover of pine on many thousand acres of severely eroded land. These lands are now in a very stable condition, providing excellent watershed conditions for production of quality water. The *Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs* and *Izaak Walton League* have long had an interest in tree planting on the Shawnee National Forest. Both organizations contributed funds for this work.

Question: Looking at a map of Southern Illinois, I'm struck with the disjointed nature of the Shawnee. I've read that "inholdings" were a major problem in National Forest Management, but in your Forest, inholdings seem to occupy a major part of the area that is technically within the forest boundary. How can you keep track of these endless property lines?

Answer: The scattered land ownership pattern does create many problems relating to the management of the Shawnee National Forest. Keeping track of the property lines is only part of the problem. The securing

of rights-of-way for roads and trails; occupancy, both intentional and unintentional, by adjacent property owners is also a difficult problem.

Question: Land acquisition, recreation, timber stand improvement and wildlife habitat improvement seem to have taken a back seat in National Forest activity, while timber-cutting has been fully supported in the budget. Is this true as a generality, and does it pertain in the Shawnee?

Answer: In all honesty, I cannot really say that any one of the functions has been fully supported in the budget including timber management. There is simply more to do in all of these activities than the country seems to be able to finance. It is difficult to say which activity is the most or the least supported in any one fiscal year.

Timber is becoming an increasingly significant resource to our Nation. Maintaining healthy stands of young growing timber is important to our Nation from many standpoints, including atmospheric conditions and as a supply of raw material for the future. Harvesting our mature stands of timber is an important element in maintenance of a healthy forest. We are not over-cutting on the Shawnee, and we don't plan to in the future.

Question: Clearcutting continues to be a popular subject in regard to National Forest activity, with a consensus, at least among the public, that it is not a good approach to forest management. Where does the Service stand on this issue now? Are you clearcutting on the Shawnee?

Answer: CLEARCUTTING or EVEN AGE MANAGEMENT continues to be a controversial subject; however, it is recognized by many outstanding scientists and professionals as a proper silvicultural treatment for many forest management situations. The Forest Service is currently using "Even Age Management" where professional examination and review so indicates. This practice is carried out within guidelines established by Congressional committees and with the assistance of public comment from many sources of lay and professional expertise. Most of the cutting in the central hardwoods on the Shawnee requires the practice of "Even Age Management" because of the age and condition of the stands. A great deal of attention is given to esthetics, wildlife, and watershed conditions during the planning of these cuts. We have explained the practice of "Even Age Management" on the Shawnee to many groups and individuals who have a concern and interest. Most agree that it is being carried out in an acceptable manner.

Question: We frequently hear that the recreational use of our forests is increasing at an explosive rate (far outrunning, most likely, budgetary provisions for recreation). What has been your experience on the Shawnee in regard to visitor-days?

Answer: Our use statistics indicate that overall recreational use on the Shawnee has remained at about the same level over the last two or three years. Some uses have decreased while others have increased.



Garden of the Gods Scenic Area, Shawnee National Forest.

—Photo by Warren R. Dewalt

This is misleading because the demand for services and law enforcement in the recreation areas has greatly increased. Costs have risen sharply in recent time. Our budget is stretched to the limit and we find ourselves having to reduce maintenance standards and consider some areas for seasonal closure.

Question: The National Forest Service has contributed much to the "wilderness idea" through the work of Aldo Leopold, Bob Marshall, and others; yet in my opinion, the official stand has been, and continues to be, essentially anti-Wilderness. Is this a correct evaluation?

Answer: WE ARE NOT AGAINST WILDERNESS. The Forest Service played the leading role in the administrative establishment of the National Wilderness system and we are very proud of that role. We find ourselves in the difficult position of helping the Congress and the people of the United States to find an acceptable balance between "No Wilderness" and "All Wilderness." Unfortunately some people interpret incorrectly that we are anti-Wilderness.

Question: Conservationists in Illinois are pushing for a large wilderness in the Pine Hills area; however, the Forest Service is recommending only 5,000 acres or so. Why this conservative approach?

Answer: The original idea for a 4,000+ acre area we feel is the best proposal because it would provide the most desirable balance between preservation of unique values and utilization and management of common resource values.

Question: What are the outstanding features of the Pine Hills-LaRue Ecological Area that make this a candidate for wilderness status?

Answer: It is an area that has been under special management since sometime in the 1930's. The plan was reviewed and completely updated in 1970. The area contains a large and unique collection of both flora and fauna. It is also a very unique area geologically and a beautiful spot for mankind to meditate and regain his relationship with his Creator.

Question: Some observers claim that the National Forests are pleasure grounds for the affluent who drive from afar, while communities close to or in our forests are frequently impoverished because of a poor tax base. The 25% return from timber sales is deemed woefully inadequate to support schools and other amenities. Any comment, particularly in regard to the Shawnee?

Answer: Some county governments within the Shawnee National Forest boundaries feel that the National Forest land which has been removed from their tax base is a severe burden on their ability to maintain county services. The current federal law provides for 25% of gross National Forest receipts return to counties for schools and roads. Payments made for Fiscal Year 1973 averaged \$.17 per acre. Although there is very little demand for normal county services on National Forest land, some of the local counties feel that they are not treated fairly. The whole matter deserves analysis and review.

Question: The Service has maintained a high degree of professionalism and esprit de corps from the beginning, due in large part to Gifford Pinchot and his legacy. With the restricted budgets of recent years and a resulting inability to carry out programs, is it possible for this high morale to continue? Is the Service attracting high-caliber men?

Answer: Yes, we are still attracting very capable people; however, we are not able to hire enough to really replace the people we lose through retirement and attrition. Forest Service people through the years have learned how to live with adversity and they seem to be "weathering the storm" real well. I am sure the future has a lot of good things in store for land and resource management and our mission currently is to "carry on" the best we can in spite of shrinking budgets.

Chuck Hendricks is now in his sixth year as Forest Supervisor at the Shawnee Forest. He started working for the National Forest Service in 1958. He spent his first years in the Service doing engineering-type work on National Forests in Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. From 1965-1967 he was Director of the Clear Creek Job Center, Toiyabe National Forest, Carson City, Nevada. In 1968 and 1969 he was Deputy Forest Supervisor on the Superior National Forest in Minnesota.

The Role of Songbirds in Agricultural Pest Management: A Need for Authentication

By LOWELL L. GETZ

Vivarium Building

University of Illinois

Champaign, Illinois 61820

One of the current concerns of environmentalists is that of environmental contamination from the use of chemical pesticides, including herbicides and insecticides. Such contamination is especially serious in agricultural regions where present pest management programs depend primarily on the use of chemical agents. As this concern evolves into demands for action to restrict the use of chemical pesticides, there will be a necessity to develop alternative management programs to control pest species of plants and insects. Such programs should make maximum use of natural control agents.

Songbirds have long been considered an important factor in the control of noxious insects and weeds. Unfortunately insufficient studies have been made to permit an accurate evaluation of the impact of songbirds on agricultural pests in North America. Although songbirds consume large quantities of insects, especially during the breeding season, the degree of utilization of agricultural pest species is not known. Food consumption during the nonbreeding season is less known; many species consume seeds at these times, but again it is not known that they eat pest weed seeds.

Clean farming practices, such as are now prevalent in central Illinois, have eliminated much of the natural habitat of songbirds. As a result, many species are now relatively rare in agricultural regions. Therefore even if a species were potentially beneficial in regard to the control of agricultural pests, practical means would have to be found to increase its numbers before there would be a significant contribution to the control of pest species.

There are several critical factors that must be known before one can assess the potential of songbirds in the control of agricultural pests. These include:

1. Seasonal feeding habits, to include precise information as to the species of insects and weed seeds eaten, as well as the quantities of each.
2. Habitat requirements, especially preferred vegetation types and ability to utilize linear habitats such as fencerows and roadsides.
3. Foraging ranges of individual birds; i.e., do the birds feed only in the fencerows and roadsides, or do they also feed out into the adjacent fields?
4. Maximum population densities that can be attained in given linear habitats.

If the above information were known, it would be possible to determine maximum consumption of agricultural pests (insects and weed seeds) that could be expected from given species of songbirds per unit area of non-agricultural habitat. The foraging data would indicate the spatial pattern of the fencerows and roadsides required to afford complete coverage of the intervening cultivated fields. When the consumption data are compared with the total pest insect populations and weed seed production in given crop types, one could predict the maximum pest control that could be attained from songbirds.

The **University of Illinois College of Agricultural Pesticides and Pest Control Systems Task Group** is discussing the possibility of expanding research programs developing integrated pest management systems. Investigations of songbirds will be included in the program to determine their potential as natural pest management agents. If a given species is found to have a significant impact on agricultural pests, habitat management practices to maximize that effect will be incorporated into the general pest control programs. These practices would undoubtedly increase the available optimal habitat for songbirds in agricultural regions. Such an increase in optimal habitats would increase the numbers of other songbirds utilizing similar habitats as well as those of the managed species. The greater numbers of song birds would therefore make them more available for aesthetic purposes and for the enjoyment of amateur and professional ornithologists.

Members of the **Illinois Audubon Society** can make a significant contribution to this research program by assisting in the identification of those species of birds that are **potential** natural agricultural pest management agents. They can do so by making the following observations concerning songbird populations and distributions: (1) presence and numbers of songbirds utilizing fencerows and roadsides with various vegetation types, and (2) foraging areas of fencerow and roadside residents. By providing such information to the pest management program, it would save us considerable expense and effort in conducting preliminary studies. We could then concentrate our efforts on those species with greatest potential as pest management agents.

Anyone interested in cooperating in such an endeavor should contact me immediately. I will provide the necessary information concerning the method of recording observations and appropriate forms to ensure standardization of the data. I hope many of the members will be willing to cooperate in this program. To do so will offer ornithologists the opportunity to make a significant contribution to the development of natural pest management programs, and the eventual reduction in the use of chemical pesticides and a resulting decrease in environmental contamination.

Anyone sufficiently interested in the program to contribute to the financial support of the research should also contact me for details as to ways in which this can be accomplished. Funds to support this aspect of the ongoing research program are extremely limited; any contribution to the program would greatly speed up the progress of the research. Arrangements have been made with the **University of Illinois Foundation** to handle such financial support.

The consummate offense to wildlife is not hunting, but the extirpation of species by an indifferent technology in which wildlife is wiped out—not by man's passion—but by his single-minded devotion to a material world in which wild creatures have no place.

John Madson and C. H. D. Clarke (*Waterfowl Tomorrow*)

What's in the Future for I.A.S?

by JOSEPH GALBREATH

Chairman, I.A.S. Long-range Planning Committee

Before the program of the 1974 annual meeting at Mt. Vernon, a thought-provoking book was recommended reading. That book was **ONLY ONE EARTH** by Woodard Dubos.

In the book, Mr. Dubos points out some world problems and their possible solutions. His main question is "**Can man long retain his humanness in a desecrated environment?**" The Mt. Vernon meeting was built around this thesis.

Just recently an English economist and conservationist, by the name of Nicholson, gave us some advice essential to our human survival in his book **THE BIG CHANGE**. Our "**use it up, throw it out**" philosophy and practice of the past is no longer tenable. We are now facing a forced revolution of scarcity, shortages and inflation, which demand a change — **a Big Change** — in our life-style.

"**The economic pie**" is getting relatively smaller at a time when the "**Affluent Society**" still expects our standard of living to continue rising. The world of abundance has turned to a world of scarcity. We are headed for a collision of forces between the human appetite and human self-respect. We can no longer have our cake and eat it too. A new way of life is essential, whether we like it or not, to meet our diminished and impoverished natural resources. Needed adjustments are going to be forced upon us.

Not all so-called "**progress**" is good. Change cannot be avoided; but change, just for the sake of change, is not necessarily progress. Conservation preserves and respects values of the past. Our vital heritage is in danger of disappearing before future generations. It's time to ask ourselves, have we made progress in the **I.A.S.** in the past five years? Have we accomplished our goals? What are our weaknesses? Where do we go from here? How do we get there? These are some of the questions confronting the Long-range Planning Committee. Therefore, the Committee has prepared the following priorities.

I.A.S. PRIORITIES

The Long-range Planning Committee selected the following goals for 1975-80. We followed guidelines set by other conservation organizations in establishing the three primary headings:

I. CONSERVATION

1. A sensible Scenic Rivers Bill in 1975.
2. Control of stream channelization and dam construction on our fall flowing streams. (No. 1 would initiate the accomplishment of No. 2 on some of our most scenic streams.)
3. Study and formulation of a wise energy policy for all of the U.S. which should include:
 - a. Zero industrial growth.
 - b. Development of mass transit systems in our metropolitan areas, beginning with established railroad systems.
 - c. Development of alternate energy sources such as the sun and wind.

II. ADMINISTRATION and/or ORGANIZATION

1. Membership growth, including the development of three new chapters per year.
2. Coalition development between *N.A.S.* and *I.A.S.* since our objectives are similar; there is great reason to work for mutual benefits.
3. Financial planning for growth with Contingency plan.

III. EDUCATION

Development of an environmental education program which should include:

1. Preparation of free or low cost educational leaflets on pertinent topics such as: birds of prey, endangered species in Illinois, birding in Illinois, natural areas of Illinois, scenic and camping areas in Illinois, wildlife, sanctuaries, and scenic rivers of Illinois.
2. Preparation of more environmental programs to be readily available to schools and organizations.
3. Invitations to the public for greater participation in organized conservation, ecology or birding courses, field trips, displays, etc.
4. Utilization of the news media for conservation results, environmental problems, and historical, geological and natural science events, etc.

This is only a beginning which can be used to activate our local chapters, our officers and committees, both locally and on the state level, to participate in programs to build a new dynamic concept of what the **Illinois Audubon Society** is all about, what it stands for, and what it hopes to become in order to make a more liveable environment for all of us. Each member has a job to do; with all working together, we can accomplish these goals.

Each meeting of the Society, both on a local and state basis, should use these goals to build their programs around for the coming years. Both the **Newsletter** and the **Illinois Audubon Bulletin** should carry articles that assist in the carrying out of these programs. More detailed materials are forthcoming; please consider them carefully and use them in your own programs and activities.

—14 Bonanza Drive
Centralia, Illinois 62801

In reality, the Red-tailed Hawk is one of our most beneficial birds. They eat, among other things, a rat a week. Agricultural experts estimate that a rat will destroy a bushel of corn a year. At nearly \$3.00 a bushel (current prices) for corn, this would make the Red-tailed Hawk worth about \$150 to a farmer.

THE BOOMER — Illinois Department of Conservation

Conservation Conferences

by GREG HULTMAN

Illinois Department of Conservation

Conservation, environmental and outdoor groups from across Illinois gathered one weekend last October in Springfield to discuss their common goals. The meeting was called CONSERVATION CONFERENCE ONE, the first in a series of semi-annual conferences planned by the Illinois Department of Conservation. They are designed to serve as a permanent forum for exchange of views and proposals by groups whose interest in Illinois' natural and recreational resources often are divergent and occasionally conflict.

Conservation Conference One, held October 18, 19 and 20 began with an informal get-together at Holiday Inn east, Friday evening and ended after lunch on Sunday. Highlight was Saturday morning when Governor Dan Walker made a surprise visit. He encouraged the efforts of the participants and spoke of the increasing recreational need of the people.

Among the major events of the conference were the initial meetings of two special citizens' advisory boards appointed by Conservation Director Tony Dean. The Lake Michigan Fisheries Council and the Illinois Trails Council.

The Fisheries Council was created to deal with growing problems between commercial and sport fishermen, sport fishermen and Department Fishery Personnel.

The Trails Council was created to serve as a forum for the broad range of opinion needed to effectively plan future trails development. Members of the council represent all major trail interest groups in the state.

Both Councils are scheduled to report during the next conservation conference in May.

A profile of the Department of Conservation was presented by Director Dean. Other presentations were given on pollution and flood control, the Environmental Protection Agency, conservation funding in Illinois, scenic rivers and water resources, recreational development, communicating with state government, the Illinois Nature Preserve System, Roadsides for Wildlife Program and the drafting of plans for the Spring Conservation Conference.

Speakers included Dr. Richard H. Briceland, EPA Director; Leo Eisel, Director of the Division of Water Resources, Department of Transportation; and Jacob Dumelle, Chairman of the Pollution Control Board. Several Conservation Department staff members also made presentations.

Questions of participants were often to the point; the answers were frank and open. Although there were sometimes differences in opinion, those attending realized the need for establishing common goals.

Conservation Conference Two has been scheduled and is being planned. It will be held at the Lorado Taft Field Campus of Northern Illinois University, adjacent to Lowden State Park, near Oregon, the weekend of May 9, 10 and 11. This second Conference will have a much broader program than its predecessor. The Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Forest Service and the Department of Conservation will be conducting seminars. Other presentations and a field trip to Castle Rock State Park are also planned. Once again, those with an interest in the future of conservation are welcome to attend. Additional information is available from the Information/Education Division, Department of Conservation, 601 State Office Building, Springfield, 62706.



HIGH COUNTS OF BALD EAGLES — WINTER 1973-1974

Compiled by ELTON FAWKS

	Date	Adult	Immature	Total
Mississippi River				
Lock and Dam 4, 5, and 6 (Winona, Minnesota)	15 Dec. 73	69	23	92
	30 Mar. 74	72	23	95
	6 Apr. 74	25	70	95
Pool 19 (Corner of Iowa Wisconsin and Minnesota)	4 Dec. 73	30	70	100
	1 Feb. 74	60*	90*	150*
Savanna Army Depot (Savanna, Illinois)	15 Feb. 74	78	13	91
	16 Feb. 74	92	15	107
	20 Feb. 74	86	14	100
Pools 12-15 (Dubuque, Iowa to Rock Island, Illinois)	7 Jan. 74	170	35	205
	1 Feb. 74	150	30	180
Lock and Dam 19 (Keokuk, Iowa)	15 Jan. 74	138	33	171
Missouri				
Squaw Creek Natl. Wildl. Ref. (Mound City, Mo.)	1 Jan. 74	67	87	154
Nebraska				
Platte River (Kearney, Lex- ington and Harlan Co. Lake)	16 Feb. 74	161	47	208

* Estimated

—510 Island Avenue
East Moline, Illinois 61244

ACRES FOR WILDLIFE

by FLOYD KRINGER

Division of Wildlife Resources
Department of Conservation

The "Acres for Wildlife" program is a new program being initiated by the Department of Conservation's Division of Wildlife Resources. The main purpose of this program is to involve Illinois' private citizens in the preservation of existing wildlife habitat on non-public lands; such lands are rapidly disappearing because of increased agricultural intensity.

The Division intends to work with all types of organized groups such as Sportsmen's Clubs, Women's Clubs, Audubon Societies, The Izaak Walton League, 4-H Clubs, The FFA, Scouts, etc. in an effort to accomplish this program. The public must be made aware of the value and need of native wildlife resources and what must be done to maintain them.

In order to present this program to the public, the Division's wildlife biologists will attend various meetings to explain the need of suitable habitat for survival of wildlife. The public must become knowledgeable of the fact that wildlife needs such habitat in order to survive and that this program can and must be compatible with sound agricultural practices.

The Division hopes that enough citizens owning land, which still has some good wildlife habitat left on it, will be willing to set such land aside as "Acres for Wildlife."

These isolated tracts will be marked by attractive signs provided to the landowner by the Department of Conservation stating what that tract of land has been set aside for and who is responsible for preserving it.

One of the main thrusts in this effort will be the working with youth groups. It is felt that only by instilling the values of wildlife and the means to maintain that wildlife in younger people, can our state's wildlife resources be safe in the future. Only when something has a high value in today's Society will it be cared for properly.

It is hoped and planned that this program will reach younger people who have some direct contact with landowners, such as their fathers, uncles or other relatives. The land must have some good, native, wildlife habitat which could and should be saved. The youth also need to be encouraged to help sell the idea of setting such land aside for wildlife in Illinois.

In summary, then, we must make the public aware of the values of wildlife, provide guidelines for preserving that wildlife on non-public lands and ask private citizens of Illinois to set aside "Acres for Wildlife" to assure survival of our native species.

THE ILLINOIS ORNITHOLOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE

Scientifically acceptable knowledge of bird distribution has traditionally been obtained only by the collecting of specimens. In recent years, acceptable documentation of the occurrence of a rarity has often been obtained by photographic means. Careful field observations, properly documented, represent a potentially very valuable third source. The important words here are "properly documented." For a sight record to have scientific value, it must be reported in sufficient detail that future researchers will be able to evaluate such factors as the effects of light and shadow, the possibility of confusion with other species, the number of observers and their experience, and so on. We are announcing the formation of the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee to encourage and evaluate the documentation of sight records in Illinois. Counterparts of the IORC already exist in several other states and provinces.

At present, information on the occurrence of uncommon or rare species in Illinois is meager and not always accessible. The most recent general work, **A Distributional Checklist of the Birds of Illinois**, by Smith and Parmalee, is incomplete and out of date. David Bohlen of the Illinois State Museum is now preparing a new state checklist, which should be published in 1975. It is anticipated that this checklist will be kept up to date by the work of the Ornithological Records Committee.

Specifically, the functions of the committee will be:

1. To serve as the focal point for the collection and maintenance of state records. Specimens, photographs, and all documents pertaining to sight records will be deposited in the Illinois State Museum, where they will be available to researchers.
2. To establish criteria for the inclusion of sight records on the state checklist. These will be published when completed.
3. To continually update the state distributional checklist by evaluating the documentation of records submitted to the Committee.
4. To disseminate information concerning areas of interest to field observers. (Such areas include identification problems, criteria for judging whether a record is unusual, field projects for which observations are needed, etc.)

To avoid misunderstandings, we wish to make clear that the Committee does not intend to judge the reliability of a record or the competence of an observer; its concern is whether an observation's **documentation** is adequate to allow its addition to the state checklist.

The Committee would appreciate suggestions and comments regarding its operation.

Lawrence G. Balch
Wilbur Wright College
Chicago 60634

H. David Bohlen
Zoology Department
Illinois State Museum
Springfield 62706

Charles T. Clark
254 Cumberland Parkway
Des Plaines 60026

Vernon M. Kleen
Division of Wildlife Resources
Department of Conservation
Springfield 62706



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

BREEDING SEASON

Of the four reporting seasons, the BREEDING SEASON encompasses more time, in months, than any of the others. It begins with the January nesting of Great Horned Owls and ends with late-nesters such as American Goldfinches and Cedar Waxwings. This year was no exception; however, most observers were not able to submit any notes.

Although there were encouraging reports of possible population expansions and discouraging reports of population declines, the season was best characterized by its lack of significant observations. Actual nests were located for some uncommon species, but searches for nests of other rare or uncommon species were not successful.

The weather played an important role for nesting species. April and May were characterized by variable weather conditions; late frosts in April were followed by scattered thundershowers and tornadoes in May that caused considerable flooding and damage locally. Temperatures for those two months were close to normal. June was quite wet with temperatures slightly below normal. July was very hot and very dry; rains that did pass through Illinois were local in distribution and brief in duration. Springfield went 30 consecutive days without even a trace of rain.

As usual, many people conducted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Breeding Bird Survey Routes in June; others worked on the Breeding Bird Atlas; and still more turned in completed Nest Record Cards. We are grateful for all their contributions and will send the contributors copies of the final reports prepared from the results.

Only a few people actually submitted written reports for this BREEDING SEASON; they were: H. David Bohlen, Steve Breeser, Elaine Burstatte, Charles Clark, Patt Clark, Peter Dring, Elton Fawks, Jerry Garver, David Hayward, Mike Homoya, Virginia Humphreys, Marty Jakle, Vernon Kleen, Richard Palmer, Richard Rodrian, Robert Russell, Betty Shaw, Muriel Smith, Calvin Snyder and Ron Westemeier.

LOONS, CORMORANTS and HERONS. A few Common Loons were reported as "summering" in Illinois, singles at Olney (throughout June—M. Jakle), Effingham (3 June—P. Clark) and Lake Sangchris (Sangamon County, 8 June—R. Palmer). The last known colony of nesting Double-crested Cormorants consists of a small flock near Thomson, Carroll County; there were only 11 active nests this year and all were built in two dead trees in the Mississippi River (S. Breeser). The final survey of nesting herons in St. Clair County showed the following in the late afternoon of 14 July: Great Egret, 34 adult, 46 young; Little Blue Heron, 53 adult, 139 young; Black-crowned Night Heron, 31 adults, 32 young; Cattle Egret, 9 adult, 15 young (R. Rodrian, et al.) A pair of adult Little Blue Herons were noted in Mason County, 1 June, and Cattle Egrets all month; however, if nesting occurred, the location(s) were not determined (D. Bohlen). The five Cattle

Egrets at Lake Renwick were probably part of the nesting colony there (2 June—C. Clark). Three Least Bittern nests were under observation at Lake Mermet (Massac County) during June (V. Kleen).

WATERFOWL. The Department of Conservation imported a few more Mute Swans from Traverse City, Michigan; these birds were released in Springfield and in Fulton County. Earlier introductions are hanging on at Lake Sangchris and in Fulton County. An unusual number of dabblers and divers summered at the intermittent lake known locally as Nigger Lake southeast of Havana; the Green-winged Teal was a noteworthy breeding species as young were found there in July; Gadwalls and Pintails remained throughout the nesting season, but young were not found. Other Illinois non-nesting records, reported by C. Clark, included a female Gadwall at Lake Calumet, 30 June; three female Pintail at Chicago, 26 July; a pair of Redheads at Lake Calumet, 9 June; and a male Ring-necked Duck at Powderhorn Lake, 30 June. A later report of four Redheads, in female plumage, from Lake Calumet, 11 and 18 August, suggests breeding; if so, the first state occurrence (C. Clark). At least four female Red-breasted Mergansers remained until 8 June at Lake Sangchris (R. Palmer). Young Hooded Mergansers were found in Massac County, 1 June (V. Kleen). Nesting may also have occurred in Sangamon and Mason Counties (D. Bohlen).

HAWKS. We need data about nesting hawks; if you know anyone observing hawks and studying their nests, please let us know. These species are gradually (and in some cases, rapidly) disappearing. A pair of Turkey Vultures were thought to be nesting in Waukegan; if so, that may have constituted the first 20th-century record of that event there (R. Russell). Black Vultures continued to be normal in southern Illinois; locations of three nests were reported in Dixon Springs State Park (M. Jakle). Three Mississippi Kite's nests were under observation at the Union County Refuge all summer (J. Garver). No one reported nests of Sharp-shinned or Cooper's hawks. No one reported nests of Red-shouldered Hawks or Broad-winged Hawks, either. The Swainson's Hawks' nests of last year also went unreported this year. Everyone already knows that Bald Eagles constructed nests at both Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge and at Union County Refuge; both were abandoned early—no one knows if eggs were laid. Marsh Hawks should nest in Illinois, but none were reported. Ospreys??? American Kestrel—are these declining, too?

GROUSE through GALLINULES. The Ruffed Grouse populations established in Pope and Alexander counties continue to survive; they remain elusive and the total number of birds is hard to determine. Greater Prairie Chickens were down 22% from last year (R. Westemeier). The Sharp-tailed Grouse established in Fulton County several years ago have apparently disappeared. What is the status of our Rails? We need more observations on these species; five species possibly breed in Illinois. Three immature Soras were found at Nigger Lake, 3 August (D. Bohlen). Purple Gallinules were again present at Lake Mermet; however, nests or young were not observed (D. Bohlen, et al.).

SHOREBIRDS AND TERNS. Several species of shorebirds are considered rare or endangered in Illinois. Special attention should be given to the following nesting species: Piping Plover, Common Snipe, Upland Sandpiper, and Wilson's Phalarope. Wilson's Phalaropes summered at Nigger Lake but nests or young were not located (D. Bohlen); a single adult bird was also noted at Moline, 23 June (E. Fawks). A few Least Terns were found in southern Illinois along both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; the colony

nesting on a sand bar at St. Louis did not have a chance to nest again this year; the Mississippi River was too high and covered the sand bars; the scarce local rains caused no damage or flooding, it was the heavier rains in the upper areas of the three great rivers which converge at St. Louis which were responsible; new hope, just received, indicates 11 adults and 9 immatures at Cairo, 11 August (D. Hayward).

OWLS through WRENS. One possible Barn Owl nest was located in Mt. Vernon during the I.A.S. spring meeting; its success was not determined. Notes from several rare or endangered species should fit into this paragraph; unfortunately, no one has made any contributions concerning them. June records of Brown Creepers include a singing male at Deerfield on the 8th (C. Clark) and a non-singing individual in Lake County on the 1st (J. Rosenband). Summering Short-billed Marsh Wrens were found throughout central Illinois (D. Bohlen) and a Long-billed Marsh Wren was still singing at Nigger Lake, 20, July (D. Bohlen).

MIMIDS through SPARROWS. Again there is a big void of information. How successful were the Eastern Bluebirds? Did Cedar Waxwings stay this summer. Were White-eyed Vireos more common this year than normal? What is the status of other vireos and the warblers? The I.A.S. membership was treated to the sight of a singing male Swainson's Warbler, 28 April, at Heron Pond; it was a banded bird and had been banded at the exact same location in 1973. How are the Yellow-headed Blackbird marshes holding up? Are these blackbirds still using them and do they need to be better protected? Blue Grosbeaks—at least nine singing males were found in Mason County and another in Tazewell County (D. Bohlen). The first central Illinois summer record of a Savannah Sparrow was established when adults were observed carrying food to young in Cass County, 23 June; another individual was located in Mason County, 1 August (D. Bohlen). Does anyone know if Henslow's or Clay-colored Sparrows nested in Illinois this year? What other events went unreported? In order to keep better records about Illinois birds, these and other questions should be answered every year.

This concludes the BREEDING SEASON Report. As you can see, there were many gaps in the Report which could have been filled in. Every Illinois observer, regardless of affiliation, is requested to submit notes, to complete nest record cards, to participate in the Breeding Bird Atlas and to help keep our native birds from disappearing. Your assistance is greatly needed and appreciated.

SEASONAL Reports are due as follows:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to FIELD NOTES editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	December 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	August 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	June 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	April 15

*For convenience of reporters, all records, to be used in future Seasonal Reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

BOOK REVIEWS

THE LIVING WORLD OF AUDUBON

By Roland C. Clement
Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1974
272 p., 64 color reproduction of
Audubon paintings, 196 color
photographs, \$25.00

This is a beautiful "cocktail table" book which has little to offer beyond nicely reproduced photographs of 64 bird species. The format consists of an Audubon reproduction and a brief text with references from Audubon's writing followed by two to five photographs of the species. These photographs include one or two pictures of nests. The reproductions of Audubon prints and the photographs, the work of a good cross section of photographers, are of good quality and sharp detail. The book is a fine one for what it is — something to casually browse through. If this is what one is looking for, it is a good value.

—Peter C. Petersen

BIRDS OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

By Laurence C. Binford
Paintings by Kenneth L. Carlson
Macmillan Publishing Co.,
New York, 1974, 223 p., 50 color
plates, \$25.00

Macmillan introduces us to a bird artist of considerable talent, Kenneth L. Carlson. He has been exhibited in galleries and done covers for *Naturalist* and *Western Outdoors* but is certainly not known in birding circles. The quality of the color reproduction is not up to the standard of recent European books but is still good. The text provides some basic life history information on the species illustrated and an introduction presenting some basic facts on birding as a hobby. The book covers only nonpasserines so the door is open for a second volume.

—Peter C. Petersen

BREEDING OURSELVES TO DEATH

By Lawrence Lader; Foreword by
Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich

Ballantine Books, New York
115 Pages, \$4.95

Dr. Paul Ehrlich is famous for his book, the *POPULATION BOMB*, and writes of Lader's volume that it is a historical record of the Hugh Moore Fund. It is a needed testimonial to the life and work of Mr. Hugh Moore, in arousing the nation and the world to the menace of uncontrolled human increase on a finite planet. Through pamphlets circulated in the millions to giant newspaper ads which reached even more millions of persons, Hugh Moore was able to use business techniques to help focus on an international problem, the dimensions of which, because of the energy crisis, space and food, we are only beginning to realize. It is a look backwards, upon the attitudes of world leaders and plain citizens. It is incredible that they could have been so blind and so unwilling to face the population issue. Some still are.

Hugh Moore was an industrialist, a philanthropist, an organizer. He was a persuader who enlisted the aid of other prominent leaders in business to take a firm stand. He persuaded Presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon to face up to the population problem in some measure, and even Eisenhower later confessed that his posture was wrong while he was in the White House. A finite planet cannot continue to increase at the rate of one million each week, without disaster. Without Hugh Moore, there could not have possibly been a UN Commission meeting at Bucharest last August to discuss the world's foremost problem in what was described as World Population Year.

—Raymond Mostek

BIRD LIFE

By Jürgen Nicolai

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York

1974, 224 p., 144 color photos, \$25.00

At first glance this seems to be another nice "coffee table" book on birds featuring lavishly reproduced photographs. A closer look reveals a well written text which is somewhat extended by the large size of type used. The author, a behaviorist and student of Konrad Lorenz, has written a definitive study of birds based on his years of observation and experiment. He covers evolution, dispersal, courtship, display, nest building, brood care, sharing in the ecosystem, camouflage, deception, flight and migration. Birds from all over the world are used as examples and the photographs depict many of the species mentioned. They represent the work of some of the best bird photographers in the world and are worth the price of the book on their own merit.

—Peter C. Petersen

THE BOOK OF OWLS

By Lewis Wayne Walker,

Alfred A. Knopf,

New York, 1974, 256 p.,

94 b. & w. photos, one map, \$12.50

A nice collection of photographs of and information, anecdotes and personal discoveries about owls. The author, long associated with Arizona - Sonora Desert Museum, studied owls at various times throughout his museum career. The book deals with many of the North American owls, species by species. Two chapters are contributed by other authors, Grace Miller and Al Oeming, and the photographs are the work of many photographers including the author. The bulk of the text is basic life history information presented in straightforward prose. Separate sections are presented for voice, nesting, hours of activity and food. Much of the information is based on the author's own research. The author's wife completed the text after his death.—Peter C. Petersen

THE DICTIONARY OF BIRDS IN COLOR

By Bruce Campbell

The Viking Press, New York, 1974

352 p., 1008 color photographs,

9 line drawings, one map, \$22.50

This book is primarily a collection of good, color photographs of over ten percent of the species of the world's birds. The introduction covers the evolution and adaption of birds to their changing environment. The main text is alphabetical by genus and provides a capsule description of the birds illustrated and closely related species.

The photographs are the heart of the book. They vary in size from $3\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 7×10 in. and represent the work of some of the best nature photographers in the world; reproduction of the photographs is excellent. If there is a fault, it is the use of only the scientific name for captions when space readily permits the common name also. The photographs are arranged in taxonomic order — an aid in their use. For a collection of photographs of a fine variety of birds this book is well worth the price.

—Peter C. Petersen



PAUL DOWNING, 1897-1974

In Memoriam:

PAUL DOWNING

A few words scrawled on an application to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by William I. Lyon, then dean of bird banders, signaled the beginning of a bird banding career that spanned over 40 years. Those words were: "He's one hell of a nice person. Give him a permit." One September 19, 1974, that career ended with the death of Paul Downing, age 77, in Highland Park, Illinois.

Taking chimney swifts as his banding project, Paul and his wife, Eleanor banded some 30,000 birds over the years. One of very few people in the U.S. to work with swifts, Paul even had to invent his own method of trapping the birds in their chimneys. The discovery of one of Paul's banded swifts in Peru established the heretofore unknown migratory pattern of the chimney swift. After completing a suitable banding apprenticeship with William I. Lyon who then lived in Waukegan, Paul and Eleanor became active in the **Inland Bird Banding Association**. Later Paul contacted Washington to locate area banders, invited them to his home one weekend, and subsequently founded the **William I. Lyon Bird Banding Council** embracing the Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa territory.

This year a young **Lake-Cook** member, Jim Neal, began apprenticing with the Downings to become a bander. In a recent visit with Eleanor, we learned of her hope that Jim and his wife, Jane can eventually perpetuate the chimney swift project begun so long ago by the Downings.

We in the **Illinois Audubon Society** pay tribute to Paul for all the time, effort, and thought he put

into our organization through the years. He was President of the IAS for nine years, Acting President for one year, and 1st Vice President for three years; most recently he was Co-treasurer of the **Lake-Cook Chapter**. Paul helped to make IAS go and grow. It was he who agitated for the chapter system in the IAS and subsequently founded the **Lake-Cook Chapter**. It was also Paul who began the tradition of annual meetings held in the spring for all IAS members and established the IAS bookstore now located in Downers Grove.

In gratitude to the Downings, the **Lake-Cook Chapter** has recently established the nucleus of a fund for the Paul and Eleanor Downing Library to be located in the new IAS Sanctuary. Currently all proceeds from **Lake-Cook Chapter** book sales are placed in the fund which totals approximately \$250 at this time. If single members and friends of IAS or chapters want to contribute to the fund in memory of Paul, checks can be sent to the IAS office in Downers Grove and designated for the Downing Library.

Paul Downing was both a gentleman and a gentle man. We'll miss seeing him at Lake-Cook meetings bearing a small cage with some bird for us to hold and admire. The kids in Highland Park will miss him as a crossing guard this year. We imagine that even those raucous grackles he banded in his yard each year will note his absence. Paul was one of a vanishing breed that remained "one hell of a nice person" to the end.

Lake-Cook Chapter
Judith Juers

OBITUARY

Mrs. Margaret Morse Nice (1883-1974), ornithologist, died on 26 June 1974 at the age of 90 at her Chicago home. She was the author of several books and more than 200 articles on birds in scientific journals and was best known for her careful studies of Song Sparrows published in two volumes by The Linnaean Society of New York.

She had been President of the **Wilson Ornithological Society** and

Chicago Ornithological Society and Associate Editor of the **Wilson Bulletin** and **Bird Banding**. In 1942 the **American Ornithologist's Union** awarded her the Brewster Medal for "the most important work published on birds of the western hemisphere during the last six years."

Those who knew her will really miss her. —Editor

BEE SHORTAGE

Add to growing list of natural resources shortages—bees! And if you think they are among items you can easily get along without in your lifestyle, consider this: reports from throughout the world indicate many crops failing because of dramatic drop in bee population. West Germany's apple harvest this year was down 40 percent because there weren't enough bees to fertilize the blossoms. A midwest pickle grower had to rent beehives from apiaries to fertilize his cucumber crop. The reasons, according to agriculture and environmental experts, include: over-use, improper use of pesticides, which cause high bee mortality, which in turn discourage bee raisers and sends them packing out of the business, which then further reduces numbers of bee colonies, which thus reduces their own feeding grounds since unpollinated flowers don't reproduce, which . . . ad infinitum; and (2) increased urbanization, which further reduces bee nector areas.

—*Illinois Department of Conservation NEWS*



FW.S
LW.S. STEFEN

The Bible says that man is called to:

Replenish the Earth (Genesis 1:28)

Subdue the Earth (Genesis 1:28)

Have Dominion Over the Earth (Genesis 1:28)

Dress, Till and Keep the Earth (Genesis 2:15)

Let's not forget the last line.

—Editor

Manuscripts, Photographic Stories,
Short Articles and Announcements
NEEDED for every issue of
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2. Allow at least 1½" margins on top, bottom and both sides.
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The Society was organized seventy-eight years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Spring 1975

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Upcoming Events

Sept. 6-7	Fall Campout, Central Region — Rushville
Sept. 26-28	Fall Campout, Northern Region — Lorado Taft Field Campus
Oct. 4-5	Fall Campout, Southern Region — Randolph County Conservation Area
Dec. 20—Jan. 4	Official Christmas Bird Count Dates

FRONT COVER: Adult Bald Eagle

—Photo by Illinois Department of Conservation

The President's Message

As I come to the end of three years as your president it is interesting to look back on them in retrospect. Our membership continues to grow in the face of inflation and a noticeable environmental backlash linked to energy shortages. We have added three chapters and are working with several potential chapter groups now.

The sanctuary property near Wayne has been deeded to us and will be in our hands in the near future; The *Society* has also recently received several small bequests, and two other sanctuaries are being investigated, one near Galena, the other near Alton.

We are now in the midst of a major fund raising effort for the purchase of Bald Eagle roosting land through a cooperative project involving the Department of Conservation and Nature Conservancy. This type of joint effort is an excellent way to get more support behind conservation projects.

Our Executive Director, Warren Dewalt, is still on a part-time basis, actually putting in much more time than that for which he is compensated. Warren has represented the *Society* as its spokesman before many hearings and legislative committees. His preparation is always thorough and the impression he makes helps build the conservation image of the *Society*.

During the last three years the United States has undergone an energy shortage. One year ago almost all advice was to conserve fossil fuels and cut down on our energy consumption. Then the oil embargo ended and gradually it has become "business as usual" again for gasoline use, electric power consumption and other energy consuming activities. The oil embargo should have taught us a lesson, for one day all of the fossil fuel will be used or too expensive to obtain. As conservationists we should be in the forefront of efforts to develop alternate sources of energy which do not destroy our environment.

One matter which came to the focus of the *I.A.S.* board in the last year was our position with respect to the *National Audubon Society*. We explored merger possibilities but found no plan satisfactory to all concerned. We have formed no formal bond between *N.A.S.* and *I.A.S.* but intend to coexist in a state of cooperation and mutual understanding in efforts to strengthen conservation in Illinois. Hopefully this will work, but some neophyte conservationists will probably still wonder just what "Audubon" is.

In closing this final message, I sure urge all *I.A.S.* members to continue their support and increase it if possible. Our board will soon welcome the son of one of the best known birders in the country, Roger Tory Peterson, Jr. We hope he will bring some of his father's inspiration and leadership to us. I also wish to congratulate my successor, Peter Dring, and wish him well as your new president.

—Peter C. Petersen
235 McClellan Blvd.
Davenport, Iowa 52803
319-355-7051

FIRST STATE RECORD — GREAT-TAILED GRACKLE

by ROBERT RANDALL

Saturday, 5 October 1974, Bob Adams, Bill O'Brien and I were returning from an early-morning trip to Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge and stopped at the sewage treatment plant just north of Jacksonville.

After observing the birds in and around the sewage drying beds, we were about to leave when I noticed an unusual-looking blackbird feeding on the walkway of one of the treatment pools. The first glance revealed a large bird with a brown head, chest and stomach and blackish back, wings and tail. The wings and back showed a metallic purplish sheen. The eye was whitish-yellow. As the bird turned sideways, then flew, the long, flat tail was observed.

Bob Adams and I took several photographs at a distance of 35 feet (color photos on file—Ed.)

After watching the bird for nearly ten minutes, I commented that if this bird was on the coast of Louisiana, it would be a "Great-tailed Grackle."

As we drove home, we discussed this bird's possible identity. Researching the subject at home, my resource material (primarily **THE BIRDS OF ARIZONA**, by Allan Phillips, Joe Marshall and Gale Monson, 1964) showed that female "Great-tails" have white eyes and that "Boat-tails" have dark eyes; this confirmed by identification.

Bob Adams and I returned to the site again in the afternoon. After seven minutes, the bird was found in low brush between two settling flats. We observed it for an additional 45 minutes and took more photographs. Since all the other blackbird species, including Brewer's, were congregating in the area to feed, it was easy to make comparisons with the "Great-tailed Grackle."

That evening, many persons were notified and by 10:00 Sunday morning the bird was found on the gravel road leading into the plant by several area birders. The grackle continued to be a cooperative subject and was again observed around 4:00 p.m. by more birders.

Monday, 7 October, birders from distant parts of Illinois came and found the bird. Owing to identification problems, the specimen was taken and is now deposited in the Illinois State Museum.

[At the time this bird was discovered, Illinois birders were not aware of the forthcoming treatise on the "FIELD IDENTIFICATION OF GREAT-TAILED AND BOAT-TAILED GRACKLES IN THEIR ZONE OF OVER-LAP" by H. Douglas Pratt in **Birding**, Vol. 6, No. 5. Since all members of the Illinois Ornithological Records Committee and other birders found the bird on 7 October and no one was able to positively identify it, and since only a specialist could properly identify it, there was a unanimous decision (after thorough discussion) to take the specimen. Specialists at both the American Museum of Natural History and Louisiana State University have identified the bird as a Great-tailed Grackle (*Cassidix mexicanus*), but differ in the identification of race. — Ed.]

—1260 West College
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

SIGHT RECORD OF THE SHARP-TAILED SANDPIPER IN ILLINOIS

by H. DAVID BOHLEN and RICHARD SANDBURG

On 28 September 1974, while looking at shorebirds at Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge, we saw an immature Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Calidris acuminata*). The bird was first viewed at 100 yards through 10x50 binoculars and thought to be a Buff-breasted Sandpiper; however, at closer range and through a 20-power telescope, the bird was seen to have a dark cap. The bird was examined from 1230 to 1540 hours C.D.T., a little over three hours, and the following description was taken in the field:

The bird was a medium-sized sandpiper with the size and proportions of a Pectoral Sandpiper (maybe somewhat slimmer). It had a dark rusty cap, a dark (rusty?) patch on the upper auriculars, and a light (whitish) well-defined line over the eye. The chin and upper throat area were whitish and the lower throat and breast buffy with no streaks or sharp delineation between breast and belly. The buff extended down to about the leg area, but was brightest on the breast and faded out to whitish just anterior to the legs; the remainder of the ventral surface was whitish. The side of the neck, nape and the area just anterior to the wing had fine streaking. The back was somewhat snipe-like, with dark browns and blacks laced with rich buff or gold. There was a white "V" in the mid-back with the connection of the "V" posterior (this was also present in several nearby Pectoral Sandpipers). The buffy lacing converged near the tip of the closed wing, giving the appearance of a buffy spot. The tail was Pectoral-like (dark with white outer tail feathers); the bill was blackish with a very slight down curve, more or less straight, and typical Pectoral length; the eye appeared dark; the legs were definitely yellow, being more obviously so than nearby Pectoral Sandpipers, but less yellow than nearby Lesser Yellowlegs. The legs "seemed" a bit longer than Pectoral legs, giving the Sharp-tailed a more dainty look.

The bird was observed in flight and gave a call which was similar to a Pectoral Sandpiper call except it was more mellow — not so grating. It fed by picking and probing and at least twice was seen to give a small burst of running and fluttering as if it were catching flying insects.

The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper was located on a mudflat which had many projecting stumps. The bird perched on the stumps on several occasions. Associated with this shorebird were Pectoral, Least, and Baird's sandpipers, Lesser Yellowlegs, American Golden Plovers, Killdeer, and Long-billed Dowitchers. This species was easily discerned from the others because of its distinctive golden appearance. The sky was mostly overcast, but occasionally the sun was shining, giving us excellent light. We approached the bird within 30 yards and used a 30 power telescope for longer distances. Eighteen observers saw the bird which stayed until the afternoon of 29 September. Several photographs were attempted.

Later **BIRDS OF EUROPE** (Bertel Bruun; 1971) was consulted, but the bird pictured does not closely resemble the bird we saw and we can only conclude that the picture must represent an adult bird. However, in **AUDUBON WESTERN BIRD GUIDE** (Richard Pough, 1957) Plate 12, the immature is exactly like the bird we observed except for the darker legs (our bird had definite yellow legs).

The Sharp-tailed Sandpiper breeds on the tundra of northern Siberia and has been found during migration on the west coast of North America (Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and California) where it is considered rare. More recently this species has occurred once inland (Arizona) and on the east coast (Florida, Massachusetts, Maryland, and possibly New York) with the range of dates in fall being 12 August to 15 October (**American Birds**).

—Illinois State Museum
Springfield, Illinois 62706
and
40 Eastmoreland Drive
Decatur, Illinois 62521



THIRD STATE RECORD — FULVOUS TREE DUCK

by RANDALL MADDING and JOHN BELL

On 24 August 1974, John and Kay Bell, Grace Hosterman and Randy Madding were observing wading birds, shorebirds and ducks on flooded farmland in Jackson County one mile north of the Pine Hills—LaRue Ecological Area. We spent one-half hour walking a mudflat adjacent to a levee bordering the Big Muddy River. Instead of everyone returning to the truck, Randy decided to circle the mudflat and have the others meet him further north on the levee road.

As he came to the end of the mudflat, he flushed a small flock of Wood Ducks from a group of willow trees. While observing the Wood Ducks through binoculars a rust-colored duck entered the field of view approximately 40 meters away. The duck appeared similar to the Fulvous Tree Ducks (*Dendrocygna bicolor*) he had observed in California the preceeding summer. It had a white stripe on the side under the wing and a black tail with a white base. The duck was quickly outdistanced by the faster-flying Wood Ducks and circled alone for about three minutes before joining 15-20 other ducks and landing in a field about a mile north of where it had been flushed.

Our party rejoined on the levee road and continued north in an attempt to relocate the duck. We found it resting on a small pool in a wheat stubble field near 30 Mallards and Wood Ducks and viewed it for five minutes from approximately 200 meters with binoculars and a 30 power scope. The duck was then flushed by a tractor plowing in the field nearby. All these ducks headed south towards the area where Randy had originally observed them. Our attempt to locate the tree duck again and to photograph it were not successful.

The following day we returned to the pool where the tree duck had first been located. As we were scanning the 100+ Mallards, they were flushed by three other birders on the adjacent mudflat. At this time, we spotted the tree duck again as he was quickly left behind by the faster-flying Mallards. We watched this duck circle for nearly three minutes before it joined a small flock of Mallards and disappeared east over the Big Muddy River. During these three separate observations, all field marks were observed by our party.

During the next few days, many Illinois birders observed the duck; it was last seen on 31 August.

—R.R. 2 Box 55
Corydon, Kentucky 42406

A Siberian-Born Snow Goose in Southern Illinois

by DEBORAH ANN FREY

On the afternoon of 12 October 1974, four of us were watching the arrival of geese at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge in Williamson County. While photographing a mixed flock of Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*) and Snow Geese (*Chen caerulescens*), feeding in a field of winter wheat, we noted that one of the Snow Geese at the edge of the flock nearest us, less than one hundred yards away, was decidedly pink. We observed this unusual goose, using 7x35mm binoculars, for nearly thirty minutes. Attempts to obtain photographs resulted in poor prints due to overcast and drizzling conditions.

Snow Geese are common fall migrants in southern Illinois, so their presence on the refuge was expected. The pink goose, however, warranted further investigation.

A series of correspondences ultimately led to Dr. William J. L. Sladen of John Hopkins University. Dr. Sladen reported that "our" pink goose had been tagged under the auspices of the U.S./U.S.S.R. ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENT, SECTION V, PROJECT V-8. COLLABORATIVE WORK ON NORTHERN SWANS AND OTHER NORTHERN WATERFOWL (Dr. A. A. Kistchinski, U.S.S.R., and Dr. Sladen, U.S.A., Coordinators). The agreement included a study of Lesser Snow Geese (*C. c. caerulescens*) which breed on Wrangel Island, northeastern Siberia. The Goose observed at Crab Orchard Refuge was one of 250 birds dyed on Wrangel Island in August, 1974.

It has been thought that these geese migrate from Wrangel Island via the Bering Straits to winter in California. Mrs. Judith Johnson, assistant to Dr. Sladen, wrote, "It was mighty strange for it (our goose) to be flying to California via southern Illinois . . . You made a real first—the first time Soviet Snow Geese have been known to be in Illinois and known to winter in southeastern United States."

In addition to the Snow Goose described above, Soviet, Canadian and American researchers have neck-banded or color coded many other birds. If such birds are observed, contact Dr. Sladen or Mr. R. B. Baroni of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Ottawa, Ontario. They will put you in touch with the team or organization responsible for marking the birds. The observer of such birds should take careful notes concerning the type and color of marking, location, habitat, behavior of birds, and other pertinent information.

—Dept. of Botany
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

The I.A.S. 1974 Christmas Count

By Kathleen Struthers

ONCE AGAIN THIRTY-SIX Christmas Count reports were received in time to be included in the main body of this compilation. One arrived in February and is summarized following the station data. Three counts were new — Adams and Pike Counties, Alexander County, and Jo Daviess County. Vermilion County reported late last year and was summarized, but is included in the table this year; Williamson County reported in 1972 but not in 1973. Those failing to report this year were Adams, Jersey and Calhoun, McLean, Ogle and Lee, and Randolph Counties.

There were 144 species, an increase of 7 over last year, and 1,988,979 individual birds. (See Note on actual totals for species — Ed.) Eighteen species were represented by a single bird—some out of their usual range (**Red-necked Grebe**, **Swainson's Hawk**, **Iceland Gull**, and **Rock Wren**); some out of their usual season (Double-crested Cormorant, Am. Bittern, Virginia Rail, Common Gallinule, Am. Woodcock, E. Wood Pewee, Gray Catbird, Black-and-White Warbler, Pine Warbler, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Dickcissel, Vesper and Chipping sparrows); and one recently established bird (the **Monk Parakeet**).

Those species seen during the count period but not on count day were **White Pelican** (Champaign Co.), **Harlequin Duck** (Chicago North Shore), **Snowy Owl** (Cook, DuPage and Kane, and DuPage and Cook), **Palm Warbler** (Chicago Urban), and **Yellow-headed Blackbird** (DuPage and Cook).

Of the 256 **Bald Eagles** reported this year (340 last year), 140 were adults, 113 immatures, and 3 unidentifiable, as shown below:

County	Adults	Immatures	Unidentifiable	Total
Adams and Pike	3	—	—	3
Alexander	7	8	—	15
Carroll and Whiteside	14	7	—	21
Fulton and Mason	6	5	—	11
Marion	—	1	—	1
Mercer	29	8	—	37
Peoria—Chillicothe	1	—	—	1
Rock Island	8	—	—	8
Rock Island and Mercer	17	14	3	34
Rock Island and Whiteside	20	35	—	55
Union	30	18	—	48
Williamson	5	17	—	22
Total Eagles	140	113	3	256

All three of the **Golden Eagles** reported were immatures. One each was seen in Alexander, Union, and Williamson Counties.

Those reports with the highest numbers of species were again from the southern end of Illinois and were areas with varied habitat, including water —Alexander County at the tip of Illinois, including Horseshoe Lake and the

Mississippi River, with 91 species; Williamson County, including Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, also with 91; and Union County, just north of Alexander County on the Mississippi, with 82.

Both Champaign and Vermilion Counties made good use of canoes in their counts. Other groups with suitable streams may want to consider this method of reaching good habitat areas that may be inaccessible by foot or car.

524 Nathan Road, Park Forest South, Ill. 60466



Count Editor's Note: In recent years, the frequent changes in nomenclature of certain birds, and the repeated gyrations of the American Ornithologists' Union in defining whether a species is a certain bird or a group of subspecies, have complicated the already complex job of putting together a bird count table. As originally made up, our table for the 1974 Christmas Count contained 163 entries—not including the totals at the bottom—plus 5 species listed as “seen during count period, but not on count day.” To condense a table that could not possibly fit on two pages from top to bottom, we combined many birds, such as Snow Geese with “Blue Geese subspecies,” using parentheses to indicate the subspecies, and showing the total of the “ruling” species plus subspecies at the right.

Similarly, “Slate-colored” and “Oregon” Juncoes were all combined as “Dark-eyed Juncoes”; ‘Gambel’s’ with the other “White-crowned Sparrows”, and so on. Twelve different “species” were combined with the most appropriate type, as “scaup species” with the more common Lesser Scaup; “merganser species” with Common Merganser, etc. Hence we listed an actual count of 144 species, and Kit Struthers pointed out that this was “7 more” than in 1973.

But when we examine last year's table, we discover that there were 153 actual entries. By deducting 5 species marked X (meaning not seen on count day) and 11 listed as “something, species” we came to the claimed total of 137 species. Gets confusing, doesn't it?

Now, examining the printed Report Form supplied by National Audubon Society (which most compilers used for submitting their counts), we are startled to find that it does not correspond to the “official” list of American species published last year by the Ornithologists' Union. Thus, instead of the one species, “Common Flicker” recognized by A.O.U., National Audubon provides entries for Common Flicker, Common Flicker (Red. sh.), Common Flicker (Yel.-sh.), and Common Flicker (Gilded). Instead of the official “Dark-eyed Junco” of the A.O.U., National Audubon shows three listings: Dark-eyed (W.-w.) Junco; Dark-eyed (Slate-col.) Junco; and Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco—and further down, the entry: “Junco, sp.” Altogether, the Report Form of National Audubon lists 35 of the catch-all designations: “... , species.” When neither of the “final authority” bodies of the ornithological world can agree on what we should call certain birds, where can the Common “Bird Watcher, American species” turn?

In all seriousness, we would appreciate hearing from you regarding your preference about listing the X-rated species in our table—this year, the White Pelican, Harlequin Duck, Snowy Owl, Palm Warbler, and Yellow-headed Blackbird—which were seen during the count period, but not on the actual count day. We favor leaving these OUT of the table, and merely describing them under the commentary for the applicable Station Reports. Any objections?

Once again, we owe a great vote of thanks to **Kit Struthers** for doing such a tremendous job of hand-compiling the 4-page summary table and translating the many hand-written reports and field cards into neatly typewritten pages. Another big "thank you" goes to the many hardy bird-watchers who trudged and drove and paddled about their areas in all kinds of wretched weather—some not once, but up to half a dozen times. From all this personal effort and devotion, great bird counts are made—year after year.

—Paul H. Lobik, 22W681 Tamarack, Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137



STATION DATA

Adams and Pike Counties, BEVERLY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2½ miles S and 3 miles W of Beverly; stream bottomland 30%, upland fields 30%, brushy roadsides 25%, upland deciduous woods 10%, conifers 5%.) **Dec. 21;** 3 AM to 5 PM. Mostly cloudy in AM; partly cloudy in PM; temp. 28 to 35 deg. F.; wind NW, 0 to 15 mph. No snow, water partly open; wild food crop good. Nineteen observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 73 (36 on foot, 37 by car); total party miles 415 (47 on foot, 368 by car). total party-miles 415 (47 on foot, 368 by car). Documentation forms for 2 **Indigo Buntings**, **Dickcissel**, **Oregon Junco**, and **Gambel's White-crowned Sparrow** were sent to National. **Red-tailed Hawks** were numerous—76; 3 adult **Bald Eagles** were reported; 32 **European Tree Sparrows** were found. **James Funk** (compiler), Route 1, Box 170, Liberty, Ill. 62347.



Alexander County, HORSESHOE LAKE. (New count, specific location not given. Deciduous bottomlands 50%, fields and pastures 30%, deciduous uplands 10%, lakes and rivers 8%, pines 2%.) **Dec. 30;** 6 AM to 5:30 PM. Overcast all day; temp. 42 to 49 deg. F.; wind 2 to 7 mph, SE. Ten observers in 4 parties. Total party-hour 47 (32½ on foot, 14½ by car); total party-miles 226 (36 on foot, 190 by car). This is an excellent area for a count, as 91 species were reported, including one immature **Golden Eagle** and 48 **Bald Eagles** (30 adult, 18 immature). Documentation forms were included for **Rock Wren**, **Black-and-White Warbler**, **LeConte's**, **Vesper**, **Lincoln's** and **Harris' Sparrows**. Seen during count week but not on count day—**Lapland Longspur**.—**Vernon Kleen** (compiler), 2311 Huntington Road, Springfield, Ill. 62703—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.



Bureau County, PRINCETON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles NNW of Bureau Junction. Farmland 70%, urban 2%, brush, woods and stream banks 28%.) **Dec. 29;** 7 AM to 5 PM. Overcast in morning; PM overcast with fog and intermittent light rain. Temp. 34 to 41 deg. F.; wind in AM, SW 2 to 4 mph; in PM, W 4 to 10 mph. Seven observers in 4 parties, plus 8 at feeders. Total party-hours 26 (16 on foot, 10 by car), plus 48 at feeders; total party-miles 193 (27 on foot, 166 by car).—**Watson Bartlett** (compiler), 1223 Monroe St., Mendota, Ill. 61342.

Carroll and Whiteside Counties, SAVANNA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Elk River, Junction, Iowa.) **Dec. 28;** 5:30 AM to 5:15 PM. Mostly cloudy in morning; PM mostly clear. Temp. 32 to 37 deg. F. Wind S, 5 to 10 mph. Snow cover 0 to 2 inches. Water partly open. Wild food crop fair. Ten observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 43 (15 on foot, 28 by car); total party-miles 451 (13 on foot, 438 by car). Documentation supplied for **American Bittern**. Fourteen adult and 7 immature **Bald Eagles** were seen along the Mississippi River. A **Glaucous Gull** was seen at Lock 13 on the Illinois side and independently identified by 2 different parties.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.

Champaign County, URBANA-CHAMPAIGN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Staley on Route 10, including Sangamon River Valley near White Heath, Lake-of-the-Woods, Brownfield Woods, Trelease Woods, Busey Woods, University South Farms, and intervening open country. Woods 45%, forest edge 35%, open fields 15%, water 5%.) **Dec. 21,** 8 AM to 4 PM. Light snow in AM; overcast all day. Temp. 31 to 34 deg. F. Wind W, moderately strong. Snow cover 0 to 1 inch. Twenty-three observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 54 (37 on foot, 10 by car, 7 by canoe); total party-miles 288 (45 on foot, 230 by car, 13 by canoe). Documentation received for **Blue-winged Teal** (on the Sangamon River—seen from canoe) and **Field Sparrow**. In this region, chickadees in the Sangamon River Valley are known to be Black-capped; those in the Wabash-Vermilion River Valley are Carolina. A **White Pelican** was seen during the count period flying north over Lincoln Square in Urbana.—**S. Charles Kendeigh** (compiler), 1116 W. Healey, Champaign, Ill. 61820—CHAMPAIGN COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Clark County, LINCOLN TRAIL STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Lincoln Trail State Park, including Big Creek, Mill Creek, old bed of the Wabash River, Darwin, Livingston, and Marshall. Fields 33 1/3%, brush 25%, deciduous woods 16 2/3%, residential and farmland 12%, lake, creeks and river bottom 10%, pine plantation 3%.) **Dec. 23;** 5:30 AM to 4:45 PM. Moderate rain in AM; intermittent light rain in PM. Temp. 33 to 55 deg. F. Wind SW, 4 to 6 mph. No snow cover; water open. Thirteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 44 (19 on foot, 25 by car); total party-miles 283 (22 on foot, 261 by car). Documentation forms were received for **Northern Shoveler** (2 females and 1 male with Mallards in bay of lake) and **Canvasback** (a pair, with Mallards). Five **Turkey Vultures** were reported.—**Jean Hartman** (compiler), 915 N. 8th St., Marshall, Ill. 62441—LINCOLN TRAIL CHAPTER IAS.

Cook County, CALUMET CITY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Burnham Ave. and 154 St. in Calumet City, including Lake Michigan from Calumet Park to Buffington Harbor; Lakes Calumet, Wolf, Wampum; all forest preserves within the area; Sand Ridge Nature Center; Markham Prairie; 103rd St. dump. Woodland 34%, rivers 24%, lakes 19%, uncultivated fields 7%, residential 6%, landfill and dump 5%, cultivated fields 2%, thickets 1%, marsh 1%, parks 1%.) **Dec. 14;** 6:30 AM to 4:30 PM. Overcast all day. Temp. 29 to 39 deg. F. Wind SSW, 6 to 10 mph. No snow cover; water open. Seventeen observers in 10 parties, plus 5 at feeders. Total party-hours 66 (48 3/4 on foot, 17 1/4 by car), plus 10 at feeders; total party-miles 279 1/4 (58 1/4 on foot, 221 by car). Documentation received

for **Broad-winged Hawk** seen in Kickapoo Woods and for **Red-shouldered Hawk** seen near Little Calumet River in Hammond, Ind., perched in a tree, then chased by crows.—**Dwayna Bowen** (compiler), 18320 Burnham Ave., Lansing, Ill. 60438—**SAND RIDGE AUDUBON SOCIETY**.

Cook County, CHICAGO NORTH SHORE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at intersection of Routes 68 and 41 in Glencoe. Lakefront and harbors 20%, fields 10%, conifers 10%, riverbottom forest 20%, farms 5%, suburban woodlots 10%, suburban residential 15%, lagoons 10%.) **Dec. 28;** 4 AM to 4 PM. Overcast in AM, with intermittent light snow; PM overcast. Temp. 34 to 37 deg. F. Wind SW-WSW, 5 to 9 mph. Snow cover 1 to 3 in. Inland waters partly frozen. Lake water open. Wild food crop good. Sixty-four observers, 50 in 18 parties, 14 at feeders. Total party-hours 158 (111 on foot, 47 by car), plus 30 at feeders; total party-miles 567 (143 on foot, 424 by car). Ducks were plentiful, with **907 Common Goldeneye**, **16 Bufflehead**, **249 Oldsquaw**, **1 White-winged Scoter**, and 4 unidentified dark-winged scoters; but mergansers were low, with only one each of the Common and Red-breasted. A **Mockingbird** and **Brown Thrasher** were north of their usual winter range, and one **Red Crossbill** was found. Seen during count period but not on count day were Pintail, American Wigeon, Ring-necked Duck, **Harlequin Duck**, Horned Lark, Cedar Waxwing.—**Robert Russell** (compiler), 1020 Ashland Ave., Wilmette, Ill. 60091—**EVANSTON-NORTH SHORE BIRD CLUB** and friends.

Cook County, CHICAGO URBAN. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered near the intersection of North Ave. and Pulaski Road, including all inland and urban areas. Breakwaters, harbors and lakefront not included. Urban 66%, river bottoms and forest preserves 20%, cemeteries, parks and golf courses 10%, thickets and feeders 4%.) **Dec. 29;** 3 AM to 9 PM. Overcast. Intermittent light rain in PM. Temp. 32 to 40 deg. F. Wind W, 0 to 7 mph. Snow cover, scattered patches. Waters open. Wild food crop poor. Twenty-two observers, 10 in 9 parties, 12 at feeders. Total party-hours 113 (85 on foot, 16 by car), plus 12 at feeders; total party-miles 394 (94 on foot, 300 by car). Documentation received for **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**. Seen during count period but not on count day—**Palm Warbler** and **Snow Bunting**.—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 Jarlath, Chicago, Illinois 60645.

Cook, DuPage and Kane Counties, BARRINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at SW corner Sec. 36, Barrington Township, including Deer Grove, Spring Lake, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Trout Park, Mallard Lake, and west half of Busse Forest. Open fields 33%, deciduous woods 30%, residential 15%, thickets and fence-rows 10%, water 7%, conifer stands 3%, marsh 1%, commercial-industrial 1%.) **Dec. 23;** 5:15 AM to 4:30 PM. Mostly clear in AM; overcast in PM. Temp. 24 to 39 deg. F. Wind W, 2 to 5 mph. Snow cover 2 to 5 in. Water partly open. Wild food crop good to fair. Fifty observers, 4 in 24 parties, 5 at feeders. Total party-hours 127 (85 on foot, 42 by car), plus 19 at feeders; total party-miles 549 (107 on foot, 442 by car). Documentation for **Brewer's Blackbird** (a first for this count), **Savannah** and **Lincoln's Sparrows**. The 2 **Goshawks** were seen at the McGraw property, where they have been almost every winter. **Winter Wrens** are thought to be more numerous than records indicate; they are often missed because of their furtive habits and slight vocalizations. The **Carolina Wren** comes regularly to a feeder in Barrington.

The **Field Sparrows** were reported by two different parties; subsequently 6 were banded in the area. Seen during count period, but not on count day—**Mute Swan** (had been in area several months) and **Snowy Owl**, seen on TV antenna and in large factory parking lot before and after count day.—**Charles A. Westcott** (compiler), Route 3, Stover Road, Barrington, Ill. 60010—**KANE COUNTY CHAPTER IAS, Max McGraw Wildlife Foundation, Natural History Society of Barrington**, and guests.

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DuPage and Cook Counties, MORTON ARBORETUM. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at 75th St. and Cass Ave., including Morton Arboretum, Palos Forest Preserve, the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and Des Plaines River from east of Rt. 45 to west of Lemont. Farmland 27%, residential 20%, deciduous woodland 20%, open field 15%, stream and river edge 10%, coniferous woodland 5%, park 3%.) **Dec. 22; 7 AM to 5 PM.** Mostly clear in AM, mostly cloudy in PM. Temp. 25 to 38 deg. F. Wind in AM, SSW; in PM, NW 0 to 12 mph. Snow cover 3 to 6 in. Water frozen. Fifty-four observers, (52 in 16 parties, plus 2 at feeders). Total party-hours 123 (103 on foot, 20 by car), plus 4 at feeders; total party-miles 449 (134 on foot, 315 by car). The **Monk Parakeet** has been visiting a feeder in the area for over a year. Though only one was seen on the count, there are 6 in the area—4 adults and 2 immatures from a nesting last summer. The **Rufous-sided Towhee**, seen at the Little Red Schoolhouse, was the western spotted subspecies. Seen on count period, but not on count day—**Broad-winged Hawk, Snowy Owl, Yellow-headed Blackbird.**—**Peter B. Dring** (compiler), P.O. Box 92, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480. **CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, members and friends.

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Fulton and Mason Counties, DUCK ISLAND—COPPERAS CREEK—CHAUTAUQUA REFUGE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Woodyard Slough, including Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge; Big, Rice, Spring, and Quiver Lakes; Quiver Creek; Illinois River; Mason State Forest, and Duck Island. Field and pastures 35%, water and marshes 25%, riverbottoms and deciduous woods 27%, coniferous forest 12%, roads 1%.) **Dec. 15; 4 AM to 5 PM.** Mostly cloudy. Temp. 39 to 33 deg. F. Wind S, 8 to 25 mph. No snow cover; waters open. Ten observers, 8 in 5 parties, 2 at feeders. Total party-hours 51 (33 on foot, 18 by car) plus 2 at feeders; total party-miles 344 (34 on foot, 310 by car). Documentation was received for **Blue-winged Teal** and **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**. Documentation for **Red-shouldered Hawk** was sent to National Audubon, but copy not available for IAS. Three **Black-crowned Night Herons** and 11 **Bald Eagles** (6 adults, 5 immatures) were reported. Of the 70,415 Mallards, two were albino. Seen during count period but not on count day—**Cooper's Hawk, Golden Eagle, Short-eared Owl.**—**Ira and Jeffrey Sanders** (co-compilers), 3126 Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645.

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Jo Daviess County, SCHAPVILLE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Schapville, Ill. Stream, riverbottom and hillsides 50%, farmland 50%.) **Dec. 26; 7:30 AM to 5:30 PM.** Clear to partly cloudy. Temp 24 to 32 deg. F. Wind W, 0 to 10 mph. Snow cover 0 to 3 in. Two observers in 1 party. Total party-hours 10 (2 on foot, 8 by car); total party-miles 183 (4 on foot, 179 by car). Twelve **Gray Partridges**, an imported game bird that has become established in the wild, were reported.—**Terry Ingram** (compiler), Box 155, Apple River, Ill. 61001—**EAGLE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTALISTS.**

Kane County, FOX RIVER VALLEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bristol, Ill. Mostly open farmland, with approximately 30% wooded areas along the Fox River and several small creeks.) **Dec. 21:** 8 AM to 4:30 PM. Nineteen observers in 10 parties. Of special interest were the 28 **Lapland Longspurs** and 215 **Snow Buntings**. Seen during count period but not on count day—**Winter Wren**.—**Maryann Gossmann** (compiler) Rt. 1, Box 71, Plainfield, Ill. 60544—FOX VALLEY CHAPTER IAS.



Kane County, MAPLE PARK—MOOSEHEART. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 2 miles east of LaFox, including Kane County Forest Preserves, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, Mooseheart, part of South Elgin, and the Fox River. Fields and pastures 45%, river bottoms and woods 33%, urban, roads and city parks 12%, waters, marshes and gravel pits 8%, farmyards and thickets 2%.) **Dec. 21:** 3 AM to 6 PM. Overcast in AM, with intermittent light snow and rain; mostly cloudy in PM. Temp. 34 to 26 deg. F. Wind NNW, 3 to 10 mph. Snow cover 2 to 4 in. Waters open. Wild food crop poor. Thirty-nine observers (15 in 11 parties, 24 at feeders). Total party hours 123 (74 on foot, 25 by car), plus 24 at feeders; total party-miles 550 (75 on foot, 475 by car). Documentation received for a female **Blue-winged Teal** (which was identified by the blue wing patches in flight), dark phase **Swainson's Hawk**, **Ruby-crowned Kinglet**, **Rose-breasted Grosbeak**, 15 **Field Sparrows** (in groups of 6, 4 and 5 in low bushes), and 2 **Smith's Longspurs** (pecking on the ground at the edge of a field. Seen during count period, not on count day—**Pintail**, **Shoveler**, **Cowbird**.—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645.



Lake County, WAUKEGAN. (All point within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at State Routes 120 and 131. Open fields and farmland 60%, lake front 20%, suburban 10%, woods 7%, industrial 3%.) **Jan. 1:** 5 AM to 5 PM. Mostly clear. Temp. 19 to 29 deg. F. Wind W, 8 to 22 mph. Scattered snow cover. Waters mostly open. Wild food crop fair to poor. Seventeen observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 68 (37 on foot, 31 by car); total party-miles 379 (34 on foot, 345 by car). Documentation received for a **Common Gallinule** (swimming with coots—left wing appeared to be injured). (On the lake, 57 **Oldsquaws** and 25 **White-winged Scoters** were of special interest, as were 6 **Evening Grosbeaks** on land. One unidentified scoter with dark wings was also seen on the lake.—**Jeffrey Sanders** (compiler), 3126 Jarlath, Chicago, Ill. 60645—CHICAGO ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY members and friends.



LaSalle County, STARVED ROCK STATE PARK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Wildcat Canyon in Starved Rock State Park, including Buffalo Rock State Park, Matthiessen State Park, LaSalle, Oglesby, Utica, parts of Ottawa and Peru. Deciduous woods 30%, pastures and fields 55%, rivers and streams 10%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 14:** 7 AM to 4:30 PM. Overcast all day. Temp. 33 to 39 deg. F. Wind E, 1 to 10 mph. No snow cover. Water open. Wild food crop excellent. Sixteen observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours 54¾ (27 on foot, 27¾ by car); total party-miles 363 (40 on foot, 323 by car). Documentation received for 8 **Bonaparte's Gulls**, seen with Herring Gulls on frozen backwater of the Illinois River.—**John McKee** (compiler), 605 9th Ave., Ottawa, Ill. 61350—STARVED ROCK AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Marion County, CENTRALIA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Raccoon School on Route 161. Open farmland 60%, woodland 30%, streambanks 10%.) **Dec. 28; 7 AM to 4:30 PM.** Overcast. Temp. 32 to 41 deg. F. Wind southerly, 8 to 15 mph. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 37 (11¼ on foot, 25¾ by car); total party-miles 154¼ (13¾ on foot, 140½ by car). Documentation received for an immature **Bald Eagle**, a **Golden-crowned Kinglet** and 4 **Northern Orioles**.—**Winifred Jones** (compiler), 331 W. Boone, Salem, Ill. 62881—KASKASKIA CHAPTER IAS.



McHenry County, WOODSTOCK. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered ¼ mile W of junction of Bull Valley and Fleming Roads, 3 miles E of Woodstock. Roadsides 40%, open country and farmlands 35%, woodlands 20%, water 5%.) **Dec. 28; 3:30 AM to 5:30 PM.** Temp. 15 to 30 deg. F. Wind W, 5 to 15 mph. Overcast all day. One to 3 in. snow cover; water 80 to 90% frozen. No precipitation. Thirty-one observers in 7 parties. Total party-hours 56½ (14 on foot, 42½ by car); total party-miles 391.4 (13.5 on foot, 377.9 by car). Documentation received for a singing **Carolina Wren** and an **Oregon Junco** (excellent color drawing included). Seen during count period, not on count day—**Tufted Titmouse**.—**David R. Frey** (compiler), 656 Margaret Dr., Woodstock, Ill. 60098—McHENRY COUNTY CHAPTER IAS.



Mercer County, WESTERN PORTION. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 4 miles E of New Boston.) **Dec. 21; 6 AM to 5:15 PM.** Partly cloudy in AM; mostly clear in PM. Temp. 22 to 29 deg. F. Wind W, 0 to 15 mph. Snow cover 1 to 2 in. Water open. Wild food crop good. Seven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 42 (16 on foot, 26 by car); total party-miles 359 (19 on foot, 340 by car). Of the 37 **Bald Eagles** reported, only 8 were immatures.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan Blvd., Davenport, Iowa 52803.



Ogle County, OREGON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 1 mile E and 1 mile S of White Pines State Park, including the park, Lowell Park, Taft Field Campus, Sinnissippi Farms, Camp Ross, White Rock and Rock River Valley between Oregon and Dixon. Woods and bottomlands 60%, fields and roadsides 30%, farmyards and residential areas 10%.) **Dec. 15; 8 AM to 4:30 PM.** Temp. 40 to 33 deg. F. Cloudy; wind SE, 15 mph. Snow and rain showers in PM. No snow cover. Rock River and streams open; ponds ice covered. Twenty-one observers in 9 parties plus 2 at feeders. Total party-hours 39 (17½ on foot, 21½ by car); total party-miles 207 (18 on foot, 189 by car). Documentation received for a **Vesper Sparrow** seen along a fence row during count period. Also seen during count period, not on count day—**Barred Owl**, **Eastern Bluebird** (2). A **Northern Oriole** that comes regularly to a feeder for apples and suet was reported.—**Mrs. Harry A. Shaw** (compiler), 1304 4th Ave., Sterling, Ill. 61081—WHITE PINES BIRD CLUB.



Peoria County, PEORIA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bradley Park on Main St. in Peoria, including Illinois River, Kickapoo Creek, Worley Lake, Mud Lake, Detweiller Park, Bradley Park, Springdale Cemetery, Glen Oak Park, Grandview, Fondulac Area and Forest Park Wildlife Refuge. Residential 33%, woodland 18%, cultivated fields 17%, park land 15%, river 9% stream banks 5%, industrial 3%.) **Dec. 15; 7 AM to 4:30 PM.** Mostly cloudy in AM; mostly cloudy and overcast in PM. Temp. 38 to 36 deg. F. Wind SSW, 13 to 19 mph. Snow cover—

none. Water open. Wild food crop fair. Twenty-seven observers (26 in 9 parties, plus one at feeder). Total party-hours 75 (34 on foot, 41 by car) plus 8 at feeder; total party-miles 453 (39 on foot, 414 by car). Documentation for a **Northern Shoveler** seen on the Illinois River backwaters and a **Loggerhead Shrike** flying and hopping in trees near a creek. Seen during count period but not on count day—**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker**, Robin, Purple Finch, Rufous-sided Towhee.—**Virginia Humphreys** (compiler), 1329 E. Hillcrest Place, Peoria, Ill. 61603.

Peoria and other counties, CHILLICOTHE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at southern city limits on Route 29, including Spring Bay, Mossville, Woodford County and Marshall County Conservation Areas, Spring Branch Conservation Area, and Sante Fe Trail Hunting and Fishing Club. Wooded hills, 40%, fields and pastures 30%, riverbottoms 15%, marshes and backwaters 10%, towns 5%.) **Dec. 28:** 7:30 AM to 4:30 PM. Fog in AM; overcast in PM. Temp. 35 to 40 deg. F. Wind S, O to 5 mph. No snow cover. Water partly open. Wild food crop fair. Twenty-nine observers in 10 parties. Total party-hours 87½ (43½ on foot, 44 by car); total party-miles 431½ (47 on foot, 384½ by car). Of special interest were the **Horned Grebe**, **Evening Grosbeak** and **Chipping Sparrow**. The single adult **Bald Eagle** was down from 4 last year and 24 the year before. Seen during count period but not on count day—**Coot**, **Barred Owl**.—**Richard Collins** (compiler), RFD 1, Lacon, Ill. 61540.

Richland County, BIRD HAVEN SANCTUARY, OLNEY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Bird Haven, 2 miles NE of Olney. Woods 60%, cultivated fields 35%, lakes 5%.) **Dec. 28:** 7 AM to 4:30 PM. Temp. 34 to 40 deg. F. Overcast; ice on smaller ponds and lakes. Twenty-nine observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 57½ (23½ on foot, 34 by car); total party-miles 398 (24 on foot, 374 by car). Seen during count period but not on count day—**Am. Wigeon**, Ring-necked Duck, Common Goldeneye, Ring-necked Pheasant, Cedar Waxwing, **Fox Sparrow**.—**Wayne Taylor** (compiler), RFD 2, Olney, Ill. 62450.

Rock Island County, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at the former toll house of I-74 bridge, as in previous years.) **Dec. 15:** 5 AM to 5PM. Mostly cloudy in morning, with intermittent snow; overcast in afternoon, with light snow and rain. Temp. 35 to 43 deg. F. Wind S, 10 to 25 mph. Snow cover 0 to 2 in. Water open. Wild food crop good. Forty-seven observers (25 in 12 parties, 22 at feeders). Total party-hours 73 (32 on foot, 41 by car), plus 66 at feeders; total party-miles 465 (35 on foot, 430 by car). Documentation supplied for **Goshawk**, **Iceland Gull** (independently identified by 2 different parties), and **Yellow-rumped Warbler**. Also of interest were a **Double-crested Cormorant**, **White-winged Scoter**, 8 adult **Bald Eagles**, **Glaucous Gull**, **Saw-whet Owl**, **Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (1 in Iowa, 1 in Illinois), and 80 **Lapland Longspurs**. Seen during week but not on count day—**Monk Parakeet**, Field Sparrow.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan, Davenport, Iowa 52803.—**TRI-CITY BIRD CLUB**.

Rock Island and Mercer Counties, ILLINOIS CITY. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Lock and Dam 16 on the Mississippi River.) **Dec. 14:** 5:30 AM to 5 PM. Overcast all day. Temp. 27 to 41 deg. F. Wind E-SE, 5 to 20 mph. No snow cover. Water partly open. Wild food

crop good. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 39 (10 on foot, 29 by car); total party-miles 417 (9 on foot, 408 by car). Of the 34 **Bald Eagles** reported, 17 were adults, 14 immatures, and 3 unidentifiable.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan, Davenport, Iowa 52803.



Rock Island and Whiteside Counties, ALBANY-CORDOVA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Folletts, Ia.) **Dec. 22;** 5:30 AM to 5:15 PM. Partly cloudy in AM; clear in PM. Temp. 17 to 40 deg. F. Wind SE, 5 to 20 mph. Snow cover 1 to 3 in. Water open. Wild food crop good. Seven observers in 3 parties. Total party-hours 32 (11 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles 331 (8 on foot, 323 by car). This report had the highest number of **Bald Eagles** this year—55 (20 adults, 35 immatures), down from 88 last year. The **Glaucous Gull** was identified independently by 2 groups on the Mississippi. Seen during count period, but not on count day.—**Marsh Hawk**.—**Peter C. Petersen** (compiler), 235 McClellan, Davenport, Iowa 52803.



Sangamon County, SPRINGFIELD. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at city square, including Lake Springfield, Clear Lake, St. John's Sanitarium, Camp Butler; Oak Ridge, Rose Lawn and Oak Hill Cemeteries; Washington and Carpenters' Parks; Winch's Lane, Sugar Creek Sewage Treatment Plant, Chatham Flats and Sangamon River. Cropland 40%, parks and cemeteries 20%, pasture 15%, riverbottom 15%, river bluffs 5%, lakeshore 5%.) **Dec. 22;** 7 AM to 5 PM. Clear to partly cloudy. Temp. 28 to 48 deg. F. Wind SE, 12 to 18 mph. Fourteen observers in 5 parties. Total party-hours 46 (14 on foot, 32 by car); total party-miles 260 (30 on foot, 230 by car). Documentation supplied for **Red-Necked Grebe**, seen swimming and diving with **Horned Grebes** on Lake Springfield. **Twenty-five Yellow-rumped Warblers** and a single **European Tree Sparrow** were of special interest.—**Robert Mulvey** (compiler), 56 W. Hazel Dell, Springfield, Ill. 62707—SPRINGFIELD AUDUBON SOCIETY.



St. Clair County, CAHOKIA MOUNDS. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at intersection of I-70 and Ill. 159.) **Dec. 28;** Temp. 27 to 45 deg. F. Cloudy. Thirteen observers, plus 5 at feeders. Total party-hours 42 (18 on foot, 24 by car); total party-miles 334 (27 on foot, 317 by car).—**Lucas Wrischnik** (compiler), 2 Briarcliff Dr., Collinsville, Ill. 62234—SOUTHWEST CHAPTER IAS.



Union County, WARE—LA RUE—PINE HILLS. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered 1½ miles NNW of Ware along Ill. Route 3, including Union County State Wildlife Refuge, Union County State Forest, and the LaRue Ecological Area of Pine Hills. Deciduous bottomlands 50%, fields and pastures 30%, second growth 8%, deciduous uplands 5%, lakes and rivers 5%, pines 2%.) **Dec. 29;** 6 AM to 5:15 PM. Temp. 38 to 49 deg. F. Wind SW, 0 to 3 mph. Overcast and fog in AM; overcast in PM. Ten observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 42 (31 on foot, 11 by car); total party-miles 184 (35 on foot, 149 by car). Of the 15 **Bald Eagles**, 7 were adults and 8 immatures. There was also one **Golden Eagle**. Of special interest—one **Woodcock** and 51 **Pileated Woodpeckers**. Documentation provided for **Lincoln's Sparrow**.—**Vernon Kleen** (compiler), 2311 Huntington Road, Springfield, Ill. 62703—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.

CHRISTMAS 1974 BIRD COUNT

McHenry	Mercer - West	Ogle	Peoria	Peoria - Chilothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Vermilion	Will	Will & Cook	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Wisconsin - Lake Geneva	TOTALS - 1974
				1	1				1									1
			1						3							1		8
									7		4				1	24	10	56
						1												X
																		1
											37	1				14		60
													1					4
																		1
																		2
11	2	22		310	355				54		56000	50	32		673	87000	507	225904
								1			5							2363
1012	253	1	590	2860	159	356	17	124	3000	82	271	15	204	14	1213	201	156	93982
3			5	31		6		3	200		114	44			7	61	2	1038
				1	1				8		24	65			1	57		209
									1		21				12	25		88
				2							105		1			27		155
																		7
					X				1		14		2		8			54
			1		11				1							8		135
						2					1	3	1					34
				1	2	4			3							3	3	33
3					X	1						4	3			161		278
					20	21	55		20			X				251	1	492
																		25
1	3		75	40	163	50	2		38	1	1	2	10		134	288	9	1459
	1	12	22	540	X	118	75	17	100	28	1		23		28	35	350	3304
					4	1		12	5				1			2	10	128
																		306
						1												X
																		27
									2			X	2			61	7	123
	1								5		15	2			2	106	10	163
			64	16	8	11	3		100		1	4			8	534	270	1724
1			147			1			1			7			6		8	219
																		5
						1						X	1	2				6
								2	1							1		7
										4					1			13
25	15	10	8	12	19	13	13	15	7	8	18	4	16	12	19	33	3	641
											5					7		25
																		2
9/5	4	8		5	4	2	3	4			2	9	8	17	3	1	5	268
											1					1		3
	37			1		8	34	55			15					22		256
1	2	3			26		1	X		3	5	1	1		1	1	1	112
3/2	2	3	20	4	52	7	9	2		24	16	19	19	13	19	56	1	509
	19		85	69	79	13	103	6	18	43	24	19		1		69		861
17	7	10			X	95	12	19	2				14	60	99	40		926
2																	9	54
											4							4
																1		1
4			3	X	120		8		30		2							1
			5	15	7	8	6	11	1	3	6		1		2	367	2000	2656
											1					8		125
	5		5	17		4	3	3					3					1
						1		1								1		64
						1												3
																		1
7	55	15	115	55		280	23	370	53				151	20	99	63	387	5881
	78		460	217		1089	39	270	580	211	8	45	33		12	289	4	5169
(1									3						1	17	5	1047
697	195	235	502	108	19	1615	272	268	130	127	58	140	281	451	471	47	46	23146
220	57	39	4	33	510	102	185	43	82	2	117	181	81	145	63	117	8	4625
						X												1
19	4				1	6	9	12	5		14	1	24	3		1	7	201
3	3	1		3	3	12	6	7	4		3	2	3	2		4		115
(1	4	X		X	4	5	1	2	3		6	2			(1	3		X
					1	1	1											60
																		13
											1	X		1				27
						1												2
2	1	6	3	5	1	5	1	2	1	4	12	15	6		2	13	3	150
	35	20	16	34	54	16	47	8	75	21	124	22	11	3	8	86	2	903
	3						1		5	1	51	18				21		123

but included in total.

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOC

SPECIES	COUNTIES	Adams & Pike	Alexander	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook - Calumet City	Cook - Chicago North Shore	Cook - Chicago Urban	Cook - DuPage & Kane	DuPage & Cook	Fulton & Mason
Red-bellied Woodpecker		116	78	44	37	50	35	3	16	3	22	25	23
Red-headed Woodpecker		40	13	36	5	67	66	1			11	1	3
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker			13	5					2			1	
Hairy Woodpecker		22	12	10	6	18	9	6	80	17	16	15	13
Downy Woodpecker		189	92	86	74	106	54	62	231	105	105	95	47
Eastern Wood Pewee													
Horned Lark		25	18		12	475	3	62	X		9	59	5
Blue Jay		304	82	73	131	225	222	86	42	9	138	26	18
Common Crow		162	43	125	406	99	55	109	646	88	1163	554	885
Black-capped Chickadee		231		104	93	62		59	833	149	397	442	73
Carolina Chickadee			106			8	104						
Tufted Titmouse		181	77	102	39	53	87	21	13	3	1	12	28
White-breasted Nuthatch		62	9	67	46	36	6	21	67	45	47	50	55
Red-breasted Nuthatch		1			4	3			7	1	5	9	1
Brown Creeper		4	13	4	16	21	1	5	16	10	13	35	17
Winter Wren		6	13	1	7	22			2		3	5	1
Carolina Wren		27	80	6	2	17	22	1	4	2	1	4	
Rock Wren			1										
Mockingbird		26	23			5	16		1				4
Gray Catbird													
Brown Thrasher			2			1			1		2	1	
American Robin			12		14	9	4	12	69	4	26	2	1
Hermit Thrush			6						2				
Eastern Bluebird		5	33		2	1	14						1
Golden-crowned Kinglet		15	23	2	33	22	4		32	17	3	40	67
Ruby-crowned Kinglet			10		1				1	1			1
Cedar Waxwing		1	1				1	13	X	7	60	2	
Northern Shrike									2				
Loggerhead Shrike		4	9						(2				
Starling		829	25000	754	3365	5800	1649	1954	14000	42700	1631	1519	700
Black & White Warbler			1										
Yellow-rumped Warbler			237						15	7		8	2
Pine Warbler										X			
Palm Warbler													
House Sparrow		2412	342	987	2135	460	1807	492	5600	211000	1136	243	600
European Tree Sparrow		32											
Eastern Meadowlark		40	93	7	2		2				(5	(1	16
Western Meadowlark					8/6								
Red-winged Blackbird		6	375000	1106	33	6		1897	3	2	98	101	10
Yellow-headed Blackbird												X	
Northern Oriole													
Rusty Blackbird		2	5000	2		1		1				2	
Brewer's Blackbird											1		
Common Grackle		1	75000	41		1000		150	52	1	20	13	5
Brown-headed Cowbird			20000		7	42	1	130	2	1		36	21
Cardinal		265	193	135	160	128	306	49	439	129	198	191	65
Rose-breasted Grosbeak													
Indigo Bunting		2											
Dickcissel		1											
Evening Grosbeak									5			4	
Purple Finch		40	32	4	63		3		43		32	52	
Common Redpoll							1		4				
Pine Siskin			4						4				8
American Goldfinch		152	53	73	153	27	105	72	502	42	152	105	55
Red Crossbill								1	1				
Rufous-sided Towhee			22				3			1		1	2
Savannah Sparrow			5								1		
Le Conte's Sparrow			1										
Vesper Sparrow			1										
Dark-eyed Junco		656	258	313	353	375	325	636	871	318	810	707	203
Tree Sparrow		727	223	572	528	235	189	671	533	51	1435	639	105
Chipping Sparrow													
Field Sparrow		7	82	2	3	1	40		1	1	4	2	1
Harris' Sparrow			1										
White-crowned Sparrow		18	49		1	4	23	27				1	12
White-throated Sparrow		2	120	1	1	5	2	7	9	9	3	13	2
Fox Sparrow		2	11	2									
Lincoln's Sparrow			1								1		
Swamp Sparrow		19	76	6	4	4	4	10	5		49	15	1
Song Sparrow		158	125	43	69	62	114	84	59	13	143	113	4
Lapland Longspur			X			56							
Smith's Longspur													
Snow Bunting								8		X			
TOTAL FOR SPECIES		59	91	44	67	54	52	64	70	63	56	63	74
TOTAL FOR INDIVIDUALS		7513	581463	5036	12546	11520	6470	10862	29942	264567	10919	9031	78979

ISTMAS 1974 BIRD COUNT

McHenry	Mercer - West	Ogle	Peoria	Peoria - Chillicothe	Richland	Rock Island	Rock Island & Mercer	Rock Island & Whiteside	Sangamon	St. Clair	Union	Vermilion	Will	Will & Cook	Will & Grundy	Williamson	Wisconsin - Lake Geneva	TOTALS 1974
14	58	11	40	116	76	55	41	17	39	25	91	65	12	12	6	90	5	1304
13	30	57	31	74	117	29	17	11	22	11	47	121	31	58	4	42	2	1074
			X		1	2	1		2		19	1				2		54
10	12	14	12	19	9	21	11	4	12	15	23	14	14	11	7	26	17	536
54	82	39	93	155	54	113	97	38	63	7	99	113	107	51	31	105	21	2861
																		1
2	63		19	64	42	2	2	40	3		54	44	304	64	28	20	16	3296
76	158	74	177	192	416	258	201	43	91	125	168	162	119	214	28	410	4	4691
626	455	1066	95	187	31	370	149	940	200	70	26	160	783	288	122	149	142	13810
142	155	82	189	302		189	196	54	106			154	114	96	43		81	4827
				119						94	157					277		1061
X	44	32	68	155	89	70	73	14	67	39	110	118	6	34	3	136		1822
28	74	28	41	115	9	62	47	21	22	11	70	38	19	34	3	20	18	1309
3	3	12				20	3	3	4	1	4	2	2	3	5	11	3	125
4	7	7	5	12	5	28	5	8	16	2	12	7	44	5	12	23	4	431
	2	1	2	3				1	7		8	3	2		2	14	2	111
1	7	2	15	20	34	2	6		33	25	86	32	9	5	5	132		616
																		1
	1		3	10	76				3	47	39	4				135		441
																1		1
			1				1			1	2		1			1		16
1	10	1	X	3	23	4	4	1	5	2	108	3	2	12		65	11	423
											10					1		20
1	9	X		4	12		5		13		27	11				37		190
36	14	7	1	9	9	33		13	25	4	58	5	19	1	4	189	4	724
			1			2		1	3	2	18	2	2			17		67
	70		57	1	X	86	1			7	8			12	3	5	6	387
				1														2
				20			1				15					35		91
962	382	321	3058	1788	4073	2584	4084	1429	2800	4705	290	488	1883	1832	867	12310	612	154374
						3			25	6	219	2				19		547
																1		1
																		X
2322	1657	476	1849	1881	2553	2270	2534	2014	724	899	317	338	610	948	395	227	355	259629
								1	78									111
5	22	1		1	322	21	8	3	1	13	52	2	2	4		202		1002
						2	3	19										77
2	9	4	58	724	190	130	32	45	20	301635	863	X	35	14	24	200323	9	882757
			1															X
	1		6	1			1	20	1				6			214	1	5260
				1														2
7		2	30	2	60	26	2	3	15	110928	106	6	173	57	1	5641	10	193398
				2	24	2	27		9		178		39	15		417	3	20962
86	280	32	134	261	592	289	214	84	151	141	189	171	87	123	42	716	60	6474
																		1
																		2
			3	1										7				1
10	22	8	X	3		28	4	6	1		12	23		9		63	10	559
																		5
	2					7						2				7		79
30	117	49	135	224	101	192	178	105	77	43	125	93	85	183	44	82	11	3933
			X	1	1	1					9	3				48		94
											1							7
																1		2
		X																1
728	611	121	431	525	447	766	698	350	290	165	594	228	397	910	106	1832	73	17684
1801	322	93	210	745	173	577	568	466	102	125	259	314	481	899	383	595	112	15771
				1														1
			1		32	X	1		3	15	17			1	1	66		311
															1			2
	10		25		148	6	17	1	5	16	93	5	2		11	236		810
			6	3	19	5	1		7	15	161		6	2	2	122	1	533
			1	X	11	1					2	1				15		59
1	4										1							3
54	50		2	114	6	2	5	8	4	1	79	7	31	5	1	26	2	505
		6	47	126	142	67	43	58	45	52	153	85	97	53	40	180	6	2444
		7				80			1					2				359
																		2
		25						2					3	1			8	500
47	56	44	54	61	59	74	64	57	76	50	82	60	64	49	56	91	58	149
069	5529	2967	8975	12225	11649	12273	10211	7062	9587	419888	62086	3407	6632	6749	5059	315374	5440	1988979

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

SPECIES	COUNTIES	Adams & Pike	Alexander	Bureau	Carroll & Whiteside	Champaign	Clark	Cook - Calumet City	Cook - Chicago North Shore	Cook - Chicago Urban	Cook, DuPage & Kane	DuPage & Cook	Fulton & Mason
Red-necked Grebe													
Horned Grebe			1					2					
Pied-billed Grebe			5					1				1	
White Pelican						X							
Double-crested Cormorant													
Great Blue Heron			3										
Black-crowned Night Heron													
American Bittern					1						X	2	
Mute Swan													
Canada Goose			77000	2	16	1600	406		120	37	565	622	145
Snow Goose (Species)			7135		1			(2	(5	1	(1	2(1	206(
Mallard			646	12	3117	57	207	472	2172	1330	1352	1879	70417
Black Duck (or Hybrid)			52		32		12	7	78	122	80	54	99
Gadwall			45							4		1	1
Pintail			16		1			2	X	6		3	1
Green-winged Teal			8						9	2	X	1	
Blue-winged Teal			2			1		1					2
American Wigeon			11						X	1		1	15
Northern Shoveler			102				3	5		1			3
Wood Duck			5			1			10	2		2	1
Redhead								5		7			
Ring-necked Duck			98					3	X				2
Canvasback			23			1	2	11		1			
Greater Scaup													
Lesser Scaup (& Species)			59		1		6	42	3(27	4			21
Common Goldeneye			246	10	13			76	907	37	38		18
Bufflehead									16	3			1
Oldsquaw									249				
Harlequin Duck									X				
White-winged Scoter									1				
Black Scoter									4				
Ruddy Duck			10						18	2			
Hooded Merganser			17					1					2
Common Merganser			16		213			11	1				42
Red-breasted Merganser								27	2	6			
Turkey Vulture							5						
Goshawk											2		
Sharp-shinned Hawk		1			1						1		
Cooper's Hawk (Species)		2			1				1	1	(1		
Red-tailed Hawk		76	23	5	25	4	15	15	28	7	44	44	11
Red-shouldered Hawk			6					1	1				
Broad-winged Hawk								1				X	
Swainson's Hawk													
Rough-legged Hawk (Buteo sp.)		12	2	7	11	4	4	4	10	6	5(5	3	
Golden Eagle			1										
Bald Eagle		3	48		21								1
Marsh Hawk		17	2		1	4	11	1			5		
American Kestrel (Falcon sp.)		20	10	5	6	5	23	26	28	4	10	21	1
Bobwhite		144	16	25	55	14	29	5					
Ring-necked Pheasant				1	6	27	1	21	43	15	199	48	
Gray Partridge													
Turkey													
Virginia Rail													
Common Gallinule													
American Coot			52					34	1	1			
Killdeer		10	18		4				1	1	2		1
American Woodcock													
Common Snipe		10	2		9								
Glaucous Gull					1								
Iceland Gull													
Herring Gull				125	432			831	305	890	14	196	64
Ring-billed Gull					46			49	16	139		33	140
Bonaparte's Gull (Gull sp.)								114	5 101(260		3	(30	
Rock Dove		32	13	85	603	81	147	2296	1512	6820	605	790	30
Mourning Dove		295	53	16	74	157	287	142	115	5	228	162	
Monk Parakeet												1	
Screech Owl		16	1		7	1	2	1	17	4	4	3	
Great Horned Owl		7	2		3	16		1	4	3	4	3	
Snowy Owl											X	X	
Barred Owl (Owl species)		5	7	1	3	1				(1			
Long-eared Owl		3			1							5	
Short-eared Owl		7			8					5			
Saw-whet Owl													
Belted Kingfisher		7	9	1	2	5	2	1	4	1	3	12	
Common Flicker		52	77	28	11	35	29	1	12	1	2	2	1
Pileated Woodpecker		2	15		1		2						

X—seen during count period, but not on count day. Behind parentheses—NOT

Vermilion County, FOREST GLEN COUNTY PRESERVE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Forest Glen County Preserve near Westville. Woodland 40%, streamside 40%, cultivated fields 10%, residential 5%, lakes 5%.) **Dec. 28.** Heavily overcast. Temp. 35 to 45 deg. F. Open water. Thirty observers, 28 in 9 parties, 2 at feeders. Total party-hours 58 (28½ on foot, 19½ by car, 10 by canoe); total party-miles 198½ (28 on foot, 146½ by car, 24 by canoe). Seen during count period, but not on count day—Canvasback, Ruddy Duck, **Goshawk**, **Short-eared Owl**, Red-winged Blackbird.—**Marilyn Campbell** (compiler), Chief Naturalist, Forest Glen Preserve, RR 1, Westville, Ill. 61833—VERMILION COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Will County, JOLIET. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Larkin Avenue interchange of I-80.) **Dec. 14;** 5 AM to 4:30 PM. Temp. 36 to 40 deg. F. Wind NE, 0 to 8 mph. Very overcast. Ground bare; water areas partly frozen. Twenty-three observers in 11 parties. Total party-hours 92 (63 on foot, 29 by car); total party-miles 260 (65 on foot, 195 by car). Verification supplied for **Goshawk**, independently identified by 2 different parties along the DesPlaines River; **Brown Thrasher**, 2 **Ruby-crowned Kinglets**, seen by 2 different groups, and 6 **Rusty Blackbirds** in trees near a marsh. One **Black-crowned Night Heron** was seen again this year.—**Bonnie and Jerrold Olson** (co-compilers), 1091 Kinmouth, Joliet, Ill. 60433.—WILL COUNTY CHAPTER IAS.

Will and Cook Counties, PARK FOREST SOUTH. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered on Governors State University in Park Forest South, including Sauk Lake, Pine Lake, Plum Grove, Raccoon Grove, Schubert and Thorn Creek Woods. Cultivated fields 33%, Woodland 31%, uncultivated fields 26%, residential 9%, water 1%.) **Dec. 29;** 7 AM to 4:30 PM. Overcast, with fog and intermittent rain. Temp. 42 to 50 deg. F. Wind SW, 10 to 15 mph. Snow cover 3 to 6 in. Water open. Forty-five observers, 36 in 11 parties, 9 at feeders. Total party-hours 84 (49 on foot, 35 by car), plus 28 at feeders; total party-miles 451 (63 on foot, 388 by car). Documentation supplied for 2 immature **Goshawks** and a **Field Sparrow**. The count of 99 pheasants was much lower than last year's 619. The 7 **Evening Grosbeaks** have been regular visitors to a feeder in Homewood.—**Aura Duke** (compiler), 35 Braeburn, Park Forest, Ill. 60466—THORN CREEK AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Will and Grundy Counties, MORRIS—WILMINGTON. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Carbon Hill; SW along the Illinois and Michigan Canal; Illinois River to Morris; then along NE side of Illinois River to Kankakee River; then to Wilmington and fields covering south part of the circle. River edge 60%, farm lands 20%, woodlots 15%, cattail marsh 5%.) **Dec. 15;** 8:15 AM to 4:30 PM. Temp. 26 to 30 deg. F. Wind SE, 15 to 20 mph. Mostly cloudy; no snow cover; river open. Eleven observers in 4 parties. Total party-hours 36 (13 on foot, 23 by car); total party-miles 249 (17 on foot, 252 by car). Of special interest—**Bonaparte's Gull**, **Field Sparrow**, **Harris' Sparrow**.—**Peter Dring** (compiler), PO Box 92, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480.

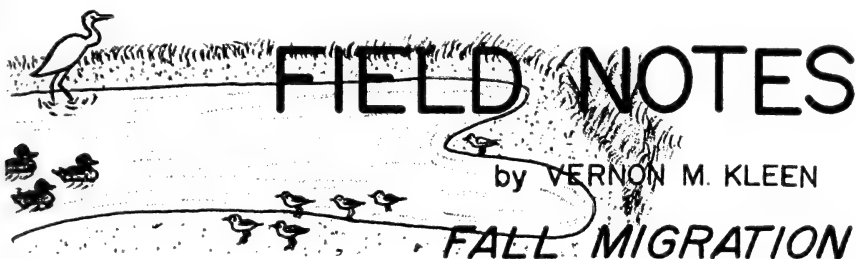
Williamson County, CRAB ORCHARD NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Refuge Headquarters, including part of Devil's Kitchen Lake.) **Dec. 28;** 5:30 AM to 5:15 PM.

Overcast. Wind S, 0 to 9 mph. Temp. 32 to 40 deg. F. Twenty-two observers in 8 parties. Total party-hours 95 (59 on foot, 36 by car); total party-miles 339 (60 on foot, 279 by car). Documentation for the **Virginia Rail**, **Pine Warbler** and **LeConte's Sparrow** was sent to National Audubon. Also of interest—**Horned Grebe**, 1 immature **Golden Eagle**, 22 **Bald Eagles** (5 adult, 17 immature), **Common Snipe**, 14 **Winter Wrens**, 132 **Carolina Wrens**, Gray Catbird, Brown Thrasher, 48 **Rufous-sided Towhees**.—**Mike Homoya** (compiler), 502 Virginia Ave., Carterville, Ill. 62918—SOUTHERN ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY.

Wisconsin, LAKE GENEVA. (All points within a 15-mile diameter circle centered at Williams Bay, Walworth County, Wisconsin, including area all around Lake Geneva and surrounding country-side into Illinois.) **Dec. 21:** 4 AM to 4:30 PM. Overcast and snow in AM; cloudy in PM. Four observers. Of special interest—350 **Common Goldeneyes**, 270 **Common Mergansers**, 9 **Gray Partridges**, **Rusty Blackbird**, 8 **Snow Buntings**.—**Clarence Palmquist** (compiler), 834 Windsor Road, Glenview, Ill. 60025.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Crane Lake, SANGAMON. (Report submitted too late for inclusion in Christmas Count Table. Fifteen-mile diameter circle centered at Snicarte Intersection (same as in 1972). Deciduous woods and lake shore 45%; fields 25%; upland mixed forest 18%; coniferous woods 8%; urban 4%. **Dec. 14:** 5:30 AM to 5:30 PM; partly cloudy all day. Temp. 30 to 40 deg. F.; wind W, 0 to 15 mph.; no snow cover; water partly open; wild food crop fair. Eighteen observers in 6 parties. Total party-hours 58 (37 on foot, 21 by car); total party-miles 367 (58 on foot, 309 by car). Species—Great Blue Heron 14; Canada Goose 2,147; Snow Goose 1,071; Blue color morph 2,497; Mallard 13,009; Black Duck 137; Pintail 3; Am. Wigeon 5; Wood Duck 11; Canvasback 4; Lesser Scaup 5; Common Goldeneye 3; Ruddy Duck 1; Common Merganser 58; Sharp-shinned Hawk 1; Cooper's Hawk 2; Accipiter sp. 1; Red-tailed Hawk 28; Rough-legged Hawk 4; **Golden Eagle 1 (adult)**; Bald Eagle 10 (5 adult, 5 immature); Marsh Hawk 2; Am. Kestrel 8; Bobwhite 77; Ring-necked Pheasant 19; Am. Coot 13; Common Snipe 4; White-winged gull sp. 1; Herring Gull 254; Ring-billed Gull 251; Rock Dove 85; Mourning Dove 6; Screech Owl 9; Great Horned Owl 15; Barred Owl 2; Long-eared Owl 2; Belted Kingfisher 3; Common Flicker 75; Pileated Woodpecker 10; Red-bellied Woodpecker 57; Red-headed Woodpecker 18; Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 2; Hairy Woodpecker 17; Downy Woodpecker 77; Horned Lark 79; Blue Jay 126; Common Crow 569; Black-capped Chickadee 164; Tufted Titmouse 39; White-breasted Nuthatch 67; Red-breasted Nuthatch 7; Brown Creeper 14; Winter Wren 5; Carolina Wren 26; Mockingbird 16; Am. Robin 4; Eastern Bluebird 9; Golden-Crowned Kinglet 56; **Ruby-crowned Kinglet 8**; Cedar Waxwing 4; Starling 820; Yellow-rumped Warbler 27; House Sparrow 1,469; **European Tree Sparrow 149**; Red-winged Blackbird 597; **Rusty Blackbird 1**; Common Grackle 35; Brown-headed Cowbird 16; Cardinal 295; Purple Finch 7; Am. Goldfinch 282; Dark-eyed Junco 315; Tree Sparrow 283; **Field Sparrow 1**; White-crowned Sparrow 49; White-throated Sparrow 3; Swamp Sparrow 8; Song Sparrow 66; Lapland Longspur 12. **Total:** 76 species; 25,627 individuals. The counts for Mourning Dove and Swamp Sparrow were notably low this year.—**Robert Randall**, 1260 W. College, Jacksonville, Ill. 62650.



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

FALL MIGRATION

The 1974 FALL MIGRATION was an exciting one; observers reported many early arrivals and late departures, minor influxes of some of the sporadic boreal species, and outstanding rarities including three species previously unreported from the state.

The killing frost of 23 September was the earliest ever recorded in most of Illinois and may have seriously affected our winter bird populations because of damaged winter food supplies. This, coupled with the heavy death toll caused by the severe storms late last March, may suggest a poor winter season. General temperatures and rainfall during the period varied considerably above and below the normal averages expected during the fall migration months. November was somewhat warmer than usual even though snow appeared as early as 13 November in the north and was rather heavy statewide from 28-30 November.

Notable cold fronts brought large numbers of migrants to Illinois on 12, 13 & 16 Sept. and 3, 12 & 14 Oct. A great number of Broad-winged Hawks passed through Illinois during mid-September (many observers); "an absolutely huge movement of passerines, mostly juncos and sparrows, occurred along the entire Chicago lakefront . . . on 12 Oct. Thousands of birds could be seen along the lake, and birds were constantly flying in off the lake." (L. Balch). Television towers, the cause of death for thousands of migrating birds, were apparently not so destructive this fall; only a few dead birds were reported compared to large numbers in the past.

Many people assisted with the accumulation of data this fall; much thanks is expressed to them all. The contributors to the body of the report have been acknowledged after their appropriate records (m.ob. = many observers); the major contributors to the Migration Tables were (compiler's name first): District 1—**Mr. and Mrs. Harry Shaw**, Lee Johnson, Mark Swan; District 2—**Darlene Fiske**, Elaine Burstatte, Anne Carroll, Barbara Turner; District 3—**Larry Balch**, Charles Clark, Peter Dring, Eric Jones, Walter Krawiec, Robert Montgomery, Mike Morrison, Gerald Rosenband, Robert Russell, Jeffrey Sanders, Calvin Snyder, James and Pat Ware, Chuck Westcott; District 4—no one; District 5—**Richard Bjorklund**, Eileen Crawford, Virginia Humphreys; District 6—**Maryann Gossman**, Steve Calhoun, Jane Steele; District 7—**Aura Duke**, Mike Morrison, Kit Struthers; District 8—**Jim Funk**, Joanna Anesi, David Bohlen, Robert Randall; District 9—**Dale Birkenholz**, Tom Marquardt, Richard Palmer, Marjorie Staubus; District 10—**L. Barrie Hunt**, Lincoln Trail Chapter of the I.A.S.; District 11—**Patrick Ward**, Helen Wuestenfeld, Morgan Chapter of the I.A.S.; District 12—**H.**

David Bohlen, Vernon Kleen; District 13—no one; District 14—no one; District 15—no one; District 16—**Paul Biggers**, Mike Biggers, Deborah Frey, Mary Hardenbergh; District 17—no one; District 18—**Vernon Kleen**, Tim Merriman. Appreciation is also extended to Richard Burdick for assembling the tables and Dorothy Bass for typing the tables and manuscript.

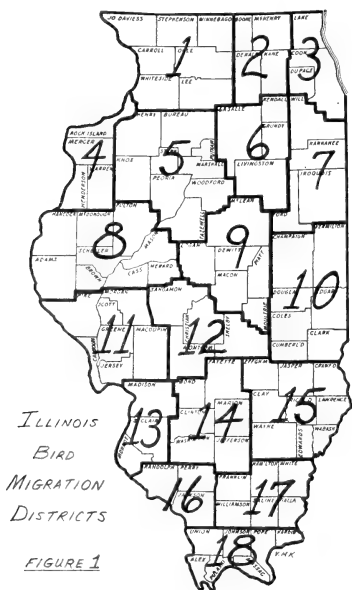


FIGURE 1 shows the counties in each District; TABLE 1 depicts the earliest arrival date and TABLE 2 reflects the latest departure date for selected migrants throughout the state. (The total compilation for all species is available on request.) A zero (0) in the Tables indicates that the species was not reported during the period; a plus (+) or dash (—), the species was reported, but probably not the earliest arrival or latest departure; an "S," arriving migrants could not be differentiated from summering individuals; a "W," departing migrants could not be safely differentiated from wintering individuals.

Unless otherwise noted, dates which appear in the tables have not been included in the following species account. An asterisk (*) in front of the observer's name indicates a thorough documentation report is on file for the appropriate species.

LOONS and GREBES. Common Loons were reported quite commonly in northern and central Illinois; a noticeable increase in numbers occurred at Springfield, 16 Oct. and reached a peak of 65 there on 4 Nov. (D. Bohlen). The first state record of an **Arctic Loon** was a bird in near-adult plumage at Springfield, 3 Nov. (*D. Bohlen, *R. Sandburg, R. Palmer, m.ob.); another individual, recognizably different from the first, was found at Decatur, 3 Dec. (*R. Sandburg). The always rare Red-throated Loon was reported from Illinois Beach State Park, 18 Nov. (*G. Rosenband) and Evanston, 24 Nov. (*L. Balch). Individual Red-necked Grebes were observed at Evanston, 22 Sept. (*L. Balch, R. Russell); another at Springfield, 19-26 Dec. was photographed (*D. Bohlen, m.ob). Influxes of Horned Grebes paralleled those of the loons; unusual were migrating "flocks" of 15, 20, and 5 at Chicago, 13 Oct. (L. Balch, et al.); first arrivals were noted at Decatur the same day (R. Palmer); maximum highs inland were 39 at Springfield, 17 Nov. (D. Bohlen), 21 at Decatur, 27 Oct. (R. Palmer) and 5 in Vermilion County, 17 Nov. (M. Campbell). At least six different Eared Grebes were present at Decatur during the period (R. Sandburg); only one at Springfield, 24 Oct. (D. Bohlen). High numbers of Pied-billed Grebes were reported several places this fall.

PELICANS, CORMORANTS and HERONS. The first White Pelican was noted 12 Oct. at Lake Chautauqua, and was joined by another 27 Oct.; both remained there until 11 Nov. (m.ob); singles were reported from Swan Lake

(Jersey County), 16 Oct. (H. Wuestenfeld), from Horseshoe Lake (Alexander County), 1 Nov. (D. Kennedy) and Lake Baldwin (Randolph County), 14 Nov. (T. May). Only 15 Double-crested Cormorants were reported from the entire Chicago area all between 25 Sept. and 12 Oct. (fide L. Balch); 15 were present at Savanna, 20 Nov. (V. Kleen, H. & B. Shaw); from 1 to 6 per visit at Lake Chautauqua between 15 Sept. and 2 Nov. (m.ob); and 2 at Hamilton, 23 Nov. (D. Bohlen). 140 Great Blue Herons were counted in Mason County, 14 Sept. (D. Bohlen); 50+ Green Herons at Grand Tower (Jackson County), 29 Aug. (C. Clark, D. Bohlen, V. Kleen); and 103 Great Egrets in Mason County, 24 Aug. (D. Bohlen). Post-breeding notes concerning Little Blue Herons included two birds at Belvidere, 19 Aug. (E. Burstatte) others in Mason County from 20 July through 17 Aug. with a peak of 20 on 3 Aug. (D. Bohlen) and one at Green River Conservation Area, 4 Aug. (B. Shaw). Up to 10 Snowy Egrets were observed at Miller City (Alexander County), 11 Aug. (D. Hayward).

WATERFOWL. Forty Whistling Swans appeared at Lock 13 on the Mississippi River, 11 Nov.; however, the first was noted 26 Oct. (B. Shaw); one was still present at Spring Lake, south of Savanna, 20. Nov. (B. & H. Shaw, V. Kleen); another was found at Palos in late November (P. Dring). Large flocks of Canada Geese returned to southern Illinois about two - three weeks early. A "pink" Snow Goose (dyed in Siberia, U.S.S.R.) was discovered and verified at Crab Orchard Refuge, 12 Oct. (D. Frey, et al.). At least 60 White-fronted Geese were present at Lake Chautauqua, 12 Oct.; 2 remained until 12 Nov. (D. Bohlen). Large numbers of ducks defied expert predictions by remaining very late into the season. An outstanding discovery was the **Fulvous Tree Duck** at Grand Tower (Jackson County), 24 Aug. (* R. Madding, et al.—see report on p. 5); it was seen by many observers through 31 Aug.. The 6 Aug. date for Green-winged Teal seemed rather early at Charleston (L. B. Hunt). The expected flock of Canvasbacks arrived and stayed at Keokuk Pool; several individuals were color coded to assist in the study of their migration. A Harlequin Duck was discovered in Evans-ton, 13 Oct. and may have been the same one at Wilmette through 24 Oct.; another (?) was seen there 24 Nov. (fide L. Balch). A dead King Eider was found on a Chicago beach, 24 Nov.; an excellent in-hand drawing and description was prepared (*L. Balch, bird found by others). Normally, the White-winged Scoter is our most common scoter—not so this fall. This was the "greatest year ever for dark-winged scoters" (L. Balch); more than 200 were suspected in the Chicago area from 6 Oct. to 24 Nov.; the one-day maximum of 84 on 13 Oct. included 25 identifiable Black-Scoters (L. Balch); other Blacks included 14 at Hamilton, 27 Oct. (G. Arthur) and 1 at Lake Chautauqua, 29 Nov. (D. Bohlen). Surf Scoters included eight at Springfield, 1 Oct. (D. Bohlen); six at Decatur, 14 Oct. (R. Sandburg) and singles at Lake Sangchris and Lake Chautauqua, 5 and 11 Nov., respectively (D. Bohlen). Single inland White-winged Scoters were reported from Decatur, 5 Nov. (R. Sandburg) and Fulton, 29 Nov. (B. Shaw).

HAWKS, EAGLES and OSPREYS. Illinois is assisting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Audubon Society in gathering data on hawk migrations. This is a continent-wide program to monitor raptor populations; all information is sent to the "Hawk Migration Association of North America." The table at the top of page 28 shows data reported this fall.

TABLE 1: ARRIVAL DATES -- 1974 FALL MIGRATION

Districts		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
SPECIES																			
Common Loon	10-26	0	10-12	0	0	0	0	0	10-23	10-27	10-23	10-25	10-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Horned Grebe	10-26	0	9-22	0	0	0	0	0	0	10-13	+	10-15	10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snow Goose	10-26	0	10-10	0	10-19	0	0	0	9-12	10-19	0	9-21	9-22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gadwall	0	0	9-15	0	0	0	0	0	9-28	+	10-27	10-26	10-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green-wgd Teal	8-31	0	8-31	0	9-14	0	9-13	7-13	8-24	8-6	9-2	8-25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue-wgd Teal	S	0	S	0	9-2	0	9-13	S	8-24	+	0	8-14	0	0	0	0	8-29	0	0
American Wigeon	8-31	0	9-22	0	0	0	0	0	9-14	+	9-16	+	8-25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redhead	10-26	0	10-21	0	10-13	0	0	0	10-5	+	10-23	10-25	10-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-necked Duck	7-16	0	10-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	10-25	10-25	10-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Scaup	9-21	0	9-14	0	0	0	0	0	8-10	10-13	+	9-11	10-17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bufflehead	11-11	0	10-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	10-15	11-14	11-23	11-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruddy Duck	10-26	0	8-31	0	10-13	0	0	0	0	10-27	9-29	10-16	10-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	8-31	9-24	9-11	0	0	0	0	9-14	9-25	9-18	9-28	9-29	9-18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooper's Hawk	S	9-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	9-17	9-18	9-28	9-29	9-18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Broad-winged Hawk	8-20	9-16	S	0	9-15	9-20	0	0	8-24	9-16	0	9-15	9-1	0	0	0	0	0	S
Rough-legged Hawk	10-22	+	10-26	0	10-19	0	0	9-13	10-27	10-19	11-29	10-5	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bald Eagle	11-11	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	10-5	0	0	10-5	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marsh Hawk	0	9-22	S	0	9-22	0	0	10-8	8-30	8-27	8-22	8-24	9-15	0	0	0	0	0	10-24
Osprey	0	9-22	9-19	0	9-16	8-30	0	0	9-6	9-14	9-15	9-2	9-16	0	0	0	9-21	0	0
Sora	7-22	+	S	0	0	0	0	0	9-24	8-31	8-28	0	8-28	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Coot	+	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	S	9-25	9-16	9-29	9-16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Am. Golden Plover	7-31	+	7-7	0	0	0	0	0	7-27	8-18	0	9-12	9-22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common Snipe	S	0	7-21	0	0	0	0	9-4	7-13	8-24	+	10-26	9-22	0	+	0	+	0	+
Solitary Sandpiper	7-28	+	7-20	0	8-7	0	0	+	8-10	+	8-3	0	8-3	0	+	0	7-26	0	7-26
Greater Yellowlegs	7-31	+	7-21	0	+	0	0	+	7-6	7-13	+	7-21	+	0	+	0	7-26	0	7-26
Lesser Yellowlegs	7-16	+	+	0	8-7	0	0	7-5	7-6	7-13	0	8-13	7-30	0	+	0	7-26	0	7-26
Pectoral Sandpiper	7-16	8-22	7-13	0	0	0	0	0	7-20	7-20	+	7-25	7-29	0	+	0	7-26	0	7-26
Least Sandpiper	7-16	+	7-7	0	0	0	0	0	7-6	7-8	8-3	8-6	7-17	0	+	0	7-26	0	7-26
Dunlin	8-26	0	9-2	0	0	0	0	0	9-28	10-19	+	8-31	10-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-b Dowitcher	7-22	0	7-13	0	0	0	0	0	7-6	8-20	8-6	8-21	+	0	8-22	0	8-29	0	0
Stilt Sandpiper	7-31	7-20	7-21	0	0	0	0	0	7-6	+	0	8-19	8-25	0	8-22	0	7-26	0	0
Semip. Sandpiper	7-22	0	6-30	0	0	0	0	0	7-13	7-20	7-10	0	7-25	7-28	0	+	0	0	0
Wilson's Phalarope	7-31	0	7-28	0	+	0	0	0	7-13	0	0	8-24	8-25	0	0	0	7-26	0	0
Common Tern	0	0	7-28	0	0	0	0	0	8-10	+	0	+	9-1	0	0	0	7-26	0	0
Caspian Tern	0	0	7-13	0	8-28	0	0	0	8-17	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	8-29	0	0
Black Tern	7-16	0	S	0	0	0	0	0	7-20	+	0	8-18	7-28	0	8-22	0	8-29	0	0
Yellow-b Sapsucker	9-27	9-22	9-21	0	10-3	9-20	9-27	9-21	9-21	9-22	9-24	10-7	9-21	0	0	0	9-29	0	0
Yellow-b Flycatcher	0	0	8-4	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	9-13	8-8	0	0	0	8-24	0	0
Olive-b Flycatcher	0	0	8-31	0	+	0	0	0	8-17	8-29	0	+	8-20	0	0	0	8-29	0	7-25

ILLINOIS HAWK MIGRATION TABLE

1974 DATE	LOCATION	Turkey Vulture	Shp-shinned Hawk	Cooper's Hawk	Red-tailed Hawk	Broad-winged Hawk	Rough-legged Hawk	Bald Eagle	Marsh Hawk	Osprey	American Kestrel	Unidentified Accipiter	Unidentified Hawk	OBSERVER(S)
9-14	Deerfield					200+								R. Stringer
9-16	S.E. Morgan Co.					640+								P. Ward
9-16	Marshall Co.					5800*				3				R. Collins
9-16	East Peoria				1	8000*			1	1				V. Humphreys
9-17	East Peoria					1000+								V. Humphreys, et al.
9-18	East Peoria					500+								V. Humphreys
9-18	Taylorville					8								J. Ellis
9-18	Weldon Spr.S.P.					100+								G. Tichacek
9-18	Springfield		3	1	1	94+			3					V. Kleen & D. Bohlen
9-21	Springfield					300+								G. Tinkham
10-5	Jerseyville	9			6		1	5		1	7	3		H. Wuestenfeld
11-11	Jerseyville		1		42		2	12	4		20		6	H. Wuestenfeld
11-17	Jerseyville				79			16	5		17		13	H. Wuestenfeld
11-20	Jerseyville				6	1						2	2	H. Wuestenfeld

* Some of these were probably seen by both parties.

The last Mississippi Kite was noted at Union County Refuge, 24 Aug. (M. Homoya). Only two Goshawks were reported as fall migrants: singles at Sand Ridge Nature Center (south of Chicago), 12 Nov. (fide L. Balch) and at Elgin (no date given, R. Montgomery). Red-shouldered hawks remained scarce in the north; singles were noted at Decatur, 3 Aug. (R. Palmer), Illinois Beach State Park, 4 Aug. (C. Clark) and Forest Glen Nature Preserve, 22 Sept. (fide M. Campbell). Rough-legged Hawks appeared in good numbers, especially in late November. An immature Bald Eagle had arrived at Lake Chautauqua by 5 Oct. (V. Kleen, D. Bohlen, et al.); both adults and immatures were found in the Chicago area in mid-November—unusual there. A total of 32 Ospreys were reported this fall between 7 Sept. and 20 Oct. Peregrine Falcons continued to appear in fair numbers: three in the Chicago area 27 Oct. (G. Rosenband), and one or more at Lake Chautauqua 20-29 Sept. (m.ob.). The only Merlins reported were the six (phenomenal) observed in one day of migration at Illinois Beach State Park, 14 Oct. (L. Balch, et al.).

RAILS and SHOREBIRDS. Yellow Rails may be much more common than the scarce observations indicate; in one clover field at Liberty, Adams County, three were flushed during mowing operations 24 Sept.; the next day, two more were found (L. & J. Funk). American Golden Plovers dotted the state from 27 July (Lake Chautauqua, D. Bohlen) through 14 Nov. (Decatur, R. Sandburg). Black-billed Plovers appeared in good numbers in Mason County including Lake Chautauqua from 17 Aug. through 11 Nov. (D. Bohlen, m.ob.); this was the only area where they were mentioned. Only one Whimbrel was reported: Waukegan, 25 Aug. and 2 Sept. (C. Clark, L. Balch). A Spotted Sandpiper seemed rather late at Waukegan, 15 Oct. (R. Palmer). Only a few Willets were reported. The shorebird of the year was the **Sharp-tailed Sandpiper** thoroughly documented at Lake Chautauqua, 28-29 Sept. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg, m.ob.)—the first Illinois record (See report on p. 4). Excellent numbers of Baird's Sandpipers were reported. Flocks of 41 and 30 Stilt Sandpipers were large concentrations for Calumet, 3 Aug. (C. Clark) and Whiteside County, 31 Aug. and later (B. Shaw), respectively. The first Buff-breasted Sandpipers were noted 17 Aug. in Mason County (D. Bohlen) and last noted 20 Sept. at Wilmette (R. Russell); at least 3 were found in Jackson County, 29 Aug. (V. Kleen, C. Clark, D. Bohlen).

Single Marbled Godwits were present at Lake Calumet, 23-24 Aug. (M. Morrison, C. Clark) and Lake Chautauqua, 7-28 Sept. (D. Bohlen, m.ob.). American Avocets were scarce: one at Lake Calumet, 18 Aug. to 15 Sept. (C. Clark) and two at Lake Chautauqua, 17 Aug. to 28 Sept. (D. Bohlen).

JAEGERS, GULLS and TERNS. Jaegers are always rare enough to be noteworthy; 13, the highest yearly total to date, were sighted along the Chicago lakefront between 12 Oct. and 3 Nov. (fide L. Balch). At least 8 were definite Parasitic, 4 were not identified, and 1 was thought to be a Pomarine (*G. Rosenband, *R. Russell, et al.). An Iceland Gull was present for several days at East Moline beginning 2 Dec. (*E. Fawks). An exceptional description of the **California Gull**, 26 Oct. (*L. Balch, *G. Rosenband) provided the second record of this species in Illinois (the other in 1940). Franklin's Gulls were numerous this fall primarily from mid- to late October; extreme dates were 21 Sept. and 23 Nov. Little Gulls were practically non-existent for the second straight year; only one immature along the Chicago lakefront; 15 and 31 Oct. (R. Russell). Inland records of Black-legged Kittiwakes were amazing; one at Hamilton, 23 Nov. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg), one at Alton, 2 Dec. (S. Vasse), and two at Decatur, 3 Dec. (R. Sandburg); there were three in the Chicago area 27 Oct. to 16 Nov. (m.ob.). The only two Sabine's Gulls reported were inland: at Decatur and Springfield, 16-17 Sept. (*R. Sandburg, m.ob.) and 23-25 Sept. (**D. Bohlen), respectively. Adult Caspian Terns were observed feeding young at Mark Twain Refuge (R. Anderson) early in September—unusual for non-breeding birds. A high of 27 Forster's Terns were present at Mark Twain Refuge, 2 Oct. (R. Anderson). A flock of 20 Least Terns (11 adults, 9 immature) was noteworthy 1 Aug. at Cairo (D. Hayward); others included singles at Lake Chautauqua, 17 Aug. (D. Bohlen) and Decatur, 13 Sept. (R. Sandburg).

CUCKOOS, OWLS, NIGHTHAWKS, SWIFTS and HUMMINGBIRDS. The 2 Nov. record of a Yellow-billed Cuckoo at Charleston was rather late (L. Hunt). The first Snowy Owl of the season was reported 4 Oct. (T. Getz) at Montrose Harbor (Chicago); several others were found in northeast Illinois later. The first southern penetration of these owls was discovered at Champaign, 22 Nov. (R. Applegate). The first Saw-whet Owl of the season was caught and banded at Rockford, 17 Oct. (L. Johnson); another was caught and banded at Springfield, 8 Nov. (V. Kleen); one was seen downtown Sterling in a small tree, 21 Oct. (B. Shaw), and another was a road kill at Springfield, 11 Nov. (**D. Bohlen). There was a "spectacular" migration of Common Nighthawks, 28-29 Aug. in central Illinois; the last major pushes were in mid-September with singles lingering until 10 and 11 Oct. (the latter a road kill). A Chimney Swift, 23 Nov. at Carbondale was noteworthy (*D. Klem). Excellent numbers of hummingbirds were observed in Springfield during the period; maximum numbers of 23 and 16 were caught on 4 and 13 Sept. respectively (V. Kleen).

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS, NUTHATCHES and WRENS. For southern Illinois, the 24 Aug. record of an Olive-sided Flycatcher was noteworthy (*M. Homoya). The 40,000 Tree Swallows sitting on a dike at Lake Chautauqua was a beholding sight 5 Oct. (D. Bohlen, et al.). Three malingering Purple Martins were still at Springfield, 25 Sept. (D. Bohlen). The September arrival of Red-breasted Nuthatches was followed by a mid-October push. Migrating Winter Wrens were noted in good to excellent numbers. Carolina Wrens were found in new locations and in best numbers ever around the Chicago area.

TABLE 2: DEPARTURE DATES -- 1974 FALL MIGRATION

SPECIES	Districts																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Horned Grebe	10-26	0	11-23	0	0	0	0	0	11-24	12-3	0	12-22	0	0	0	0	W
Pied-billed Grebe	11-11	0	11-24	0	0	10-11	-	0	11-10	11-18	0	W	0	0	0	0	W
Great Blue Heron	12-5	-	10-12	0	0	0	10-12	10-5	11-16	10-30	0	11-17	0	0	0	W	W
Green Heron	0	0	9-28	0	0	10-11	10-8	0	10-2	9-28	0	9-15	0	0	0	0	0
Blue-wgd Teal	10-23	0	-	0	0	0	10-6	10-5	10-6	-	0	10-14	0	0	0	0	0
King-necked Duck	10-26	0	11-23	0	0	0	0	0	12-7	11-5	0	12-4	0	0	0	0	W
Osprey	8-20	9-22	10-19	0	0	9-20	0	0	9-17	10-20	0	9-19	0	0	0	0	0
Sora	9-28	0	9-28	0	0	0	9-13	0	10-7	10-4	0	9-20	0	0	0	0	0
Killdeer	11-11	11-5	11-17	0	0	11-17	10-17	10-5	12-7	11-17	0	W	0	0	0	0	W
Am. Golden Plover	8-15	0	10-26	0	0	0	0	10-5	8-18	0	0	9-22	0	0	0	0	0
American Woodcock	10-10	0	10-13	0	11-7	11-2	0	0	10-7	11-2	0	11-14	0	0	0	0	12-29
Common Snipe	11-11	10-9	11-10	0	0	0	10-8	W	12-7	0	0	11-30	0	0	0	0	W
Spotted Sandpiper	-	0	10-20	0	0	0	0	9-21	10-5	8-31	0	10-2	0	0	0	0	0
Solitary Sandpiper	9-1	9-14	9-22	0	0	0	0	0	10-2	8-21	0	10-10	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Yellowlegs	10-22	0	11-3	0	10-20	0	9-13	11-1	11-24	10-6	0	11-1	0	0	0	0	0
Lesser Yellowlegs	11-11	10-4	10-14	0	10-20	0	10-4	10-5	9-17	0	0	10-20	0	0	0	0	0
Pectoral Sandpiper	11-11	0	10-19	0	0	0	10-4	10-5	10-24	11-5	0	10-31	0	0	0	0	0
Dunlin	11-3	0	11-10	0	0	0	0	-	11-23	11-2	0	11-10	0	0	0	0	0
Semip. Sandpiper	9-3	0	9-15	0	10-5	0	0	10-5	-	0	0	9-11	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-b Cuckoo	9-28	9-25	0	0	10-5	0	0	10-24	9-22	11-2	0	10-11	0	0	0	0	0
Black-b Cuckoo	10-4	10-1	9-22	0	0	0	0	0	-	9-28	0	9-15	0	0	0	0	0
Common Nighthawk	9-28	10-15	-	0	9-15	9-16	10-8	0	10-12	10-11	0	10-11	0	0	0	0	0
Chimney Swift	0	9-24	10-14	0	10-6	9-13	0	10-20	10-8	10-8	10-7	10-8	0	0	0	0	11-23
Ruby-th Humbird	0	9-24	9-14	0	0	9-24	9-13	0	-	10-5	0	9-27	0	0	0	9-22	0
Eastern Kingbird	0	9-3	9-22	0	0	0	0	9-13	0	9-17	8-29	9-15	9-13	0	0	0	-
Grt Crested Flycatr	9-6	10-12	9-2	0	0	0	9-4	0	9-11	9-1	0	9-26	0	0	0	9-14	0
Eastern Phoebe	10-18	10-5	10-14	0	10-13	9-14	9-4	0	10-13	-	0	11-18	0	0	0	0	-
Yellow-b Flycatr	10-8	0	0	0	10-5	0	0	0	10-6	0	0	10-9	0	0	0	8-24	0
Least Flycatcher	10-14	0	0	0	0	0	9-14	0	0	9-28	0	10-17	0	0	0	9-23	0
E. Wood Pewee	9-28	9-9	10-14	0	9-30	0	9-29	0	10-5	10-19	0	9-27	0	0	0	9-29	0
Tree Swallow	10-26	0	10-6	0	9-29	0	0	11-1	10-18	9-29	0	11-4	0	0	0	0	0
Barn Swallow	9-28	0	10-14	0	9-29	0	0	10-5	-	9-29	10-7	10-13	0	0	0	0	0
Purple Martin	8-28	8-22	10-10	0	0	7-30	0	0	-	-	8-26	9-23	0	0	0	0	0
House Wren	10-11	9-28	10-1	0	10-12	0	9-29	0	10-9	10-24	0	10-24	0	0	0	0	-
Gray Catbird	10-7	9-25	9-28	0	10-13	9-20	9-29	0	10-9	9-28	0	11-5	0	0	0	10-19	W
Brown Thrasher	9-28	9-14	10-14	0	10-7	0	9-30	0	11-16	11-16	0	10-14	0	0	0	0	W
Swainson's Thrush	10-14	10-12	10-26	0	10-9	0	9-28	0	10-2	9-29	0	10-9	0	0	0	0	-
Gray-ch Thrush	10-11	10-12	9-29	0	0	0	9-21	0	0	9-30	9-20	10-10	0	0	0	0	0
												9-23	0	0	0	9-1	0

TABLE 2: DEPARTURE DATES -- 1974 FALL MIGRATION

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Ruby-crn Kinglet	11-23	10-15	-	0	11-13	10-31	10-13	0	11-17	11-27	0	W	0	0	0	0	W	18
White-eyed Vireo	0	0	0	0	0	0	9-14	0	9-1	9-29	0	9-22	0	0	0	9-15	0	-
Yellow-thr Vireo	9-20	-	10-13	0	9-23	0	9-25	0	9-22	11-16	0	9-21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solitary Vireo	10-5	10-9	9-17	0	10-17	0	0	0	10-26	10-12	0	11-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-eyed Vireo	10-20	10-8	10-19	0	9-29	9-16	9-30	0	9-22	10-19	0	10-14	0	0	0	9-14	0	-
Warbling Vireo	9-20	-	9-21	0	0	0	0	0	9-22	9-28	0	10-6	0	0	0	0	0	-
Blk-&wht Warbler	9-29	9-25	10-6	0	9-19	0	9-29	0	9-22	9-29	0	10-3	0	0	0	9-21	0	-
Golden-wgd Warbler	9-14	9-14	9-14	0	9-17	-0	9-14	0	9-14	9-14	0	9-21	0	0	0	9-14	0	0
Tennessee Warbler	10-15	10-15	9-22	0	10-6	10-10	9-21	0	9-28	10-18	0	10-22	0	0	0	10-19	0	0
Orange-cr Warbler	10-19	10-15	10-26	0	10-24	0	9-21	0	10-20	10-10	10-17	10-31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nashville Warbler	10-19	10-15	10-12	0	10-15	10-25	9-25	0	10-19	10-25	0	11-19	0	0	0	9-21	0	0
Northern Parula	9-21	0	9-2	0	0	0	0	0	9-14	-	9-13	10-26	0	0	0	8-19	0	-
Yellow Warbler	0	10-1	9-11	0	0	0	9-26	0	0	9-28	0	9-30	0	0	0	0	0	-
Magnolia Warbler	10-12	10-1	10-12	0	9-30	0	10-13	0	10-6	10-5	0	10-29	0	0	0	10-13	0	0
Blk-thr Blue Warbl	9-15	9-13	9-22	0	9-20	0	9-30	0	0	10-10	0	9-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yel-rumped Warbler	10-27	11-17	11-28	0	11-5	11-1	10-17	0	11-16	11-17	0	W	0	0	0	0	W	W
Blk-thr Green Warbl	10-13	10-5	9-28	0	10-12	9-25	9-29	11-1	9-25	10-20	0	11-14	0	0	0	10-12	0	0
Blackburnian War	9-27	9-24	9-22	0	9-23	0	9-29	0	9-28	9-15	0	10-10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chestnut-s Warbl	10-18	10-12	9-22	0	9-29	0	10-11	0	9-25	10-3	0	10-3	0	0	0	9-28	0	0
Bay-breasted War	10-12	10-3	10-6	0	9-21	0	9-25	0	9-21	10-9	0	10-28	0	0	0	10-12	0	0
Palm Warbler	10-9	10-24	-	0	10-9	0	10-8	0	9-28	10-12	0	10-21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ovenbird	10-8	9-21	9-26	0	9-29	0	9-29	0	10-6	10-8	0	10-26	0	0	0	9-21	0	0
No. Waterthrush	9-27	9-29	10-6	0	0	0	9-21	0	9-21	10-15	0	9-21	0	0	0	9-28	0	0
Kentucky Warbler	0	0	0	0	9-13	0	0	0	10-4	8-3	0	9-6	0	0	0	9-1	0	-
Mourning Warbler	9-28	10-2	-	0	9-23	0	10-16	0	0	-	0	10-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Com. Yellowthroat	10-8	10-12	10-14	0	0	0	9-14	0	10-6	11-21	0	11-17	0	0	0	9-29	0	-
Wilson's Warbler	10-4	9-9	9-22	0	9-18	0	0	0	9-11	9-14	0	9-30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada Warbler	9-13	10-3	-	0	9-18	0	9-21	0	9-21	9-21	0	9-23	0	0	0	9-14	0	0
American Redstart	10-14	10-9	10-6	0	9-19	9-20	9-29	0	9-22	10-19	0	10-14	0	0	0	0	0	-
Scarlet Tanager	10-8	10-15	9-20	0	0	0	0	0	-	10-3	-	10-7	0	0	0	9-14	0	-
Rose-br Grosbeak	9-29	10-12	10-5	0	9-29	9-16	9-29	0	9-25	10-12	9-18	10-14	0	0	0	9-15	0	0
Indigo Bunting	10-6	9-22	9-28	0	0	0	9-21	0	10-6	10-10	0	10-18	0	0	0	9-21	0	-
Rufous-s Towhee	9-29	0	-	0	10-18	10-27	10-8	0	11-23	11-4	0	11-5	0	0	0	0	W	W
Vesper Sparrow	10-16	10-12	10-20	0	10-5	0	0	11-1	10-15	9-13	0	11-5	0	0	0	0	0	W
Chipping Sparrow	10-17	10-12	9-26	0	10-12	0	0	0	-	10-25	0	11-1	0	0	0	0	0	-
Field Sparrow	10-26	10-1	10-19	0	10-26	0	9-29	0	11-17	10-29	0	12-7	0	0	0	0	0	W
White-thr Sparrow	11-1	11-17	11-23	0	11-6	11-21	10-17	0	12-7	11-26	0	W	0	0	0	0	W	W
Fox Sparrow	11-17	11-18	11-11	0	11-7	11-8	10-17	0	11-17	10-26	0	11-19	0	0	0	0	W	W
Lincoln's Sparrow	10-26	10-12	10-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	11-5	0	0	0	0	0	W

THRASHERS, THRUSHES, WAXWINGS and PIPITS. The second state record of a **Sage Thrasher** was established 2 Oct. at Evanston (*G. Rosenband, *L. Balch, *C. Clark). An early Hermit Thrush was banded at Springfield, 26 Sept. (V. Kleen). Migrating flocks of Cedar Waxwings appeared sporadically throughout the state from 27 Aug. at Belvidere (E. Burstatte) through 7 Nov. in Vermilion County (J. Smith); the largest flock was reported as 50 birds—Springfield, 14 Sept. (D. Bohlen). Water Pipits passed through Mason County in good numbers, up to 60 were reported there 16 Nov. (D. Bohlen).

VIREOS and WARBLERS. The majority of records for these species were late departures; note the following TABLE:

LATE-DEPARTING VIREOS AND WARBLERS

Species	Late Date	Location	Observer(s)
White-eyed Vireo	29 September	Clark County	V. Kleen, et al.
Yellow-throated Vireo	16 November	Charleston	L.B. Hunt
Red-eyed Vireo (2)	19 October	Chicago	R. Russell, et al.
Solitary Vireo	1 November	Springfield	D. Bohlen
Solitary Vireo	17 October	Peoria	V. Humphreys
Black-&-white Warbler	30 December	Horseshoe Lake (Alex.)	D. Bohlen, et al.
Tennessee Warbler	5 November	Springfield	D. Bohlen
Nashville Warbler	15 November	Champaign	D. Friedman
Cape May Warbler	16 November	Decatur	R. Sandburg
Yellow Warbler	30 September	Springfield	V. Kleen
Black-thr Green Wrblr	14 November	Springfield	D. Bohlen
Black-thr Green Wrblr	1 November	Fulton County	V. Kleen
Bay-breasted Warbler	28 October	Springfield	D. Bohlen
Common Yellowthroat	21 November	Charleston	L.B. Hunt
Common Yellowthroat (2)	17 November	Springfield	D. Bohlen

General notes included: an excellent number of Black-throated Blue Warblers between 5 and 24 Sept. (max. of 3 banded, 13 Sept.) in Springfield (V. Kleen); hundreds of Palm Warblers passing through Wilmette 20 Sept. (R. Russell); and five Connecticut Warblers in Springfield between 28 Aug. (TV casualty—D. Bohlen) and 1 Oct. (banded—V. Kleen).

BLACKBIRDS, TANAGERS and FRINGILLIDS. Another new state record, a **Great-tailed Grackle** (see report on p. 3) was established 5 Oct. at Jacksonville (*R. Randall, m.ob.). Two Scarlet Tanagers at Decatur, 5 Nov. were unusual (R. Sandburg). The first Charleston area record of Blue Grosbeaks was of two, 28 Sept. (*L. Hunt); other late records were singles at Decatur, 11 Oct. (R. Sandburg), and Mason County, 21 Sept. (D. Bohlen). The Dickcissel at Chicago, 15 Oct. was rather unusual (D. Bohlen, R. Palmer, et al.).

Only a few Evening Grosbeaks were reported: nine at Peoria, 9 Nov. (R. Collins) and one at Sterling, 12 Nov. (B. Shaw). Clay-colored Sparrows were noted at Evanston between 12 Sept. and 12 Oct. (R. Russell, C. Clark). A single Harris' Sparrow was observed at Decatur, 17 Oct. (R. Sandburg); several occurred around Chicago during the period. White-crowned Sparrows were scarce. Thousands of Fox Sparrows passed through n. e. Illinois, 12 Oct. (R. Russell); one was banded in Springfield as early as 30 Sept. (V. Kleen). There were only scattered reports and small numbers of Lapland

Longspurs. The first Snow Bunting was reported in Chicago, 20 Oct. (R. Russell) and JoDaviess County, 21 Oct. (T. Ingram); during November there were several large flocks around Chicago.

All birders are encouraged to contribute to these **SEASONAL** Reports. Please note the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

*For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

MEMORIAL FUNDS OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON

A suitable memorial for a relative or a dear friend could be a donation to one of Illinois Audubon Society's permanent funds:

SANCTUARY FUND — This fund is the best assurance that we can fulfill our aim of preserving natural habitat for all native flora and fauna. This can also be aided by property gifts of parcels of land.

BOOK FUND — The book fund is used to finance the publications of fairly extensive manuscripts. The current book being produced deals with where to find birds in Illinois.

EDUCATION FUND — This fund is used to further the many facets of the society's educational ventures. This can include films or slides to be loaned out for educational use, free reprints and leaflets.

ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT FUND — The endowment investment fund is a reservoir for insuring the continued existence of the society. The interest from the investments is used in the general fund, but never the principal. Securities and trusts would automatically become a part of this fund.

What better way could you find to honor those among us who have passed on? Help the aims of our Society through a Memorial Donation.

BOOK REVIEWS

WILDFLOWERS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

By John Klimas and James Cunningham

276p. 304 color photographs and

WILDFLOWERS OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA

By Robert and Margaret Ore

276 p. 291 color photographs — both volumes from Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1974, \$17.95 each

These two books provide a coverage of nearly 800 representative flowers of the U.S. The color photographs are excellent and the reproduction is fine. Both volumes are comparable in photographic quality to the series by Rickert on the more limited geographic regions. In addition to the photographs the text describes the plants and is organized by color rather than taxonomy to make identifications easier for the amateur. A section on edible and medicinal plants is included as well as a glossary of terms, common and scientific indexes. The dividing line between the volumes is the Mississippi River, making it desirable to have both for use in Illinois.

—Peter C. Petersen

GARDENING WITH WILDLIFE

By Russell Bourne, Ed. National Wildlife Federation,

Washington, D.C., 1974, 191p., many line drawings and color plates, \$12.95

Since most of the land in this country is owned by private individuals the National Wildlife Federation reasons that more wildlife habitat can be created by people developing their own property than by any other means. In a beautifully produced and laid out book eight authors show the reader how to turn his backyard into a wildlife refuge. It includes planting maps, feeding charts, a month by month gardener's calendar,

landscaping to provide natural homes and food, designing brush shelters, building pools and waterfalls for pond life and constructing bird feeders, baths and houses. It accomplishes its purpose while also providing a selection of fine nature photographs which illustrate the suggestions made in the text.

—Peter C. Petersen

AUTUMN HAWK FLIGHTS — THE MIGRATION OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA

By Donald S. Heinzelman

Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, N.J., 1975, 398p., 88 black-and-white photographs, 48 maps, 60 tables, 40 charts, drawings and graphs, \$30.00

For those interested in recording hawk migration in Illinois, this book is a must. The first part is devoted to techniques and procedures used in studying and recording migrations and to pictorial and descriptive clues used for accurate identification of the hawks as they fly past at eye-level or high overhead. The second part lists and describes most hawk lookouts from Canada through Central America with most emphasis on Middle Atlantic lookouts which includes Hawk Mountain. There was no mention of the hawk flights which pass through Illinois. The rest of the text deals with flight, weather patterns, migration routes and the various conditions allowing or causing the hawks to migrate the way they do. It explains the function of thermals and up-drafts and how migration can be predicted by appropriate weather conditions. In appendix, numerous tables show actual count data, banding results and population trends. Although somewhat expensive, this is an excellent book for observers wanting to learn more about hawk migrations.

—Editor

Guest Editorial:

Maytime Is Tragic Time

by JAMES F. KEEFE

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Maytime for lots of folks is a time of blossoms, trips into the outdoors for various fun purposes, or nostalgic recollections of Nelson Eddy singing to Janet McDonald. (No, that isn't Ronald McDonald's sister, youngster!)

To many conservation agents Maytime can be a big pain. It's painful to have to pick up baby wildlife that well-meaning but misguided people have taken in to raise. Baby wildlife, which began appearing in early spring and will turn up until autumn, is almost always appealing. Besides the winsome quality of all young animals, possessing a wild creature like a raccoon, skunk or even a coyote or fox pup, has especial appeal. It's sort of one-upmanship.

It takes varying lengths of time for people to find out that we don't keep raccoons as common housepets because they either don't have traits like dogs and cats, or else have additional traits that we find annoying. At any rate, over the centuries we have established some animals as desirable pets and others as not so desirable. Dogs and cats get along pretty well with humans, but other animals do not. Wild animals belong in the wild.

They belong in the wild for more reasons than their annoying us humans. A red fox glimpsed in a wooded valley is a thing of swift and furtive beauty. A red fox tied to a clothesline in someone's back yard is a travesty on nature. The very thing that makes wild creatures appealing is their wildness, which we destroy when we try to make domestic pets of them. It is degrading to a wild animal to try to tame it.

All those in favor of saving gas, please raise your right foot.

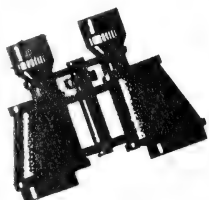
— Anonymous

My old professor used to take what he called "a tragic view of history of the human race." He meant that the human lot is almost always tragic. If this is true, it is doubly true for wild animals. Their lives are usually short and their ends violent. But there is a sort of splendid nobility in that tragic way of life and death. To bring a wild creature indoors, expose it to disease and malnutrition it might not otherwise face, does it no good. Ultimately, the fate of any animal that crosses man's path is particularly tragic.

Conservation agents pick up kidnapped wildlife by the hundreds, and then the pain begins. Agents love wild creatures, which is why they're in their jobs. But a coyote or raccoon or skunk that has been captured as a baby and half-reared in captivity loses many of the things that might have meant survival in the wild, and possibly gained some attributes that make its continued existence dangerous, such as a lack of fear of mankind.

The agent can do one of two things: find a zoo that needs such an animal, or destroy it. Neither are very attractive choices, which is painful to both agent and animal. It is painful to confiscate illegal wildlife babies, and painful to have to destroy so many of them. Maytime can be tragic all-round: to the person who unwisely tried to make a pet of a wild animal, to the conservation agent whose jobs require that they take such babies away, and to the babies themselves, who have been denied their right to a wild, free existence. Wildlife belongs in the wild.

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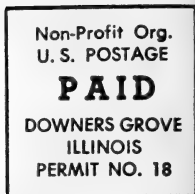
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The Society was organized seventy-eight years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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Number 173

Summer 1975

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Upcoming Events

Oct. 17-19	Conservation Conference III (Department of Conservation) Little Grassy Lake, Carbondale
Dec. 20-Jan. 4	Official Christmas Bird Count Dates
Jan. 15-Feb. 15	Period for Winter Bird Surveys

FRONT COVER: Breeding Habitat for the Purple Gallinule at Lake Mermet, Massac County.

— Photo by Illinois Department of Conservation

The President's Message

The office of the president of any group or organization is not without its many and varied problems. However, there are always benefits and sidelights which tend to make the office more rewarding. One of these sidelights showed up shortly after I assumed office at the annual meeting in May and I would like to share it with you.

In late May I began receiving a weekly publication in the mail. It is in the form of a newsletter put out by the *Illinois Environmental Council* and I can, without any reservation, recommend it to anyone really interested in the future of the state of Illinois which may be determined by environmental issues and our elected officials.

For years the IAS and other groups interested in the environment and conservation have urged their members to become involved to a greater or lesser degree. The IEC newsletter enables one to become involved in a meaningful way with a minimum of effort. In this publication, the facts of each issue being processed by our elected state officials are stated briefly, concisely and simply in language anyone can understand.

This fascinating newsletter keeps its readers informed as to the present state of the bill in question. Occasionally it offers a prognostication of the bill's success or failure and whether the forces of those trying to save the environment won or lost. Finally, it lists the voting record of those on the environmental committee; this may be important for future use in determining which way we vote.

Again, I recommend voluntary individual support of this council even if its newsletter is not to be used for written support or opposition of various bills. Conservationists have desperately needed a group of this kind and now that we have one doing an excellent job, they need our support and should have it.

If you decide to accept this recommendation and to support this group with a subscription to their newsletter please don't let it stop with you; pass it along to a friend or a group so more may read and use it. Subscription information may be obtained from: Illinois Environmental Council, 225 1/2 E. Monroe, Springfield, Illinois 62701.

—Peter B. Dring
P.O. Box 92
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

Energy Conservation in Illinois:

COAL GASIFICATION

by KENNETH W. GRANDYS and ALVIN K. GRANDYS

(Reprinted by permission from Illinois Division of Energy)

In recent years, the world supply of energy has fallen short of the increasing demand of industrialized and emerging, energy-starving nations. In the long run, nonexhaustible sources of energy will have to be found and exploited. Solar and geothermal energy are being explored, as are breeder reactors, but none is expected to contribute greatly to our energy sources for some time. Fossil fuels are plentiful on the North American continent, and sufficient quantities of offshore oil, coal, tar, sand and oil shale are available to serve as stopgap supplies until nonexhaustible sources of energy can be developed.

Natural gas is one of our most precious available energy sources. It is not only a cheap source of fuel, it is also the least polluting fossil fuel. As industry and utilities are forced to meet air pollution standards, existing supplies of natural gas are being strained.

The potentially massive gap between natural gas supplies and demand has brought to light old and new ways to produce synthetic natural gas (SNG) from other fossil fuels. More than a century ago, before the discovery of cheap natural gas reserves, a low British thermal unit (BTU) gas made from coal was utilized for power and light generation. Three major breakthroughs in coal utilization were made in oil-poor Germany. In 1913, Friedrich Bergius developed a hydrogenation process to convert brown coal into crude oil. In 1925, Franz Fischer and Hans Tropsch devised a

catalytic process that turned coal into gasoline.

A more efficient version of the old town gas generator was developed in 1936 by Lurgi Gesellschaft for Mineralotechnik m.b.H. of Frankfurt. (Figure 1) This process is now used in nearly sixty plants worldwide. United States research into the field moved very slowly. As early as 1910 the government set up the Department of the Interior Bureau of Mines. Not until 1960, when the department set up the Office of Coal Research, was coal research seriously begun. In 1964, a contract for a partially Federally funded coal gasification plant was established with the American Gas Association.

The basic gasification process combines either coal or naphtha with steam at high temperatures to produce methane. There are five basic coal gasification processes under research in the United States.

**We announce the cancellation
of the
Southern Illinois Audubon Campout
October 3-5, 1975**

The first is the Lurgi process mentioned earlier. This is the only commercialized process. El Paso National Gas Company, Houston, Texas, hopes to have a 250 million cubic foot (mcf) plant operational on a 40,000 acre coal field in New Mexico by 1976. The plant is estimated to consume about eight million tons of coal per year. In the Lurgi process, crushed coal is fed by hopper to a high pressure — 450 pounds per square inch (psi) gasifier where steam and oxygen are introduced into the moving bed of crushed coal. In addition to entering into the reaction, the steam prevents clinking of the ash, and serves as a cooling agent for the rotating grate at the bottom of the reactor vessel. Ash is removed through an ash lock and discharged into a hopper. The products are methane and large quantities of hydrogen, carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). The gases are cooled, CO₂ is removed, and CO and hydrogen are converted to methane through a methanation process. Early plants could only produce gas with a heating value of 450 BTU per synthetic cubic foot (scf). However, on August 5, 1974, Lurgi announced that the final link in the process had been proven and pipeline quality gas of 950 BTU could now be produced. In Illinois, the Lurgi process is being examined by Commonwealth Edison for power plant supply gas (low BTU) for the Powerton Station near Peoria.

The Institute of Gas Technology (IGT) Hygas process (Figure 2) was developed by the American Gas Association Institute of Gas Technology in Chicago, Illinois, where there has been a plant operating since 1971. It is capable of producing test quantities of high BTU gas by means of a three stage fluidized bed process. In this process, hydrogen necessary for the

reaction of coal is produced by electrothermal gasification of the residual char leaving the primary reactor vessel. The finely crushed coal is slurried with light oil and injected into the upper stage of the hydrogasifier. The light oil flashes off and is recycled. The coal passes through two stages of hydrogasification where it is contacted with hydrogen-rich gas produced in the electrothermal gasifier. About 60 to 70 percent of the feedstock is converted to gas. The spent char discharged from the electrothermal gasifier is used for power generation to furnish the electricity necessary for the hydrogen generation. The product gas from the reactor passes through a purification train where carbon dioxide, liquids, sulfur, and other by-products are removed. The mixture of methane, hydrogen, and carbon monoxide from the gas purification step then goes through a methanation step where the hydrogen and carbon monoxide are converted to additional methane. The final product gas has a heating value close to 1000 BTU/scf and is at a pressure of 1000 pounds per square inch guage. The plant capacity is 1.5 mscf of SNG from 80 tons of coal per day.

A third process is the CO₂ acceptor process being tested by Consolidated Coal Company in a pilot plant in Rapid City, South Dakota. This is a two stage process for sub-bituminous coals and lignite. (Figure 3) It uses recycled lime or calcined dolomite to remove CO₂ formed in the gasification plant. The reaction of the CO₂ with the lime or dolomite also provides heat for the gasification reaction. Dry lignite is introduced into the devolatilizer vessel where it is contacted with hot, hydrogen-rich gas from the devolatilizer and the gasifier. The lime or dolomite acceptor is introduced into both the devola-

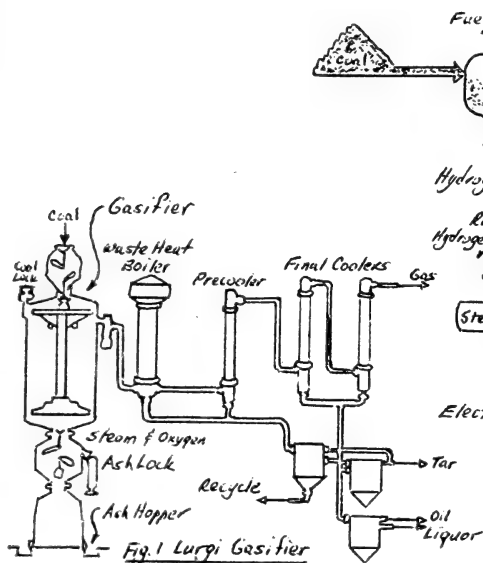
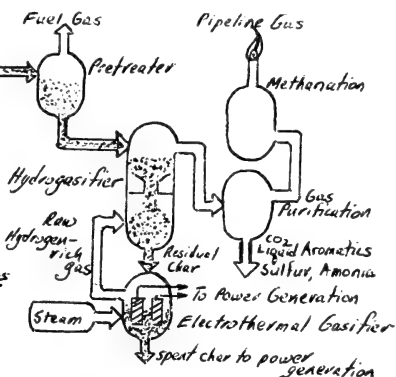
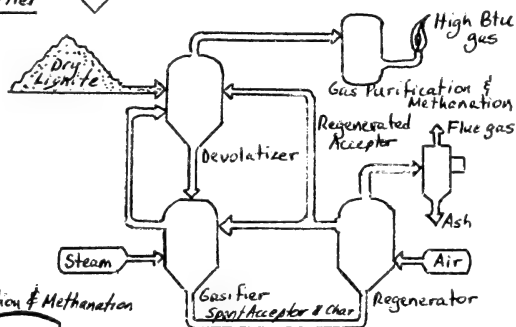
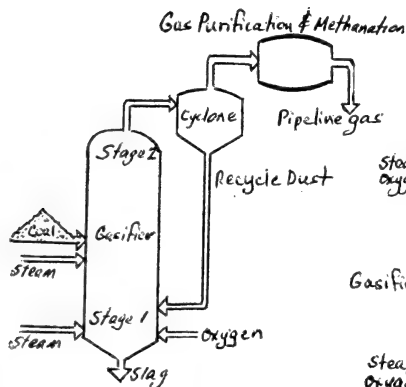
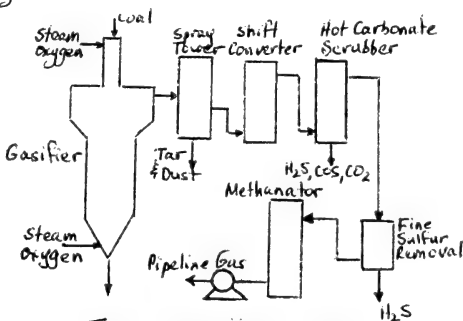


Fig. 1 Lurgi Gasifier

Fig. 2 IGT Hygas
Electrothermal Gasification ProcessFig. 3 CO₂ Acceptor Process
Consolidation Coal CompanyFig. 4 Bi-gas Process
Bituminous Coal Research, Inc.Fig. 5 Synthane Process
U.S. Bureau of Mines

tizer and the gasifier. After devolatilization, the residual feedstock passes into the gasifier where it contacts the steam. The acceptor and char are recycled and the air is added to calcine the dolomite. The product gas is purified and methanated to produce pipeline quality gas.

A two stage high pressure process called Bi-Gas was developed by Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., Monroeville, Pennsylvania. (Figure

4) Coal and steam are introduced into the upper section of a reactor (stage two) where the volatile portion of the coal is converted to methane at temperatures of 1700-1800° Fahrenheit and at pressures of 1000 psi or over. Unreacted coal in the gas is separated in a cyclone and recycled into the bottom part of the reactor (stage one). Coal not carried over by gas stream, falls directly into stage one. Stage one is a slagging gasifier in which the residual char is reacted with oxygen and steam in order to provide the hydrogen-rich gas necessary to produce methane in stage two. Product gas from the cyclone passes through gas purification and methanation steps to produce a high-BTU gas.

The Synthane process is utilized in a Bureau of Mines pilot plant in Bruceton, Pennsylvania. (Figure

5) **This process is designed to use caking coals directly to obtain a high methane yield from the gasifier.** The coal feedstock is introduced into the top of the gasifier along with steam and oxygen. The coal goes through a free-fall zone in which the caking characteristics of the coal are destroyed. It then enters a dense fluid bed, the residue is gasified in a lower, dilute fluid bed where additional steam and oxygen are introduced. The product gas is scrubbed, the hydrogen and the CO ratio adjusted in a shift converter, contaminants are removed, and the steam is methanated to produce a high-methane pipeline gas.

These plants could be combined in a coalplex where power generation could be an offshoot of the SNG production. Combined plant efficiencies of from 50 to 60 percent could be realized, whereas the best steam plants on line presently convert less than 40 percent of their heat into useful energy.

In conclusion, one may reasonably state that in addition to encouraging exploration for natural gas by enacting less restrictive regulation, one should encourage coal gasification plants. In this way, our nation's energy requirements in the years to come can be met.

*Said the robin to the sparrow
 "I would surely like to know
 Why these anxious human beings
 Rush about and worry so."*

*Said the sparrow to the robin
 "Friend, I think that it must be
 That they have no Heavenly Father
 Such as cares for you and me."*

According to the Law:

There are many Federal and State laws pertaining to the conservation of natural resources. However, conservationists do not always know about or understand those laws. Therefore, this space will be used to help examine some important Illinois laws. Your comments are invited. The first topic will concern falconry.

Illinois Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Falconry

What is falconry?

The training of birds of prey for use in the killing of game.

What are the requirements of a falconer or any person in possession of a bird of prey?

1. He must have a current falconry license;
2. He must have a valid hunting license;
3. He must renew licenses annually;
4. He must use the bird(s) for falconry purposes (hunting of game);
5. He must notify the Department of Conservation within one week of the death, escape, importation or exportation of any of his birds.
6. He must have his bird(s) permanently marked (pending enactment of Federal legislation).

What is required for a falconry license?

The applicant must:

1. Be at least 18 years of age;
2. Take and pass (with a minimum score of 80%) an examination on the biology, care and description of raptors and related subjects; the exam is prepared and monitored by the Department of Conservation;
3. Provide suitable housing for the bird to assure sufficient and sanitary living facilities;
4. Have those facilities pass inspection by a qualified Department of Conservation representative;
5. Serve at least a two-year apprenticeship under an experienced Illinois licensee;
6. Pay an initial \$25.00 fee and an annual \$5.00 renewal fee for the license.

How many falconers are there in Illinois?

Licensed, about 175; unlicensed, unknown.

How many birds can a falconer keep?

An apprentice falconer may only have one; that one must be a Red-tailed Hawk; an experienced falconer may have two, but only of authorized species.

What types of birds may be kept?

An apprentice may only have a Red-tailed Hawk. Experienced falconers may keep any species except the following: Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, Osprey, Peregrine Falcon (except those in possession prior to 1969), all owls except the Great Horned Owl, and all species listed as endangered by the U.S. Department of Interior (including similarly appearing species).

How may birds be obtained?

1. By legal capturing of an immature of a non-prohibited species between 1 August and 31 December*;
2. By legal importation*;

* Birds may be captured or imported only by advance authorization from the Department of Conservation; such authorization is granted only when the applicant proves his need for an additional bird. No birds may be taken from nests; no adults can be taken; no birds can be bought, sold or bartered for. Bird banders cannot capture birds for either themselves or others.

What is not authorized?

1. Possession of any bird of prey without a falconry license;
2. Possession of raptors for non-hunting purposes (pets, etc.);
3. Possession of more than two birds (except in Department authorized breeding projects);
4. Possession of eagles, Ospreys, Peregrine Falcons (except as previously stated), all owls except the Great Horned Owl, and all endangered species or similarly appearing species.
5. Possession of unmarked birds (as soon as Federal law is enacted);
6. Taking birds from the nest or any adult birds;
7. Taking any birds of prey between 1 January and 31 July;
8. Capturing and/or importing any birds without advance authorization from the Department of Conservation;
9. Purchasing, selling or bartering of raptors;
10. Hunting with raptors outside of the legal hunting season or without a hunting license;
11. Capturing and/or importing more than one bird per year;
12. Private possession of dead or mounted specimens. (Some exceptions permissible when specimens are old).

To whom should violations be reported?

To any Conservation Police Officer (one in every county) or to any Federal Game Agent.

When should suspected violators be reported?

Immediately.

SANDHILL CRANES AND THE KENNICOTT FAMILY

by Walter B. Hendrickson

The Sandhill Crane is especially identified with the Chicago Academy of Sciences because it is featured in the magnificent museum exhibit that depicts the Chicago area as it was before the coming of the white man. The Sandhill Crane is also associated with the family of John A. Kennicott, one of whose sons, Robert, was a naturalist and a founder of the Academy.

In recent years the Sandhill Crane has received attention in nature magazines and books as a semidomesticated bird. The principal account of the life and habits of the crane, both in the wild state and as a domesticated creature is Dayton O. Hyde's, **SANDY: THE TRUE STORY OF A RARE SANDHILL CRANE WHO JOINED OUR FAMILY** (1968).

The experiences of the Kennicotts with the Sandhill Cranes were related in an article in **The Prairie Farmer** in 1849 by John Kennicott. The Kennicotts lived a few miles north of Chicago on what is now Milwaukee Avenue. Kennicott, a physician who lived in Louisiana for some years, joined his brother there and together they ran a nursery from which they supplied the settlers on the surrounding prairies with orchard and shade trees and yard and garden shrubs. John soon became so much involved in horticulture that he gave to it more time than he did to doctoring. Among his activities was serving as horticultural editor and writer for **The Prairie Farmer**, a leading agricultural periodical published in Chicago.

Dr. Kennicott once wrote, "We have a new and very efficient *assistant gardener*—a young 'Sand Hill Crane.' With his long flexible legs, and snake like neck, he can reach the top of our rose bushes and the way the bugs suffer is a caution to insects in general. The Sand Hill Crane is a huge feeder, and rather noisy when hungry—but is easily domesticated and very useful in the garden—driving out hens and dogs as well as devouring bushels of bugs, worms, grasshoppers, etc." The item was published with an introductory note by the editor: "The Sand Hill Crane is not mischievous, is he? He will not eat chickens, kittens, and young puppies, will he? He will not make himself too plenty (*sic*) in and around the house, will he?" (Vol. 9, p. 236).

Dr. Kennicott answered these questions in the next number of **The Prairie Farmer**:

About that Sand Hill Crane and other matters, I fear that all your shrewd queries about the Sand Hill Crane must be answered to his discredit. Dogs and cats are his aversion, and he permits no poul-

try within his accustomed range—and his naturally social disposition (did you ever see them dance?) leads him to “make himself rather too plenty in and around the house.”

But he is a “great bird” and certainly the most efficient *insect destroyer* I know—a desideratum. He will unearth cut worms, pick up the curlicues when shaken on canvas—in fact our roses nearly all escaped the harmful touch of this insect during the past season—and to the crane I give most of the credit. The boys have just told me that in budding some small seedling apples today that they had discovered some colonies of canker worms, and that the crane ate them all in short order, and started off to search for more “on his own hook.” But I will tell you what I most fear in this bird—the eyes of children. One poke of his sword-like beak might destroy an eye. Indeed I have heard of such an accident happening in the South. The Indians were in the habit of domesticating them, and upon the whole I do not consider them to be more dangerous than tamed deer—they are only cross when frequently irritated. (Vol. 9, p. 279).

It is possible that Dr. Kennicott knew about the Indians and the Sandhill Cranes from his personal recollection since he lived in Louisiana at a time when the Creeks, Choctows and other tribes still occupied their ancestral villages in the southern United States. John Kennicott's articles were republished in several western newspapers, which were always on the lookout for unusual occurrences. (Pers. comm., Donald Zochert).

A few years later, in 1854, Robert Kennicott wrote to his friend and scientific mentar, Spencer F. Baird, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, one of whose specialties was ornithology. After telling about the habits of the great flocks of wild Whooping and Sandhill cranes that nested in the sloughs and swamps of the prairie, he described his experiences with domesticated cranes, one of which was certainly the bird about which John Kennicott had written:

I have had several tame cranes (and a number of younger ones which I could not raise.) One I kept for several years. He was very intelligent and followed me like a dog. Whenever he saw anyone hoeing or digging he ran to them to get insects they might uncover. He was very fond of mice and snakes which he swallowed whole. He had a habit of picking up bits of string or straw and rubbed them over its back. (What was that for?) In roosting he placed the whole length of the tarsus on the ground and let his body down flat then turning his long neck, laid his head on his shoulders. He often lay some in the sun in the daytime. We got him to dance by waving up and down a handkerchief. He would go to the close (clothes) line when the wind was blowing and *balance* to the flapping of a shirt occasionally giving a loud “Karrouck.” When angry his note was different. . . . Well! (If) I have bored you with a long story which you already

knew quite well you may lay it all to your own advice. (Baird had advised Robert to observe carefully and to write up his observations fully.) (Letter from Kennicott to Baird, Feb. 14, 1854).

We do not know what happened to the crane. It was but one of the creatures at The Grove, where there were domesticated farm animals, and dogs and cats as well as numerous captive snakes and small animals and many nesting wild birds, all of which were the subjects of Robert Kennicott's observation as a budding naturalist.

—724 West State Street
Jacksonville, Illinois 62650

Eulogy for Whisper, the Mute Swan

by VINNIE T. DYKE

Mention was made in the IAS Bulletin for September, 1964, of the arrival during spring migration of a Mute Swan. The swan was at Lake Rawson, near Bureau, Illinois, located in the Illinois River valley. The fowl was so friendly that he soon became the pet of the fishermen's club members, who lease the lake, and of the staff of the Ranch House, a well-known restaurant located on the lake shore. He was also a favorite of the townspeople of Bureau and the Bureau Valley Audubon Club with members in the area.

Because of the mute swan's hissing-like call, a fisherman friend named him "Whisper." After his first summer at the lake, he still lingered. The area is a hunters' paradise, and the lake sometimes freezes solid in winter. For his own safety, it was decided by the lake managers and conservation officers to clip his flight feathers and transport him to a pet farm west of Princeton. He was returned to the lake in April. His second winter and succeeding ones were spent on the ridge farm of a Mr. Pierson, a fisherman who also raised poultry. Mr. Pierson said that Whisper seemed to understand when he was returning to the lake each spring, for, on the way, he quivered in anticipation.

By his third spring at the lake, the officials of a huge steel plant, Jones and Laughlin, located three miles away at Hennepin, had become interested in the lone swan and asked permission to purchase a mate for him. Permission was given, and a young female swan was ordered from a zoo near Boston, Massachusetts.

On April 22, 1966 the young pen arrived at O'Hare Airport in Chicago. She was transported by station wagon to Lake Rawson.

Whisper was already established for another year at the lake. In the presence of the press, citizens of Bureau, the fishermen, members of the Audubon Club, conservation directors of Bureau and Putnam counties, and the Ranch House staff, the young pen was christened "Lady of the Lake" and released on the waters. It was a cold, windy day and, according to swan fanciers, it was late for that year's meeting. When winter came, both swans were Mr. Pierson's guests.

By the spring of 1967, the swans had mated and built their nest in a small pool across the road from the lake. The pool, once used for live fish storage, was actually right beside the Rock Island Railroad tracks. Five eggs were laid. Something disturbed the nest, and two eggs were stolen; the rest did not hatch.

The year of 1968 repeated the procedure of '67. Although no eggs were stolen, they didn't hatch either; and while Whisper and Lady lingered to protect the nest, a wild animal killed Lady and Whisper was injured. Whisper returned to the lake alone.

When the spring of 1969 came, another strange swan, first seen at Lake Arispie, several miles away, found its way to Lake Rawson. Whisper and "Lady No. 2" built a nest in a secluded part of the lake. Before the summer ended, "Lady No. 2" was killed by dogs. Tracks were evident.

During the last two years of Whisper's reign at the lake, he chose not to go to his usual winter shelter. When the men came to transport him, he took off, swimming at top speed; and the men abandoned the project. One night, he flew to the river. When found by an Audubon member who went on a search for him, he was on the Jones and Laughlin thermostatic-controlled cooling basin. The managers, alerted to the identity of their distinguished guest, agreed to see that he was fed.

In mild weather he commuted back and forth to Lake Rawson. Once when visiting Lake Arispie, he was attacked by migrating Canada geese. Concerned onlookers rushed him to the animal hospital where it was found that his neck and head had been so badly pecked that the veterinarian wasn't sure that he could be saved. In a few days, he had recovered enough to be released in the care of his benefactors. We saw him back at Lake Rawson. Later, he made an interesting river trip of about 20 miles to Starved Rock State Park where flood waters were forming a pool in the parking lot. A phone conversation with the ranger assured us that he would be cared for although they feared that his friendliness would be his undoing.

By the end of his eleventh summer on the lake, another swan, gender unknown, was flying with him. On September 29th, 1974, the evening paper gave us the sad news: Whisper, flying low toward Lake Rawson,

tangled with some wires on the outskirts of Bureau. His neck was broken, and he fell to the ground in front of a home. The concerned homeowners saved the body and contacted a conservation officer. It was decided to freeze the remains and, according to last reports, the mounted specimen will be on display at our Illinois State Museum in Springfield, a place of honor which Whisper rightly deserves.

His departure left us with a void, but with a feeling of satisfaction that he was not killed by a bullet and that, during his ten years in our midst, there were so many people concerned about his welfare. Not once did we hear of any person who tried to harm him.

—404 North Church Street
Princeton, Illinois

Begin Inventory of State's Natural Areas

A 3-year program to identify and record all natural land areas within Illinois has been undertaken by the Department of Conservation and a \$627,00 contract has been awarded to University of Illinois Landscape Architecture Department to do the work.

The inventory will involve: Complete search of remaining natural lands for significant terrestrial ecosystems; compilation of known natural areas, including aquatic ecosystems, endangered species habitat, geologic areas; survey of natural areas used for research, educational purposes; recording of basic information on each area, including its ecological category, location, legal status; development of a computerized data retrieval and analysis system.

The Conservation Department in cooperation with Illinois Nature

Preserves Commission has the responsibility to protect and manage areas exhibiting natural conditions, providing habitat for rare and endangered species of wildlife or vegetation or which include geological or other natural features of special scientific or educational value, Conservation Director Tony Dean explained. "These natural areas are remnants of a heritage of all Illinoisans and many of them should be preserved and protected for public benefit," he said.

However, since no comprehensive inventory of the state's natural areas exists, the work of protecting such areas has been difficult because their location or quality often has been unknown, Dean added. He urged citizens with information on natural areas to contact: Natural Areas Inventory Office, U of I, Rm. 214, Mumford Hall, Urbana, Ill. 62801.

ONE DAY EAGLE COUNT — FEBRUARY 8, 1975

Compiled by ELTON FAWKS

Again, most of the Mississippi River was covered from its source to below St. Louis and then into Kentucky. The Wisconsin River was covered by Terry Ingram and party. The Illinois River was covered from Ottawa to Grafton. This river was handled by Dr. L. H. Princen. The area of the Mississippi from Bellevue to Warsaw, Iowa was again covered by cars and plane. Dr. Hayden DeDecker flew the plane with Peter Petersen doing the counting. The St. Louis Audubon Society had the most people counting. Lockmasters, Fish and Wildlife and Game Management personnel, Bird Clubs and others took part. Thanks to all.

Location	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total
Lock & Dam 3 thru Lock & Dam 11	213	43	2	258
Lock & Dam 12 to Lock & Dam 22	270	74	2	346
Lock & Dam 22 to below St. Louis	73	35	16	124
Illinois River	146	124	14	284
River Totals	702	276	34	1012
River percentages	71.8%	28.2%		
Illinois Wildlife Refuges	30	41	0	71
Kentucky	19	29	0	48
Totals	751	346	34	1131
Percentages	68.46%	31.54%		
Golden Eagles				
Illinois Refuges	1	6	0	7
Kentucky	1	1	0	2
Tennessee	0	0	7	7
Totals	2	7	7	16

For the period 1962 thru 1966, an average of 601 eagles were found — percentage 80 to 20%.

For the period 1967 thru 1971, an average of 745 eagles were found — percentage 72 to 28%.

For the period 1972 thru 1975, an average of 1028 eagles were found — percentage 70.5 to 29.5%.

Missouri (3 reports)	18	6	0	24
Tennessee (entire state)	80	65	22	167
Totals	98	71	22	191
Percentage	58%	42%		

COMMENT: The weather was very bad from Lock & Dam 17 south. The Illinois River had freezing and blustery weather. A few parties were unable

to be out. However, the rivers were nearly completely covered. On the Illinois River the area from Grafton to Kampsville upstream for about 35 miles had a large concentration of eagles. See report of 1972 count. There were 126 adults, 124 immatures and 14 not aged. This area is close to the Mississippi. There is a strong possibility that some of these eagles may have come from a distant waterfowl refuge. For instance, the number of eagles at Squaw Creek National Wildlife Refuge, Mo., dropped from 54 adults and 92 immatures on December 7 to 4 adults and 26 immatures on January 7 to only 2 adults on the count date. Weather prevented a count in Nebraska with only one eagle on the count date. A count was made on February 22 from Grand Island to Kearney and 18 adults and 5 immatures were found. This count was made by the Nebraska Ornithologist's Union. The Kentucky count was made by the Kentucky Ornithological Society. The Tennessee count was by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, the TOS, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Sierra Club. The Columbia Audubon Society found 20 of the Missouri eagles.

The original intent of this one day count was to show increases or decreases in the ratio of immatures to adults. Results for the past four years tend to show something else. Each year waters north of our count freeze up. The increased numbers of eagles and the increase of immatures must be caused by eagles coming to the Mississippi River from the south, east or west. If these come from Fish and Wildlife areas where many wounded or crippled waterfowl are found, then the ratio of immatures would be very biased. It is reasonable to assume that the count shows our eagles doing quite well; however the increases must be used with caution.

—510 Island Avenue
East Moline, Illinois 61244

PINTAILS NEST AGAIN AT GOOSE LAKE PRAIRIE

by JARED VERNER

Birkenholz (*Illinois Audubon Bulletin*, Fall 1973, p. 32) reported a brood of Pintails (*Anas acuta*) at Goose Lake Prairie State Park, Grundy County, on 11 June, 1973. As nearly as Birkenholz could determine, this was the first documented record of Pintails nesting in Illinois since the 1940's. On 14 May 1974, I flushed a female Pintail from her nest, containing 10 warm eggs, near the center of Block 6 at Goose Lake Prairie. The site was visited again two weeks later by Birkenholz and myself, but the nest could not be relocated. Possibly the eggs hatched between visits, or perhaps heavy rains during the intervening period flooded the nest. These two records, coming in consecutive years, give hope that the new preserve at Goose Lake Prairie may attract Pintails back to Illinois as regular breeders.

—Department of Biological Sciences
Illinois State University
Normal, Illinois 61761

Notes and Feathers . . .

by REBECCA MATTHEWS

(Reprinted by permission from the MISSOURI BLUEBIRD)

Once upon a time on a cool and cloudy day while we were looking at the birds, we discovered a blue Little Blue Heron perched in a tree across the lake. As we watched, a time-reverse miracle took place right in front of our eyes. The sun came out and to our amazement, the heron changed from blue to white! Imagine seeing a Little Blue Heron go from adult to youth in a matter of seconds.

This sort of experience, with appropriate variations, has probably been duplicated by every birder at one time or another. Such events ought really to teach us that there are times when *we can't believe our eyes*. Occasionally however, we forget (especially those of us who have not been playing the birding game all our lives) that there are other criteria which must be considered in identifying a bird: habitat, voice, habits, season, locality, etc. Forgetting these things, we proudly announce to the world that we have seen this or that rare or exotic winged creature.

If you say it loudly enough, someone is bound to hear you and say, "No way!" To have this happen is embarrassing, frustrating, disappointing and confidence-shaking, but it is necessary.

If we are going to play the game, we must play by the rules. If we get out of bounds, it is important to have someone there to blow the whistle. We're fortunate to have well-informed and dedicated ornithologists and experienced birdwatchers in Missouri keeping their eyes on us as we learn.

And we do learn. At least we should, and we can if we forget our injured pride and resolve to be more thorough in our next observation. To those who keep a watchful eye, we must say thanks for sharing your knowledge and experience. We only ask that you continue to be patient, understanding, and kind.

If birding is a game, we who play it must realize that it is more than that. The scores we keep become a part of the permanent record. Although few of us are scientists, we are making a contribution to science. It is an important one, too, for scientists, unlike the birds we watch, cannot be everywhere. We are needed, but we must strive to be informed, careful, observant, and continually learning.

We can look back with pride over our Society's near seventy-five years of contribution to the science of ornithology. We want future birders to be equally proud of us.

(Less than satisfactory identifications plague many editors, and probably always will; for additional comments concerning how and why such observations are reported, readers are referred to articles by James A. Tucker and G. Stuart Keith in the journal: "Birding", Vol. 7, No. 1.—Ed.)

—Rt. 2, Box 128
Springfield, Mo. 65802

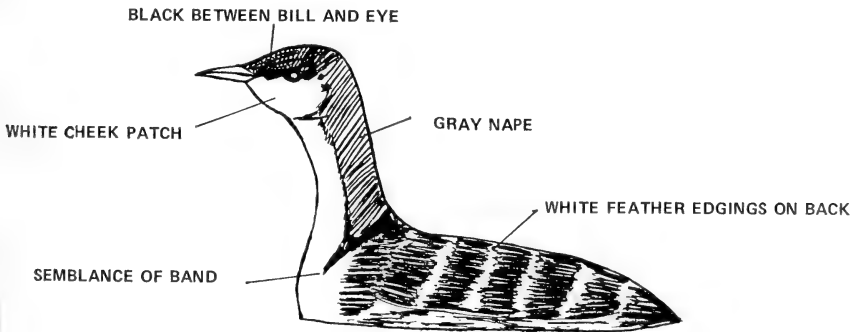
AN ARCTIC LOON AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

by H. DAVID BOHLEN

On 3 November 1974, I observed what seemed to be a small-billed, small-bodied loon at Lake Springfield, Sangamon County. Its nape appeared grayer than the back. At the time (0900), there was a light rain falling and I was not positive of the identity, but felt the bird was probably an Arctic Loon (*Gavia arctica*).

I called Richard Sandburg and Richard Palmer of Decatur to help verify the bird. Initially we saw two loons and could tell even from 200 yards through a 20-power telescope that one was smaller and grayer than the other. Since Richard Sandburg had brought his canoe, we paddled out to within 100 feet of the bird. After noting the field marks, we all felt sure that it was indeed an Arctic Loon. Sandburg took several photographs which, although not clear enough to reproduce, do show the field marks of the Arctic Loon (these are on file at the Illinois State Museum). I took the following notes (also see drawing):

It was a small-bodied, small-billed loon in direct comparison with Common Loons (there were 15 Common Loons in the immediate area). The bill appeared dark and more or less straight. The crown was dark gray to black, and there was a black area between the bill and eye. There were no whitish spots anterior to or above the eye (see Auk 19:413-415). There was a distinct whitish cheek patch which diffused at the peripherys. The



ARCTIC LOON

November 3, 1974, Lake Springfield, IL

neck was thinner than that of the Common Loon. The nape was gray and outlined along the leading edge and base with black. The throat and breast were whitish with a semblance of a dark band on the neck near the lower

throat. The back was grayish-black with narrow whitish feather edgings in rows. This last character makes the bird a fall or winter juvenal (Palmer, 1962). The bird swam lower in the water than the other loons, at times looking grebe-like. The head was held more straight, the bill not held up. The Arctic Loon did not flap its wings while sitting on the water and dove more often than the Common Loons.

Later that day, Vernon Kleen, Patrick Ward, and Tom Crabtree saw the bird. The next day, birders from Chicago and I tried to find the Loon but could not re-locate it, although there were at least 60 Common Loons present on the lake.

The Arctic Loon has been collected in Missouri and Iowa and probably is a regular migrant in very small numbers in Illinois. Winter-plumaged loons are notoriously difficult to identify, and I believe that the observer must have a close, long look, preferably in comparison with Common Loons, to identify the Arctic Loon. We were as close as 100 feet and spent from 0900-1600 (although not continuously) studying this particular bird.

—Illinois State Museum
Springfield, Ill.

MEMORIAL FUNDS OF ILLINOIS AUDUBON

A suitable memorial for a relative or a dear friend could be a donation to one of Illinois Audubon Society's permanent funds:

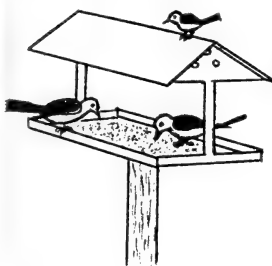
SANCTUARY FUND — This fund is the best assurance that we can fulfill our aim of preserving natural habitat for all native flora and fauna. This can also be aided by property gifts of parcels of land.

BOOK FUND — The book fund is used to finance the publications of fairly extensive manuscripts. The current book being produced deals with where to find birds in Illinois.

EDUCATION FUND — This fund is used to further the many facets of the society's educational ventures. This can include films or slides to be loaned out for educational use, free reprints and leaflets.

ENDOWMENT INVESTMENT FUND — The endowment investment fund is a reservoir for insuring the continued existence of the society. The interest from the investments is used in the general fund, but never the principal. Securities and trusts would automatically become a part of this fund.

What better way could you find to honor those among us who have passed on? Help the aims of our Society through a Memorial Donation.



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

WINTER SEASON

The WINTER SEASON is a rather difficult season to describe; theoretically, it begins when fall migration concludes and ends when spring migration begins. This would be perfect if there was only one species involved; however, there are many species and most have evolved unique migratory patterns such that some species have completely departed from Illinois two to three months before others ever arrive. This allows the winter season to start in September for some species and December for others and to end in February for some and April or May for others. These overlapping seasons help make the report periods interesting, but difficult for record-keeping.

Winter is the time for Christmas Bird Counts, beginning a new Year List, and looking for rarities at feeders. It is this time of year that Illinois' Rare Bird Alert is most active and when all observers in the state have an opportunity of seeing the rare species reported throughout the state; by quickly spreading the word about rare species (by phone to one of four key persons on the day the bird is discovered), several records have been greatly substantiated which otherwise may have gone unreported. **All observers are urged to report unusual species or rare birds immediately.** We thank everyone who participated in the Rare Bird Alert this past winter.

This past WINTER SEASON was best noted for its mildness, weather-wise and dullness, birdwise. December, January and February all averaged warmer and wetter than usual; however, March, though wet, was somewhat cooler than normal. As reported earlier, this was a year for Snowy Owls; in addition, there were good numbers of Rough-legged Hawks and ducks, but poor numbers of the traditional winter finches—which were conspicuously absent. The winter mildness, however, did allow the half-hardy species and several unlikely species such as warblers to linger well into the season. This mildness also helped maintain healthy populations of permanent residents.

One big problem encountered this winter will probably attract national attention again and again: the blackbirds—several roosts exist in southern Illinois. Communities adjacent to the roosts have learned of a chemical called terigitol which is known to kill blackbirds. The public was led to believe it was highly effective, but federal biologists have shown that it was less than 25% effective in the large Kentucky roosts—still, mass killing campaigns were initiated and are anticipated again next winter. The problem has not yet been solved.

Since this season does include the Christmas Bird Count period, the majority of records from those counts have been omitted as they have been previously published. However, a few of the exceptional observations have been included because the readership may otherwise overlook them. The observations for which a documentation form was submitted have been denoted by an asterisk (*) in front of the observer's name.

The regular contributors were again responsible for the bulk of this report; without their continued support, these notes would not be possible. These same people are the ones who assist with the annual Winter Bird Surveys and who participate on two or more Christmas Bird Counts. Much appreciation is expressed to all of them: Larry Balch, Dale Birkenholz, David Bohlen, Elaine Burstatte, Marilyn Campbell, Charles Clark, Richard Graber, Leroy Harrison, Virginia Humphreys, L. Barrie Hunt, Marty Jakle, Lee Johnson, Vernon Kleen, Daniel Klem, Randall Madding, Robert Montgomery, Michael Morrison, Richard Palmer, Bruce Peterjohn, Gerald Rosenband, Richard Sandburg, Jeffrey Sanders, Betty and Harry Shaw.

GREBES and WATERFOWL. The first Springfield area Red-necked Grebe, an immature, was found 19 Dec. (*D. Bohlen) and remained through 26 Dec. (m. ob.; photographed, R. Sandburg). Owing to the mild season, Pied-billed Grebes wintered in good numbers throughout the state. A few Whistling Swans remained through part of the winter, all as singles: Douglas Co. Conservation Area, 6-9 Jan. (L. B. Hunt, R. Cottingham); Lawrence Co., 25 Jan. (*D. Jones); Peoria, 12 Feb. -15 Mar. (V. Humphreys); Lake Chautauqua, 15 Feb. (V. Humphreys) and 15 Mar. (m.ob.). Small numbers of Redheads remained at Springfield (D. Bohlen) and Olney (L. Harrison) all winter. One Canvasback was present at Lake Vermilion, 23-26 Dec. (M. Campbell); at least 25 wintered at Waukegan (L. Balch), 30 at Springfield (D. Bohlen), and others near Olney (L. Harrison). A well-described female Barrow's Goldeneye (including flight description) was reported from Chicago, 16 Dec. (G. Rosenband); a male was present there 22 Feb. (C. Snyder). An inland record of an Oldsquaw was reported from Decatur, 18 Jan. (R. Sandburg, R. Palmer) and may have been the same one at Springfield, 16 Feb. through 1 Apr. (D. Bohlen, m.ob.) because there seems to be much interchange between the lakes at those cities. One Harlequin Duck was seen in the Wilmette-Evanston area between 14 Dec. and 11 Mar. (*R. Eiseman, m.ob.). One White-winged Scoter was present in Champaign Co. 8 Dec. (*D. Friedman). A King Eider was observed at Wilmette 14-23 Dec. (*L. Balch, *C. Clark).

VULTURES through FALCONS. Two Turkey Vultures were observed near Marshall, 6 Jan. (*J. Haw). As expected, Black Vultures were regular winter residents south of Vienna (*R. Madding). A few Goshawks were detected this, the third consecutive, winter; the first reported was 14 Dec. (M. Campbell) in Vermilion Co.; the last, 2 Mar. at Winnebago Co. (L. Johnson). Seasonal records of Red-shouldered Hawks outside the southern counties included singles in Champaign Co. 14 Dec. and 3 Mar. (D. Friedman); Skokie Lagoons, 19 Jan. (L. Balch); O'Hare Airport, 25 Jan. (R. Eiseman); Dundee in February (R. Montgomery); and Decatur, 27 Feb. (R. Palmer). Single Golden Eagles were reported from each of the three southern Illinois C.B.C.'s (Christmas Bird Counts); others were noted in the Mason Co. Forest, 14 Dec. and 2 Feb. (D. Bohlen, et al.). A Peregrine Falcon was photographed in downtown Chicago and thrived on pigeons all winter; another was observed near Chicago in mid-February (fide L. Balch); the only one reported from a C.B.C. was documented in McLean Co. (*D. Birkenholz).

SHOREBIRDS and GULLS. The mild winter allowed many Killdeers and Common Snipe to remain throughout the season; even one American Woodcock was flushed on the Union Co. C.B.C. Most unusual was the presence of a Least Sandpiper at Lake Chautauqua on 1 Jan. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg). The following reports were received for Glaucous Gulls: one or two at Lake Chautauqua from 7 Dec. (D. Friedman, et. al.) through 22 Mar. (D. Bohlen); one at East Moline, 21 Dec. (*E. Fawks); one at Pool 19 along the Mississippi River, 4 Jan. (D. Bohlen); two at Alton, 8 Feb. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg); and two at Calumet in late February and early March (L. Balch). The only Iceland Gull reported was reported from Alton, 16 and 24 Jan. (*K. Arhos, et al.). An adult Great Black-backed Gull appeared at Lake Calumet, 8 Dec. (C. Clark). The first **Thayer's Gull** identified in Illinois was discovered at Lake Chautauqua, 17 Dec. and was still present 1 Jan. (*D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg). Black-legged Kittiwakes found after the Fall Migration report were singles at Calumet, 8 Dec. (C. Clark); E. Moline, 11 Jan. (E. Fawks); and Alton, 8 Feb. (R. Sandburg, D. Bohlen).

OWLS, WOODPECKERS, WRENS and THRUSHES. Snowy Owls continued to spread into mid-portions of the state and were located at: Pawnee, late December (fide V. Kleen); Brown Co., 1-4 Jan. (m.ob); Elkhart, 1 Jan. through 9 Mar. (m.ob.); Charleston, 10-22 Feb. (L. B. Hunt); Allerton (Vermilion Co.), 19-23 Feb. (M. Campbell); at least five were present around Chicago, the last as late as 16 March (fide L. Balch); two specimens were obtained as a result of road casualties—both were donated to the Illinois State Museum. Records show that Red-headed Woodpeckers remained throughout the state in good to excellent numbers this winter in contrast to poor numbers last winter. A birding trip to Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co.) produced a House Wren, 8 Mar. (*B. Peterjohn). The best wren of the season was the **Rock Wren** found southeast of Olive Branch during the Horseshoe Lake C.B.C., 30 Dec. (*V. Kleen); it was photographed (R. Sandburg) and observed as late as 28 Jan. (*m.ob). A Varied Thrush was first reported in Springfield in early January, observed by many on 7 Jan., and last seen 12 Feb. (D. Bohlen); another was present at the Morton Arboretum, 1 Feb. (*J. Sanders).

KINGLETS and WARBLERS. Data from the Christmas Bird Counts show that Ruby-crowned Kinglets are increasing in numbers as early winter residents (fide D. Bohlen); now we must determine whether they can survive throughout the entire season. This was an unusual season for winter warbler records. The first winter report of a Black-and-White Warbler was obtained when one was documented on the Horseshoe Lake C.B.C., 30 Dec. (*D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg). A Tennessee Warbler was observed five times at Charleston between 27 Jan. and 6 Mar. and survived a low of 8° F. (*L. B. Hunt). A Nashville Warbler was also present at Charleston, 6 Jan. (*L. B. Hunt). It is not unusual to find wintering Pine Warblers in the large expanses of pines at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge; one was found on the C.B.C. there 28 Dec. (*D. Bohlen); another (or more than one) in a different area several miles away from at least 18 Jan. through 2 Feb. (*B. Peterjohn). A Palm Warbler was still present at Chillicothe, 21 Dec. (*W. Mahoney) and Charleston, 27 Dec. (B. James). Single Common Yellowthroats were reported from Decatur, 11 Jan. (*R. Palmer) and Jackson Co., 8 Mar. (B. Peterjohn).

ORIOLES, GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS and DICKCISSELS. Two Northern Orioles (Baltimore form) were at feeders in January, one at Oregon, 9 Jan. (B. Shaw) and the other at Shelbyville, 29 Jan. (D. Bohlen, R.

Sandburg). A Rose-breasted Grosbeak was present at a Westville feeder, 2-19 Jan. (*M. Campbell). At least four Indigo Buntings attempted to survive the winter; two on the Liberty C.B.C. (Pike Co.), 21 Dec. (*D. Bohlen); one in Vermilion Co., 28 Dec. (*I. Easton); and one near Carbondale, 18 Jan. (*J. Hayward, et al.). Evening Grosbeaks were almost non-existent this winter; the only one reported was present at Danville, 17 Jan. (M. Campbell). A Dickcissel was observed with a large flock of House Sparrows in Pike Co., 21 Dec. (*V. Kleen).

SPARROWS through SNOW BUNTINGS. LeConte's Sparrows are regularly found during the winter in southern Illinois as again evidenced by individuals present on both the Crab Orchard (*D. Bohlen, et al.) and Horseshoe Lake (R. Sandburg, et al.) C.B.C.'s; however, the one at Rolling Meadows (Cook County) on 5 Jan. was exceptional (*S. Dillion, *R. Montgomery). Harris' Sparrows continue to be regular winter residents in southern Illinois and are most readily found in multiflora rose bushes in company with White-crowned Sparrows. Single Lincoln's Sparrows were identified and documented on both the Union Co. (*V. Kleen) and Horseshoe Lake (*R. Sandburg, et al.), C.B.C.'s; another was documented at Barrington, 23 Dec. (*R. Montgomery). Snow Buntings were regular winter visitors along Lake Michigan and the northern portions of the Mississippi River as well as some inland locations; the last flock noted was 600+ in Lake Co. just after the early April snowstorm, 6 Apr. (R. Russell); other more realistic departures were 17 Feb. in Vermilion Co. (M. Campbell) and 14 Feb. at Normal (D. Birkenholz).

All birders are encouraged to contribute to these SEASONAL Reports. Please note the following schedule.

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

* For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

It is ironic that men can move so rapidly in doing harm to the environment and so slowly protecting it.

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF NEW YORK STATE
By John BullDoubleday Natural History Press,
Garden City, N.Y.,

Illustrated, 655p., \$29.95

A virtual encyclopedia of birds of the area, this exceptional volume examines 410 species found in New York state. A vast amount of research from banding data to museum data, plus his own field work of four decades, has resulted in an extensive study.

An excellent color-end topographic map of the state enhances the book. There are over 160 breeding and recovery maps, plus many bird photographs.

The notes make fascinating reading even for those not a resident of the state. For example, there were no records of the Snowy Egret nesting in the state of New York from 1885 until 1949. It was 53 years before the Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher was reported to have nested again—a period from 1890 to 1943.

Like many others, Bull calls for more bird-watching recorders, asking for more observers off the Long Island coast. Sound familiar?

New York state, the second most populous state in the Union, is 25th in size, and varies in geography considerably. It contains the 5,000 foot peaks of the Adirondacks, and one of the most majestic rivers in the country—the Hudson. It is blessed with the famed Five Fingers Lakes area; it is bordered on the west by Lake Erie, on the northwest by Lake Ontario, and Long Island stretches its fingers out into the Atlantic Ocean. All

this offers an environmental delight to the bird-watcher and traveler.

Under the Species Account, the reader is given the Range, Banding, Breeding and Status of each species. Some birds which have been sighted only once are noted. Bull's work is valuable for it succeeds Eaton's studies of 1914 and shows an increase of 44 species.

—Raymond Mostek

AMERICAN BIRDS

By Roland C. Clement

Grosset and Dunlop, New York

1973 — 159 p., 118 color photos
\$2.95

An introductory book featuring some fine photographs, one of the World of Knowledge Series. It is in no way a field guide, covering only the 118 species illustrated with a few notes on the orders they represent. The introduction touches on why people study birds, groupings, names, the variety of birds, adaptations, guidelines to birding, where to look for birds and life zones. The birds selected are chiefly common, but some of the photographs look like mounted specimens.

Those interested in other aspects of natural history should examine other volumes in this series, all of the same length and price of the bird book. They include **FLOWERS OF THE WORLD** and **TREES OF THE WORLD** by Sandra Holmes, and **ROCKS AND MINERALS** by Joel Arem, perhaps the best inexpensive rock and mineral book to come to my attention.

— Peter C. Petersen

EARTHWATCH: NOTES ON A RESTLESS PLANET

By Jean and Daniel Shepard

Doubleday and Co., 245 Park Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10017
238 p., Illustrated, \$8.95

If you are excited by a thunderstorm, or pleased by cumulus clouds overhead on a summer day, you will find this catalogue of short-lived phenomena of natural events most fascinating. It describes some of the world's earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, mud slides, tidal waves and emerging and disappearing islands.

Few persons realize there is a global network of correspondents for an organization located at Cambridge Massachusetts called "The Center for Short-Lived Phenomena." First organized in 1968, as an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution it is a central and integral part of a world wide alert system with contacts in 148 nations and over 3,000 correspondents.

The Center is able to move into immediate action, dispatching scientists to observe the biological or geological change in the earth's system, while it is still occurring. These local reporters are often eyewitnesses to earthquakes and floods.

Most of the phenomena mentioned in Earthwatch are so recent that most of us can recall newspaper headlines about them: the Santa Barbara Oilspill; the eruptions on Iceland; The Bay of Bengal Storm Surge; the Managua earthquake in Nicaragua; and many others.

For the convenience of readers, a five year Table of Events, from 1968 to 1973 is printed in four categories: Earth Science, Biological Science, Astrophysics, and Anthropology. The date of occurrence, location and title of each phenomenon is given.

— Raymond Mostek

THE WORLD ATLAS OF BIRDS

By Peter Scott, Consultant Editor
Random House, New York, 1974
272p., 500 color plates, 270 line drawings, 167 maps and diagrams,
\$29.95

This volume bears a great similarity to **THE RAND McNALLY ATLAS OF WORLD WILDLIFE**, (Illinois Audubon Bulletin, No. 168, p. 39). It is restricted to birds in scope, but the general format follows the pattern of the realms of the world. It relies on illustration to a great extent to convey the material. Layouts are good and the artwork is of good quality but has a rather weak "feel" for the subjects. Some familiar U.S. birds require a second look for identification, for example the Red-winged Blackbird on p. 62.

The introductory sections cover evolution of feathers, flights, perching, walking, swimming, feeding, senses, migration and display. The map on p. 20-21 has a series of black symbols not explained by the captions. The realms are introduced in one section and all species illustrated in the main body of the book are listed and color keyed to habitat. The main body then discusses the major habitats of each realm in general terms with details about several species. It is here that noticeable errors have crept in. Judging only those habitats known to me, over a dozen minor errors were found. Errors include reversal of common names for meadowlarks on the range map on p. 58 and 59; discrepancy between range map and text for the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, p. 58 and 59; listing the Everglade (Snail) Kite as an endangered species rather than as an endangered race on a map caption while referring to it in the text as "abundant in some parts of their range" on p. 69.

The final sections treat classification down to families with cross-references and symbols for quick

assessment of general life patterns and some comments on names. The index is quite complete.

The book is good for all libraries and birders who want to get a general basic picture of a realm or habitat. It is unfortunate though, that so many small errors crept into this type of general book.

—Peter C. Petersen

A VOICE FOR WILDLIFE

By Victor B. Scheffer,

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1974, 246p., several line drawings by Ugo Mochi, \$8.95

This book represents a strong statement for the conservation of wildlife. The author first describes confrontations between people and wildlife as a background aimed primarily at the general reader. Included are hunting, trapping, scientific collecting, sealing, wildlife transplants, bird-and-beast watching and getting along with wildlife. The next section of the book deals with wildlife management and the processes of learning about wildlife and people and then dealing with them. The final section is the author's ethic about wildlife. Here he predicts a more democratically based form of wildlife management; he suggests that agencies will cater more toward those who use wild animals in nonconsumptive ways; market hunting will end, sport-hunting will become more humane, research into controlling nuisance animals will be funded by money now spent in merely killing these animals by conventional methods, and wildlife on national lands will be managed as more of a vital national resource. Perhaps these predictions will come to pass. They are sound from the standpoint of most conservationists and Audubon society members and hopefully federal ad-

ministrators will heed the words of a long-time federal biologist.

—Peter C. Petersen

**SONG OF THE NORTH WIND,
A STORY OF THE SNOW GOOSE**
Paul A. Johnsgard,
Illustrated by Paul Geraghty, 1974,
150p. 17 line drawings,
27 b. and w. photographs, \$5.95

This story of the Snow Goose begins with the bird's place in the lives of the indians and eskimos. For part of the book Johnsgard fictionalizes to more graphically tell his story. One chapter deals with the importance of Squaw Creek N.W.R., Mo., to the Snow Geese. Interspersed in the book are many Indian myths and ceremonies which relate to geese. The drawings and photographs enhance the book greatly. The end product is a very literary and complete life story of a familiar American bird.

—Peter C. Petersen

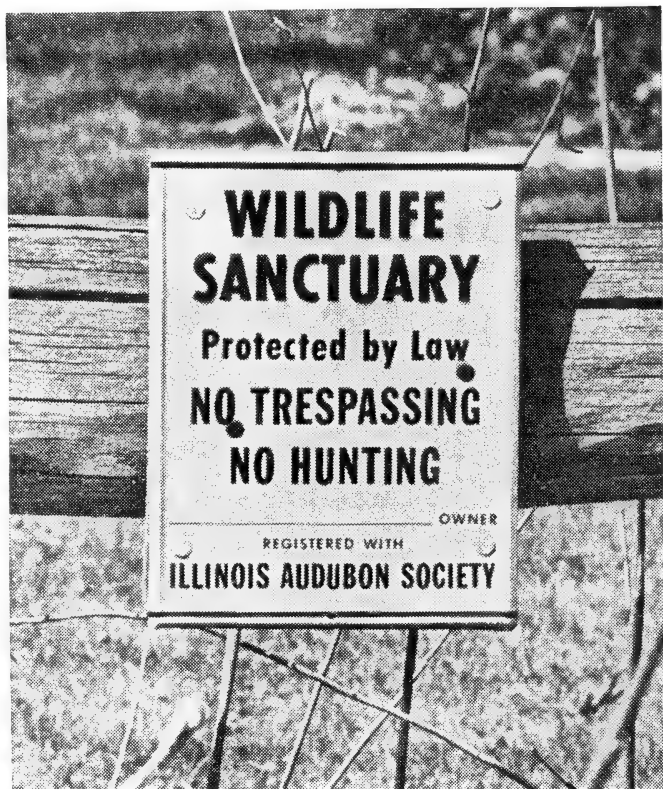
THE DELL ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIRDS

By Bertel Bruun

Illustrated by Paul Singer
Dell Publishing Co., New York, 1974
240 p., over 395 color drawings
\$2.45, paperbound

A well written, concise encyclopedia which provides a surprisingly large amount of information expressed in easily understood language. It covers the usual specialized terms, family names and some of the best known ornithologists. The color illustrations are small, but adequate and enhance the text. It includes a brief bibliography and an appendix having scientific and common names for the orders. This little book contains the answers to many questions for the beginner and is also a good source for the more advanced students.

—Peter C. Petersen



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

The theme of the Division of Wildlife Resources at the 1975 Illinois State Fair was: Wildlife at home. It was pointed out and demonstrated by visual example how everyone could assist wildlife populations by making his yard attractive to wildlife simply by providing proper food, water and shelter requirements. In addition, the 12-page illustrated booklet prepared by the National Wildlife Society entitled: "Invite Wildlife to your Backyard" was available to the public as a simple guide in preparing one's yard for the benefit of wildlife. Audubon members desiring to obtain a copy of that booklet at no charge may do so by requesting one from: Division of Wildlife Resources, Department of Conservation, 100 E. Washington, Springfield, Ill. 62706.

HELP

Our Wildlife

Our Fishes

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Our Forests

Our Trees

Our Rivers

Our Streams

Our Tomorrows

Our Cities

Our Towns

Our Air

Our Deserts

Our Mountains

Our Oceans

Our Lakes

Manuscripts, notes, photographs and other materials are regularly needed and used in the *Illinois Audubon Bulletin*. To assure appropriate timing and mailing of the *Bulletin*, the editor should receive final copies of all materials for each issue of the *Bulletin* accordingly:

WINTER Issue by 31 October

SPRING Issue by 31 January

SUMMER Issue by 30 April

FALL Issue by 31 July

EDITORIAL APOLOGY:

Due to unavoidable circumstances caused by an outside contract by a former editor, the Christmas Bird Count Table in the Spring Issue of the **Bulletin** had to be published as presented; hopefully, this will not happen again. In the future, look for several modifications in the presentation of the Christmas Bird Count information.

—Vernon M. Kleen, Editor

Guest Editorial:

A Fencerow Dies

by BILL STOKES

A fencerow died last week on a farm between Madison and Janesville.

A farmer and his helper were slashing it to death with axes when I drove by . . .

The farmer's dog romped as the wood chips flew and brush fell. The dog was a black Labrador, a hunting dog if there ever was one, and the inconsistency of the scene was almost brutal.

. . . The fencerow died, and it took with it into oblivion a chunk of nature's irreplaceable hide.

It took the home of the lark and the quail and the countless smaller birds . . .

It took the grasses and twigs that shelter the rabbit clutches, and it took a highway of wild travel from the fox and the skunk and all of the other creatures.

There will be few interesting scents for the black Lab to explore during the year as it romps beside the roaring farm machines.

The farmer, of course, will not miss the scents, but maybe he will miss the sights and the sounds. Certainly a man with a hunting dog must derive pleasure from the sight of a pheasant rattling out of the fencerow when the tractor comes too close. Certainly he must hesitate a minute when the early morning call of the quail floats to him.

Oh, of course he can go to the public hunting grounds for his neighboring with nature.

He can take the black Lab and rub elbows with the rest of us.

Chances are, he won't like it though. He'll curse the crowds and competition, and it probably will not occur to him that he chopped up his own solution to the problem when he killed the fencerow.

Or maybe he'll hunt on his own farm and blame the Conservation Department or the fox for the lack of game.

The fencerow died, and though all of us may mourn it, the tragedy was greatest for the farmer.

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The Society was organized seventy-eight years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$500
Life Member	\$200
Supporting Member	\$50 annually
Contributing Member	\$20 annually
Family Membership	\$8.50 annually
Active Member	\$6 annually
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(Dues and donations are tax-deductible)

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New and/or renewal membership applications, as well as change of address notices, should be sent to the Illinois Audubon Society Headquarters Office, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE and MANUSCRIPTS should be directed to the editor, Vernon M. Kleen, 2311 Huntington Road, Springfield, Illinois 62703.

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And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Upcoming Events

Dec. 20 - Jan. 4	Official Christmas Bird Count Dates
Jan. 15 - Feb. 15	Period for Winter Bird Surveys
Apr. 30 - May 2	Annual Meeting, Lakeview Center Auditorium Peoria

FRONT COVER: View of Rock River from Lorado Taft Campus at
Northern Area Fall Campout. —Photo by Peter Dring

The President's Message

Fall is here and Winter is not far behind and with it comes the annual event called the Christmas Bird Count. Everything is becoming more complicated and so are the Counts. We now must verify all birds which are unusual to the area for any of several reasons: the bird may be here at the wrong season, it may be far out of normal range, or possibly, it is a rare or endangered species. When these birds are reported without several observers seeing them and without written verification, it puts a great deal of pressure on the people who are responsible for the accuracy of the Count: the Count compiler, the area or state compiler, and the editors of those publications recording and publishing the data. With this in mind I would like to urge all participants to use extreme caution in recording their observations and to have as many observers as possible see any and all unusual birds.

This same idea also holds true for the number of birds seen. While this may not seem as important as finding and recording the highest number of species, it is in reality of equal or even greater importance as this is the data used by people who may not have the best interests of our wildlife at heart. Let me tell you about an article which appeared in the Wednesday, September 29, 1975, edition of the *Chicago Tribune*. A Mr. Ronald Kotulak, Science Editor authored an article entitled "The Encephalitis War May Fell Birds." In this article he states and I quote, "We may have to start killing birds next year" and "The annihilation of large bird flocks has become a distinct possibility because many common varieties of birds harbor the encephalitis virus." Among the reasons given are, and I quote again, "Some experts believe there are more birds now as a result of an increase in bird sanctuaries." Mr. Kotulak has even singled out finches, thrushes and warblers as especially dangerous.

I guess what I am trying to impress on you is the fact, and this time I will paraphrase a quote from our law enforcement officials, "Any information that you gather and submit for publication can and will be used against you."

I responded to Mr. Kotulak's article to the best of my ability by sending the letter on page 3 to Mr. John McCutcheon, Editorial Page Editor of the *Tribune*. I also contacted the United States Department of Public Health and was told that they would not allow this to happen and that they would back us if necessary to stop any mass killing of songbirds.

October 6, 1975

Dear Mr. McCutcheon,

I am writing this in reply to the article written by Mr. Ronald Kotulak on Monday, September 29, 1975, entitled "The Encephalitis War May Fell Birds." It has been a long time since I have seen an article so full of errors and misinformation in the Tribune. First, there is no point in a mass killing of birds in general and I seriously doubt if this would be allowed. Any destruction would have to be for a bird species proven to be a high percentage carrier of the virus.

Second, there is no method of destroying one or two species of birds during the summer months. The only way to effectively destroy birds at this time of year would be a blanket aerial spray of some toxic chemical which must be non-selective and would wipe out many forms of animal life and would be toxic to humans as well.

Third, and with all due sympathy and respect for those who have lost loved ones and friends, thirteen people is an extremely small percentage in a state whose population numbers over eight million and is really insignificant when compared with such things as cancer, automobiles, illegal firearms or even air pollution. I also doubt that all of the cases of encephalitis recorded in the report are of the St. Louis type or are even proven encephalitis cases. Many are simply suspected cases.

Fourth, I would like to know who Mr. Kotulak's expert is that states there is an increase in the number of birds. There is no way that there could be any evidence to support this claim. Anyone checking the records of spring bird counts, nesting surveys, Christmas counts or the hundreds of field trip records of any of the bird groups in the state can see the drastic drop in almost all bird species. The only possible exceptions may be the Starling, House Sparrow and Common Grackle. The statement about more birds because of more sanctuaries is completely untrue. For every acre of land that conservationists are able to set aside, thousands of acres are lost to roads, suburbia, industry, parking lots, etc. The term sanctuary is used to designate an area set aside in hope to stop its destruction; it has always been there producing birds, it does not produce more just because we now call it a sanctuary.

I will close by saying that measures must be taken to control this virus. I also feel that it must be directed at the mosquito and the elimination of their breeding places and possibly some type of biological control. I further feel that any type of mass destruction of birds will bring us much more trouble than we are in right now.

Sincerely,
Peter Dring
President
Illinois Audubon Society
P.O. Box 92
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS

ROBERT VAN DEN BOSCH

*Chairman, Division of Biological Control
Agricultural Experiment Station
University of California at Berkeley*

WHAT's to be done about today's insecticide crisis? In our war against pest insects, this country is currently producing approximately 240,000 tons of synthetic organic insecticides per year valued at more than \$300 million. Yet there are more pest insects than ever before, scores of species have developed resistance to insecticides, insect control costs have spiraled, and the biosphere is being polluted with insecticide contaminants.

DDT, hailed for years as a lifesaver and foodsaver, is currently under such strong attack that it may be banned nationwide. The use of other persistent insecticides is also being fought by environmentalists as evidence of the harmful effects mounts.

But if we suddenly stop using the insecticides we've grown so dependent on in the past 25 years, many people ask, what's to take their place?

Biological vs Chemical Control

To attempt an answer, we must first understand two of the basic ways of controlling pest insects.

One is by use of chemical agents such as DDT and malathion. The other is by biological control — about which the general public knows little though it has been in operation since time began.

The two are distinctly different phenomena. Biological control involves long-term species population regulation. Chemical control attempts temporary decimation of localized populations of pest insects. A major cause of today's dilemma about insect control is that this fundamental difference is either not understood or ignored by the people concerned with pesticide development and use.

Thus we have, as our main artificial tool for insect control, ecologically dangerous pesticides synthesized at the behest of chemical company management. And salesmanship, perhaps more than need, is the motivating factor in much of the use of these materials.

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Instead of supplementing natural enemies when they prove inadequate, chemical insecticides — through their inherent ecological crudeness and their use patterns — have been essentially antagonistic to biological control.

Ecological Myopia

This is what has triggered so many of the problems. It is ecological myopia of the same tragic sort that permitted destruction of the prairies, devastation of the forests, fouling of the waters, decimation of wildlife, and all the other gross ecological stupidities we have committed.

The modern insecticide is dangerous because nowhere in its synthesis, development, and utilization is serious consideration given to the ecological nature of pest control. This is particularly true of the insect communities to which insecticides are applied. The materials are devised to kill the widest possible pest insect spectra and thereby capture the widest possible markets. In practice this is the way they are used — the agro-ecosystem be damned!

Let us get better acquainted, then, with biological control. Biological control is a natural phenomenon — the regulation of plant and animal numbers by their natural enemies. Biological control is a major component of those forces of nature which keep all living creatures in a state of balance.

To gain some insight into the frightening prospect of uninhibited population growth, one has only to look to our own species and what population explosion has already done to the environment. Translated to insects, which comprise 80 per cent (an estimated

500,000 to 1.5 million species) of all terrestrial animals, even the partial elimination of biological control would engender unimaginable chaos.

Biological control of insects, then, is of great importance to us and perhaps even critical to our survival. There are two major aspects of it — the classical and the naturally occurring.

Classic Use of Predator Insects

Man long ago discerned that various living things preyed upon insects and kept them under restraint. The ancient Chinese and Yemenese manipulated predaceous ants to control pests in their orchards. But it was not until 1873 that a natural enemy was transferred from one continent to another to effect control of an insect pest. Then a predaceous mite from the United States was colonized in France against the grape *Phylloxera* (a kind of aphid). The predator became established, but did not significantly affect the pest.

A few years later, in California, a lady beetle imported from Australia spectacularly controlled the cottony cushion scale, a devastating pest of citrus. This landmark case, which established the validity of natural enemy introduction, has been followed by more than 100 partially to fully successful programs worldwide.

Classical biological control has its basis in the fact that when exotic pests accidentally invade new environments (e.g., California from Australia), they often leave behind their effective natural enemies and erupt to great abundance. The trick, then, is to seek out the pest's native habitat,

there obtain its adapted enemies, transship them to the invaded area, and colonize them in hope that they will become established, thrive, and subjugate their victims.

When the technique has been completely successful, it has provided permanent control of the target species. In other words, the pests have been returned, more or less, to their earlier state of natural balance.

But there have been relatively few cases of *complete* success in classical biological control. It is estimated that only about one out of ten colonized species becomes established, and but a fraction of these ever attain any degree of significance.

There are several reasons for this, but in considerable measure it is due to inefficiency and indifference on the part of those attempting establishment of the imported species. This means that the degree of success in classical biological control might well be substantially increased and produce enormous benefit.

Economic Benefits

It has been estimated that in California alone, between 1923 (when the University of California undertook biological control investigations) and 1959, the economic benefits to the state's agricultural industry from natural enemy introductions amounted to approximately \$115 million, at a cost of about \$4.3 million.

When the spotted alfalfa aphid reached peak destructiveness in California in the 1950s, hundreds of thousands of acres of alfalfa received multiple treatment of organo-phosphate insecticides, most-

ly the highly dangerous parathion. Furthermore, the aphid became resistant to the chemicals and this, along with the elimination of natural enemies by the insecticides, led to an insect nightmare in alfalfa.

But then introduced parasites, the better manipulation of native predators, and development of a highly selective control chemical greatly reduced the aphid problem, so that between 1955 and 1958 its costs to the alfalfa industry dropped approximately \$13 million per year to about \$1.7 million. A drastically reduced level of economic loss prevailed for several years thereafter until aphid resistant alfalfa varieties essentially eliminated the problem.

Any analysis of the economic gains from classical biological control is necessarily conservative because it does not include ecological benefits. In other words, when a pest insect is brought under substantial to complete biological control, the environment no longer suffers massive inputs of the highly toxic and environmentally disruptive organophosphate insecticides.

Thus it is quite apparent that the economic benefits from classical biological control, gained at little expense have been enormous.

Naturally Occurring Biological Control

Literally everywhere on earth where chemical control of insects has been practiced during the past quarter century, there has been a resurgence of target pests and secondary pest eruptions in its wake. At times these have created economic disaster, as with cotton in South and Central America,

Egypt, and several places in this country.

Recurrently, when such infestations have been closely analyzed, it has been found that they were triggered by the elimination of the natural enemies which normally restrain or completely repress pests and potential pests.

The significance of naturally occurring biological control is illustrated by its role with certain crops. Take alfalfa, for example. In California there are about 1.25 million acres of irrigated alfalfa, which approximates one-sixth of the state's total irrigated crop acreage. California alfalfa has an annual cash value of about \$180 million, which makes it a massive crop.

Alfalfa teems with insects. It has been determined by research that about 1,000 species occur in California alfalfa. Yet less than half a dozen of these are pest which significantly affect the crop, and these cause damage only sporadically. Naturally occurring biological control is a major factor in keeping most potential alfalfa destroyers at nondamaging levels. We know this from experimentation and observation, and because certain insecticide uses cause eruptions of a considerable spectrum of pests.

This is not only true for alfalfa. Similar data is also available from other crops, including cotton, grape, strawberry, citrus, peach, pear, almond, and walnut. Collectively these comprise a major portion of California's enormous agricultural wealth. It is no exaggeration to say that these crops probably could not be economically produced if it were not for naturally occurring biological con-

trol which affects their pests and potential pests.

This points up a basic anomaly in modern pest control, wherein synthetic organic insecticides, designed to be effective insect killers, have lost much of their potential because they disrupt naturally occurring biological control.

Adverse Feedback of Insecticide Usage

Because of this, there is reason to question whether, with many crops and under prevailing practice, an overall benefit results from insecticide use. The doubt is particularly applicable in the case of cotton in California's San Joaquin Valley.

The cost of insect control in San Joaquin Valley probably approaches \$15 million per year. Much of this expense appears to be unnecessary. This is indicated from the results of a large number of experiments in which the writer has been a participant. These have shown that frequently there is little or no gain in yield and/or dollar return where such key pests as lygus bug and bollworm are controlled with insecticides. Extrapolation from these experimental results leads to the conclusion that, in commercial practice, insecticides are often applied to pest populations which are either non-injurious or only minimally so.

Our studies also indicate that much of the "pest" insect problem in San Joaquin Valley cotton develops directly from insecticide use itself. That is, treatments applied against one pest trigger outbreaks of others which, in turn, require their own chemical treatments.

The great irony here is that many of these secondary outbreaks result from pesticide treatments that in themselves are unnecessary and applied at economic loss. This adverse feedback places a double impost on the grower. Not only is he "hooked" onto a costly insecticidal treadmill, but his crop suffers from the damage caused by needlessly induced pest outbreaks. And there is the further result — environmental pollution.

This then leads one to ask: is insecticide use on San Joaquin Valley cotton really paying an economic dividend? Or is it actually causing economic loss? The latter situation may well be the case. It is impossible to estimate the amount of insecticide over-use on California cotton, but it is substantial and contributes importantly to the severe economic problems now plaguing the cotton business.

Puzzle of Current Agropolitics

Proper utilization of insecticides would eliminate this wasteful and pollutive over-use and provide much more effective pest control. This in turn, would entail millions of dollars in direct savings to the growers. In light of this, the mili-

tant opposition of certain growers and grower groups to legislation designed to improve the pest control recommendation system and regulate insecticide usage is indeed ironic. This is one of the great puzzles of contemporary agropolitics. For of all the victims of insecticide misuse, the grower is perhaps the biggest loser; yet he appears bent on perpetuating the status quo.

One cannot argue against the concept of chemical insecticides used as ecologically selective tools to help maintain the balance of insect population. The argument against existing chemical pest control lies in the way the materials are conceived and particularly in how they are utilized — wherein marketing of them becomes a major end in itself, perhaps the dominant factor in pest control.

Any agent, use, or concept which ignores the basic ecological nature of insect control courts failure, if not disaster. In chemical pest control today, merchandising considerations, cupidity, ignorance and user gullibility dominate the practice. This cannot continue, for if it does, an ecological and economic disaster of increasing proportions will surely result.

DO BIRDS FLY INTO YOUR WINDOWS? If this is a problem at your home, try taping a true-to-life silhouette of a flying hawk to the troublesome window. Hawks are natural enemies of smaller birds and therefore, smaller birds will probably keep away from your windows.

Self-Extinction for the Mosquito

Recent genetic achievements with mosquitoes suggest that it may be possible to breed them out of existence in the wild. But what will this do to aquatic and marine food webs that depend upon the mosquito?

By A. H. Drummond, Jr.

It's the end of a long, hot, sweltering day. You shower away the day's fatigue and slip into bed ready for a good night's sleep. Then, just as you begin to drift off, an ominous hum penetrates your consciousness, and you are wide awake, alert, angry and sweating. You lie perfectly still, every sensory-nerve ending atingle, waiting for just the right moment to strike the intruder down. Astonishing as it may seem, mentally and physiologically your condition closely approximates that of a boxer about to go into the ring. But you're in your own bed, in the quiet of your own home.

The cause of this extraordinary and traumatic anxiety in one of nature's most refined and complex creatures? An insect scarcely more than a quarter inch in length, and weighing but a fraction of an ounce. The experience cited above is so common it isn't even necessary to name the insect—the mosquito. Mosquitoes are found almost everywhere, the only exceptions being the ice-bound areas surrounding the poles, the driest desert areas, and mountain elevations over 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The mosquito described in the short episode above is nothing more than a nuisance. This nuisance value, however, extends beyond interference with man's sleep or his pleasure. Mosquitoes in many areas of the world are responsible for the loss of valuable land. They also reduce the health and productivity of vast numbers of livestock.

While the mosquito's importance as a pest in economic terms is very great, it is perhaps more important as a carrier of disease. It has been said that no other insect matches the mosquito in terms of spreading human sickness. The run-down is indeed impressive. Malaria is carried by *Anopheles* mosquitoes, and is still a major threat to man in many parts of the world. Yellow fever and dengue are carried by *Aedes* mosquitoes, the species used in the genetic research that will be described in this article. Numerous other virus diseases, but especially encephalitis, are carried by mosquitoes also. Clearly, any efficient method for reducing mosquito populations will be welcomed especially if the method does not threaten harm to the environment or upset well-established food chains.

Mosquitoes have long been important research animals because of their biological and medical significance. Until about ten years ago, however, the major research emphasis was on bionomics, physiology, and the public health importance of the insects. This situation changed early in the 1950s when it was discovered that mosquitoes were becoming increasingly resistant to DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides. Then, during the 1960s the serious threat of these pesticides to the environment further emphasized the need to find a better way to control mosquitoes and other insects.

Genetic research may provide the solution to these problems. Indeed, one genetic-control mechanism has already been successfully used. This is the "sterile-male" technique used to control the screw worm fly, a serious livestock pest found in the southeastern United States. In this control measure, male flies are sterilized by gamma radiation. These flies are then released to compete for mates with normal males. The sterilized male flies that are successful in mating cause their female mates to produce sterile eggs. A sharp drop in the screw worm fly population occurs quickly, partly because the sterilized males competed successfully with normal males, and partly because female screw worm flies mate only once during their lifetime.

As good as this program has been however, it suffers from one significant defect. The sterilized males effectively reduce the fly population in the next generation, but they do not convey sterility to any members of that generation. Thus, screw worm flies retain the potential to increase their population level at any time that sterilized males are no longer produced and released.

This difficulty may now be solved, however, thanks to biologist Karamjit Rai of Notre Dame. Rai and his colleagues have succeeded in producing a breed of sterile mosquitoes by manipulating the chromosomes that transmit hereditary characteristics from one generation to the next. As you may recall, chromosomes are rod-like bodies within the nuclei of cells. The actual carriers of genetic information, the genes, are arranged in sequences along the length of the chromosomes. Rai's initial success could very well spell out the end of the mosquito as a pest and health hazard, and may even show the way to elimination of other insect carriers of disease.

Rai's work was done with the yellow-fever mosquito—*Aedes aegypti*. In brief, what he has done is quite simple. By using penetrating radiation, he was able to break certain chromosomes into pieces. When the pieces then rejoined, they sometimes linked up in abnormal arrangements. One of these rearrangements produced male mosquitoes that are 70 to 90 per cent sterile. But significantly, these semi-sterile males are essentially unaffected in terms of other inherited characteristics. Thus, they look like and behave like normal male *Aedes* mosquitoes. Most important, the competitive ability of the semi-sterile males in seeking mates is not affected. Thus, when successful in mating, these males pass their sterility along to the next generation, about 80 per cent will inherit the sterility factor and will also pass it to succeeding generations in about the same ratio." Based on these findings, Rai then programmed a computer to predict what would happen in a controlled area if semi-sterile males were released to mate. This computer simulation revealed that it would take only three to six months (five or six generations) to eradicate the mosquitoes.

Let's look more closely at Rai's achievement. Each individual cell of an *Aedes* mosquito contains just three pairs of chromosomes—a total of six. Three of these originally came from the sperm cell of the "father;" the other three were contributed by the egg cell of the "mother." Each chromosome from the male mosquito is matched by a chromosome from the female. These similar chromosomes, which both carry genes for the same set of hereditary characteristics, function in the same manner. The matched

chromosomes taken together constitute what the geneticist calls a homologous pair. This simply means that the two chromosomes carry paired-off genes for each hereditary characteristic.

Using penetrating radiation, Rai was able to break normal chromosomes. But as we have already pointed out, when the chromosomal fragments then rejoined, they sometimes linked up in abnormal arrangements.

The abnormal chromosomes still contain all the necessary genetic information to produce *Aedes* mosquitoes. There is one important difference, however. When a set of normal chromosomes and a set of abnormal chromosomes come together in a fertilized egg, the male mosquitoes formed will be 70 to 90 per cent sterile. In all other respects, however, a normal male mosquito will be produced. This male will mature and mate just as any other male *Aedes* mosquito. But, as indicated earlier, it will transmit its fatal reproductive flaw to the next generation.

Where will this work take us? It's difficult to predict at this point, but one thing seems clear. If healthy, competitive, but sterile male mosquitoes can be produced in the laboratory, then it is probably possible to do the same thing with other species of insects. This achievement could, in its own quiet way, be the death knell for the numerous insects that threaten man's well-being in one way or another. For any given insect species, all that is needed is to release enough of the abnormal males; since sterility is transmitted to the next generation, this would eventually lead to the virtual eradication of the insect.

In these days of growing concern about the environment, any biological control of pests is preferable to chemical control—especially if the chemical agent used poses a long-term threat to other species. But caution is needed in the imposition of biological controls also. Assume, for example, that this pioneering work is extended to all species of mosquitoes, and that virtually all mosquitoes throughout the world are wiped out. What then happens to the food chains that claim the mosquito as one of its links? Do the birds, fish, and other insects that prey on the mosquito suffer starvation and a depletion in numbers, further disrupting ecological balance? Or is there ample food of an alternate nature available to these organisms?

Man must satisfy himself that he has the correct answers to questions such as these before he indiscriminately imposes any controls on any pest species. This is not an argument against the use of genetic manipulation to control organisms dangerous to man. It is rather a plea for the judicious use of such controls. It may be possible to reduce mosquito populations to the point where the insect does not threaten man. Complete eradication, however, may turn out to be a wolf in sheep's clothing. The mosquito as a pest and disease carrier may disappear, only to reveal an even greater threat to the environment.

Man, despite any disclaimers that may be voiced, is a part of the total environment. He cannot place himself above it and capriciously manipulate the very existence of other organisms. Rather, he must weigh all such moves in terms of how they affect him as a participating member of the environment. It may indeed be ecologically wise to wipe out all mosquitoes. It may also open up a Pandora's Box of totally unexpected new problems.

Report and Results

The '75 Spring Count

by VERNON M. KLEEN

Illinois Department of Conservation

The fourth Statewide Spring Bird Count was conducted on Saturday, 10 May 1975—the latest it can ever be held. The late date greatly benefited the northern counties as evidenced by the 201 species identified in Cook County and 189 and 171 in Lake and Will counties respectively. It may be several years before a county surpasses 200 species again.

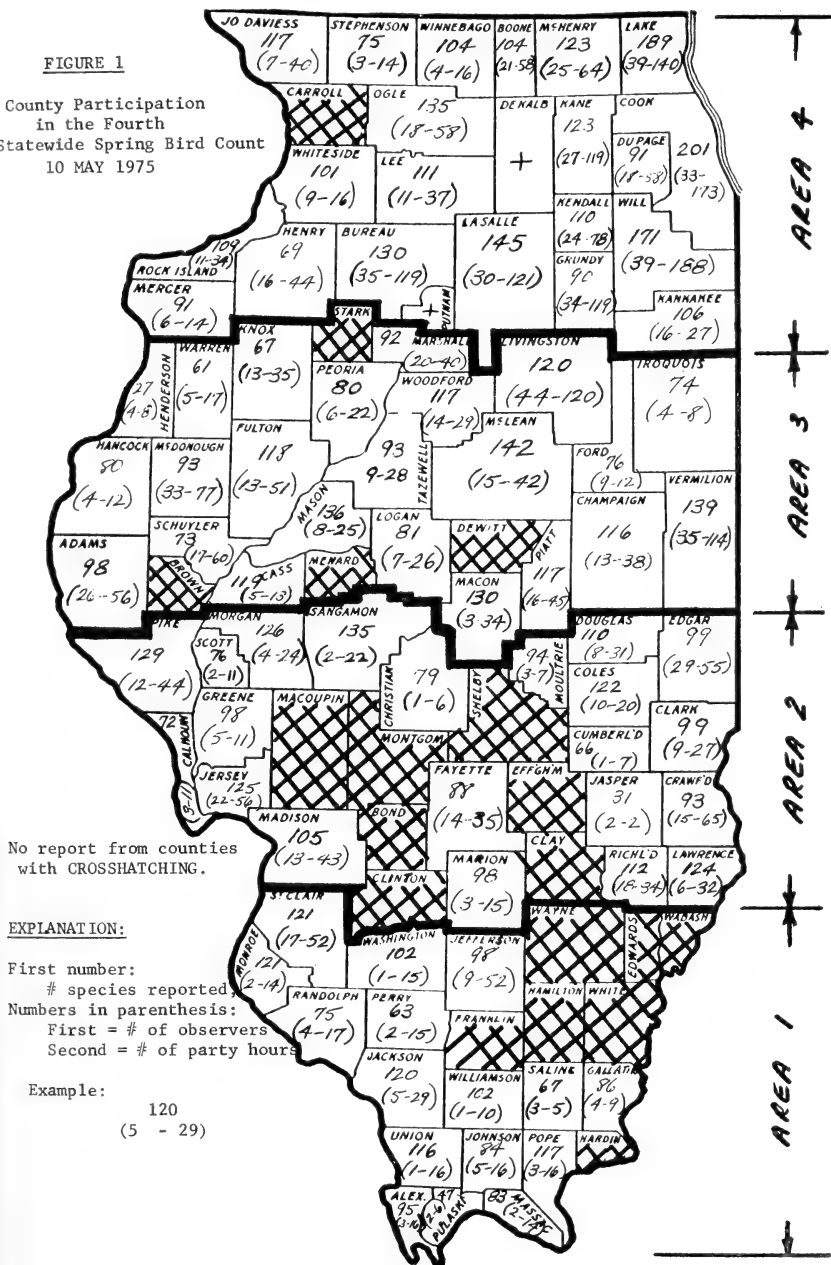
Procedures governing the count have now become established and are familiar to most compilers; therefore, few problems were encountered this year. Use of a standard checklist with computerized numbers next to each species was intended to make the compilation easier; however, loss of both time and money for the computer made it impossible to complete the report on schedule.

The 1975 Count Day was a near-perfect day, weatherwise, for birding and for holding the count. It was a bright, mostly clear, sunny day with only light and variable winds throughout the state. The early morning temperatures ranged from the low-to-high 40's in the north to the mid-to-high 50's in the south; by afternoon, temperatures were in the high 70's or low 80's statewide.

As in the past, several new records were established. It was the first time we had more than 1) 80 counties participating; 2) 200 species from just one county; 3) 100 species in over 40 counties; 4) 35 species from 90% or more of the participating counties; 5) 3000 hours spent in the field; 6) 1500 party-miles walked; and 7) 13,000 party-miles driven. The total number of species properly identified was 248, just about average for the four years of records—but slightly above average when considering the recent A.O.U. name changes which were not in effect during the early counts.

FIGURE 1

County Participation
in the Fourth
Statewide Spring Bird Count
10 MAY 1975



Again, there were over 1000 observers in the field; some began at midnight (Pike County) and others continued until 2300 (Ogle County). In all, over 310,000 birds were tallied—slightly short of the high total set in 1974. Most observers were able to visit the best birding areas in their respective counties; however, we almost missed the Double-crested Cormorant because of flooding as Whiteside County observers were not able to approach the nesting colony (nor the Mississippi River, for that matter); the only cormorant reported was found in Will County. TABLE 1 shows that 17 counties had 20 or more participants; however, it is important to note that 50 members of the Peoria Audubon Society covered five counties and 32 members of the Southern Illinois Audubon Society were responsible for 12 counties. By surveying more counties, these organizations helped gather important information that would have been otherwise missed and therefore they deserve special appreciation. In twelve of the 81 participating counties there were only one or two observers. Two other counties participated in the count; unfortunately, all information was not properly completed and therefore could not be included in the report.

A total of 36 species were reported from at least 73 (90%) or more of the counties (TABLE 2). Only 11 species were recorded from all 81 counties. In contrast, 18 species were reported from only one county and 15 other species from just two counties.

TABLE 1

Counties with
20 or more participants

Livingston	44
Lake	39
Will	39
Bureau	35
Vermilion	35
Grundy	34
Cook	33
McDonough	33
LaSalle	30
Edgar	29
Kane	27
Adams	26
McHenry	25
Kendall	24
Jersey	22
Boone	21
Marshall	20

TABLE 2

Species Reported from 73 (90%) or more Counties

Mourning Dove	81	Brown-headed Cowbird	79
Red-headed Woodpecker	81	Chimney Swift	78
Barn Swallow	81	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	78
Brown Thrasher	81	American Goldfinch	78
American Robin	81	Field Sparrow	77
Starling	81	Song Sparrow	77
House Sparrow	81	Northern Oriole	76
Eastern Meadowlark	81	Killdeer	75
Redwinged Blackbird	81	Downy Woodpecker	75
Common Grackle	81	Tufted Titmouse	75
Cardinal	81	Wood Thrush	75
Common Flicker	80	Rock Dove	74
Blue Jay	80	Yellow-rumped Warbler	74
Common Crow	80	Red-bellied Woodpecker	73
Gray Catbird	80	Horned Lark	73
Indigo Bunting	80	House Wren	73
Eastern Kingbird	79	Chipping Sparrow	73
Common Yellowthroat	79	White-throated Sparrow	73

As evident in FIGURE 1, the greatest need for observers continues to be in the south-central and southeastern part of the state. Are there any volunteers from the larger counties willing to survey the neglected counties? New counties participating for the first time were: Moultrie, Warren, Cumberland and Washington. FIGURE 1 also portrays the number of species reported, the number of observers and the number of hours afield for each county.

TABLE 3 shows the species observed, the number of counties reporting each species, the total number of individuals of each species reported, and the county reporting the highest number of individuals of each species (with that highest total in parenthesis).

Only 39 counties were responsible for reporting the high individual total for one or more species; TABLE 4 shows the 16 counties which reported the high totals for three or more species. Column C of TABLE 4 represents the number of high counts per party per county thereby allowing realistic comparisons of all counties, especially those with few observers. Although impossible, similar comparisons would be appropriate for the number of species observed in each county.

For the first time, the Common Grackle was not the most numerous bird reported and in fact was only 68% as common as in 1974. (Could this be a result of spraying last winter?) The Redwinged Blackbird was most numerous in 1975 with the Grackle second and followed by the House Sparrow, Starling and Robin—the same order as in past years. Because the count was held on a later date in the season, more Gray Catbirds and Indigo Buntings had migrated into the state and were among the 20 most common species reported for the first time (TABLE 5). Our state bird, the Cardinal, dropped from tenth to eleventh position. Of the 20 most common species, only 9 were more numerous than in 1974; this may indicate a real population decrease since there was a 16.4% increase in the number of party-hours afield. Even with the increase in party-hours, the combined numerical decrease of the five most common species from 1974 to 1975 was 19.0% and all species was 4.1%; the statistical decrease for these same species was 30.4% and 17.6% respectively. It is this kind of data that must be continuously monitored; however, such information must be used cautiously. The low number of Chimney Swifts reported last year was contrasted to an excellent number this year.

In order to compare bird populations throughout the state, we previously established the four latitudinal AREAS (shown in FIGURE 1). Although no individual species comparisons have been prepared this year, the basic AREA statistics are presented in TABLE 6. The total county data appears in TABLE 7. Column 2 indicates the AREA in which each county lies; Column 4, the total number of species; Column 5, the total number of individual birds reported; Columns 6 and 7, the number of observers and parties, respectively; Column 8, time of observations (in the 24-hour system); Columns 9 and 10, the number of miles walked or driven, and hours walked or driven, respectively; and, Column 11, the name of the county compiler. TABLE 8 compares the first four statewide counts.

Again, there were a few identification difficulties and insufficient evidence for including some species on county reports. Occasionally, records submitted on documentation forms were inadequate or incomplete and had to be excluded. Some people are not yet familiar with the new bird names and others confuse similarly appearing names such as the Common Yellowthroat and Yellow-throated Warbler and therefore record the incorrect species. However, the ability of observers to properly identify and report birds is noticeably improving—for which everyone, especially compilers, must be given credit and to whom much appreciation is extended.

TABLE 3

Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County	Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County
Common Loon	12	27	Cook (6)	Lesser Yellowlegs	27	415	Cook (88)
Horned Grebe	6	14	Cook (7)	Pectoral Sandpiper	30	626	Will (287)
Pied-billed Grebe	30	116	Cook (34)	Least Sandpiper	29	471	Lawrence (98)
Double-cr Cormorant	1	1	Will (1)	Wht-rump Sandpiper	2	7	Fulton (5)
Great Blue Heron	37	144	Lake (17)	Dunlin	12	273	Cook (124)
Green Heron	61	496	Cook (94)	Short-b Dowitcher	5	42	Lake (23)
Little Blue Heron	16	305	St. Clair (266)	Semp. Sandpiper	13	104	Mason (35)
Cattle Egret	8	166	St. Clair (88)	Sanderling	3	19	McHenry (10)
Great Egret	14	98	St. Clair (33)	Wilson's Phalarope	2	3	Cook (2)
Snowy Egret	1	4	St. Clair (4)	Herring Gull	11	424	Cook (233)
Bl-cr Night Heron	16	214	Will (110)	Ring-billed Gull	9	2045	Cook (1428)
Yl-cr Night Heron	6	18	Cook (8)	Laughing Gull	1	1	Cook (1)
Least Bittern	3	3	Three counties (1)	Bonaparte's Gull	2	1829	Cook (1446)
Amer. Bittern	8	19	Lake (5)	Franklin's Gull	1	1	Cook (1)
Mute Swan	1	3	Fulton (3)	Forster's Tern	2	146	Cook (95)
Canada Goose	27	524	Union (96)	Common Tern	13	1399	Lake (883)
Snow Goose	4	4	Four counties (1)	Caspian Tern	3	7	Cook (5)
Mallard	69	2030	Cook (418)	Black Tern	12	158	Cook (89)
Black Duck	5	17	Cook (7)	Rock Dove	74	5506	Cook (1369)
Gadwall	8	19	Cook (4)	Mourning Dove	81	6007	Will (598)
Pintail	8	25	Winnebago (8)	Yellow-b Cuckoo	35	98	Madison (11)
Green-winged Teal	7	20	Monroe (6)	Black-b Cuckoo	25	52	Cass (12)
Blue-winged Teal	51	876	Cook (123)	Barn Owl	1	2	Cook (2)
American Wigeon	5	10	Two counties (3)	Screech Owl	19	69	Pike (19)
Northern Shoveler	17	58	Lake (20)	Great Horned Owl	38	93	Ogle (12)
Wood Duck	65	990	Will (82)	Barred Owl	34	91	Pike (10)
Redhead	5	13	Cook (5)	Chuck-will's-widow	3	9	Jackson (7)
Ring-necked Duck	6	24	Cook (7)	Whip-poor-will	41	268	Pope (55)
Canvasback	4	5	Mason (2)	Common Nighthawk	67	761	Pike (99)
Greater Scaup	2	28	Lake (27)	Chimney Swift	78	4412	Monroe (230)
Lesser Scaup	28	366	Lake (161)	Ruby-t Hummingbird	63	242	Jackson (17)
Common Goldeneye	4	6	Hancock (3)	Belted Kingfisher	44	139	Lake (13)
Bufflehead	7	26	Lake (17)	Common Flicker	80	2031	Cook (241)
Oldsquaw	1	1	Cook (1)	Pileated Woodpecker	28	97	Union (20)
Surf Scoter	2	2	Two counties (1)	Red-bellied Woodpecker	73	845	Union (51)
Ruddy Duck	11	85	Cook (60)	Red-head Woodpecker	81	4020	Will (199)
Hooded Merganser	5	9	Pike (5)	Yellow-b Sapsucker	16	29	Cook (6)
Common Merganser	1	1	Cook (1)	Hairy Woodpecker	62	243	Will (18)
Red-br Merganser	6	53	Cook (38)	Downy Woodpecker	75	1107	Cook (79)
Turkey Vulture	43	400	Pope (28)	Eastern Kingbird	79	1379	Fulton (69)
Black Vulture	2	4	Two counties (2)	Gr-crested Flycatcher	72	884	Cook (52)
Mississippi Kite	1	6	Union (6)	Eastern Phoebe	65	288	Jersey (16)
Sharp-shinned Hawk	10	16	Cook (5)	Yel-bell Flycatcher	10	14	Four counties (2)
Cooper's Hawk	12	14	Two counties (2)	Acadian Flycatcher	33	153	Jackson (47)
Red-tailed Hawk	63	256	McHenry (29)	Willow Flycatcher	13	23	Cook (5)
Red-shouldered Hawk	19	40	Jackson (7)	Traill's Flycatcher	9	21	LaSalle (10)
Broad-winged Hawk	16	60	Cook (23)	Least Flycatcher	50	425	Cook (60)
Rough-legged Hawk	1	1	Kankakee (1)	Eastern Wood Pewee	67	513	Lawrence (37)
Marsh Hawk	8	11	Three counties (2)	Olive-s Flycatcher	5	5	Five counties (1)
Osprey	3	3	Three counties (1)	Horned Lark	73	1830	Will (144)
Peregrine Falcon	1	1	Cook (1)	Tree Swallow	56	743	Cook (111)
American Kestrel	45	111	Cook (13)	Bank Swallow	38	1190	Rock Island (325)
Turkey	2	4	Henry (3)	Rough-w Swallow	53	702	Lake (78)
Bobwhite	72	1400	Crawford (110)	Barn Swallow	81	3722	Pope (303)
Ring-neck Pheasant	49	1213	Will (156)	Cliff Swallow	15	48	St. Clair (10)
Gray Partridge	7	11	Four counties (2)	Purple Martin	72	2164	Kankakee (173)
Prairie Chicken	2	61	Jasper (53)	Blue Jay	80	7847	Cook (764)
King Rail	3	4	Lake (2)	Common Crow	80	3649	Lake (487)
Virginia Rail	12	42	Two counties (9)	Fish Crow	2	7	Union (6)
Sora	23	102	Lake (32)	Bl-cap Chickadee	52	1229	Cook (119)
Yellow Rail	1	1	Sangamon (1)	Carolina Chickadee	23	302	Marion (48)
Common Gallinule	5	18	Cook (9)	Tufted Titmouse	75	1457	Adams (73)
American Coot	52	1055	Cook (250)	White-br Nuthatch	67	449	Ogle (27)
Semipalm Plover	23	197	Mason (40)	Red-br Nuthatch	17	65	Cook (17)
Piping Plover	1	1	Lake (1)	Brown Creeper	14	28	Cook (5)
Killdeer	75	860	Lake (94)	House Wren	73	2300	Will (159)
Amer. Golden Plover	13	8643	Will (4164)	Winter Wren	5	11	Cook (5)
Black-bell Plover	9	82	Lake (21)	Bewick's Wren	1	1	Mercer (1)
Ruddy Turnstone	2	100	Lake (99)	Carolina Wren	60	648	Jackson (58)
American Woodcock	22	53	Lake (15)	Long-b Marsh Wren	12	56	Two Counties (15)
Common Snipe	21	99	McHenry (42)	Short-b Marsh Wren	11	32	Will (6)
Upland Sandpiper	11	47	Boone (22)	Mockingbird	62	615	Crawford (51)
Spotted Sandpiper	47	237	Cook (39)	Gray Catbird	80	3428	Will (323)
Solitary Sandpiper	37	194	Boone (27)	Brown Thrasher	81	2767	Will (212)
Greater Yellowlegs	19	139	Cook (46)	American Robin	81	12393	Lake (1341)

TABLE 3

Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County	Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County
Wood Thrush	75	777	Two counties (47)	Dickcissel	60	1735	St. Clair (271)
Swainson's Thrush	70	946	Vermilion (91)	Evening Grosbeak	1	1	Cook (1)
Hermit Thrush	24	84	Cook (28)	Purple Finch	14	59	Will (21)
Gray-cheeked Thrush	64	490	Vermilion (40)	Pine Siskin	3	8	Cook (4)
Veery	67	426	Cook (58)	American Goldfinch	78	5073	Cook (374)
Eastern Bluebird	68	647	Adams (72)	Rufous-sided Towhee	71	1005	Will (84)
Blue-gr Gnatcatcher	46	409	Jackson (60)	Savannah Sparrow	41	319	Lake (30)
Golden-cr Kinglet	6	16	Cook (7)	Grasshopper Sparrow	45	205	Lawrence (26)
Ruby-cr Kinglet	50	1019	Cook (391)	Henslow's Sparrow	1	1	McLean (1)
Water Pipit	10	55	Lake (18)	LeConte's Sparrow	2	3	Cook (2)
Cedar Waxwing	23	229	Kendall (34)	Vesper Sparrow	44	220	Will (26)
Loggerhead Shrike	28	126	Pope (16)	Lark Sparrow	15	34	Mason (9)
Starling	81	2310	Cook (2820)	Dark-eyed Junco	10	17	Cook (3)
White-eyed Vireo	46	343	Jackson (69)	Tree Sparrow	4	19	Lake (9)
Bell's Vireo	16	35	Pike (6)	Chipping Sparrow	73	793	Cook (50)
Yellow-thr Vireo	43	117	Two counties (8)	Clay-colored Sparrow	2	2	Two counties (1)
Solitary Vireo	37	130	Cook (19)	Field Sparrow	77	2095	Will (123)
Red-eyed Vireo	50	495	Jackson (57)	Harris' Sparrow	4	4	Four counties (1)
Philadelphia Warb	21	27	Two counties (3)	White-cr Sparrow	71	2420	Cook (257)
Warbling Vireo	63	587	Pike (40)	White-thr Sparrow	73	2930	Cook (717)
Prothonotary Warb	35	137	Monroe (32)	Fox Sparrow	1	1	Lake (1)
Worm-eating Warbler	11	17	Jackson (5)	Lincoln's Sparrow	29	220	Cook (71)
Swainson's Warbler	1	1	Pope (1)	Swamp Sparrow	47	771	Cook (194)
Golden-winged Warb	39	170	Will (27)	Song Sparrow	77	3305	Will (263)
Blue-winged Warbler	25	70	Two counties (7)				
Tennessee Warbler	70	1716	Monroe (184)				
Orange-crowned Warb	30	92	Cook (33)	Total Species:	248		
Nashville Warbler	64	1597	Will (251)	Total Individuals:	310872		
Northern Parula	43	184	Jackson (20)				
Yellow Warbler	69	900	Cook (145)				
Magnolia Warbler	64	576	Iroquois (45)				
Cape May Warbler	32	90	Cook (10)				
Blk-thr Blue Warb	13	38	Cook (18)				
Yellow-rumped Warb	74	3188	Will (719)				
Blk-thr Green Warb	55	621	Will (104)				
Cerulean Warbler	22	59	Jackson (15)				
Blackburnian Warb	53	196	McLean (25)				
Yellow-thr Warbler	18	41	Jackson (6)				
Chestnut-sd Warbler	55	417	Sangamon (34)				
Bay-breasted Warb	26	46	Monroe (5)				
Blackpoll Warbler	50	386	Monroe (87)				
Pine Warbler	20	42	Lake (7)				
Prairie Warbler	8	39	Jackson (12)				
Palm Warbler	60	1668	Cook (322)				
Ovenbird	57	465	Cook (92)				
Northern Waterthrush	58	440	Cook (85)				
Louisiana Waterthr	18	69	Two counties (9)				
Kentucky Warbler	29	121	Jackson (16)				
Connecticut Warbler	2	2	Two counties (1)				
Mourning Warbler	10	12	Two counties (2)				
Common Yellowthroat	79	2166	Will (166)				
Yellow-br Chat	55	340	Jackson (35)				
Hooded Warbler	12	19	Douglas (4)				
Wilson's Warbler	43	132	Champaign (11)				
Canada Warbler	16	37	Two counties (6)				
American Redstart	65	624	JoDavies (58)				
House Sparrow	81	24749	Monroe (1875)				
Euro. Tree Sparrow	10	156	Jersey (45)				
Bobolink	66	1644	Crawford (112)				
Eastern Meadowlark	81	5404	St. Clair (387)				
Western Meadowlark	27	223	Boone (54)				
Yellow-h Blackbird	6	95	Lake (61)				
Redwinged Blackbird	81	42313	Lake (3061)				
Orchard Oriole	49	202	Jersey (13)				
Northern Oriole	76	2173	Cook (119)				
Rusty Blackbird	3	17	Two counties (6)				
Brewer's Blackbird	2	6	Lake (5)				
Common Grackle	81	40576	Will (3048)				
Brown-hd Cowbird	79	3879	Will (256)				
Scarlet Tanager	69	335	Whiteside (48)				
Summer Tanager	29	121	Jersey (15)				
Cardinal	81	5162	Cook (227)				
Rose-br Grosbeak	78	1996	Cook (127)				
Blue Grosbeak	6	11	Saline (3)				
Indigo Bunting	80	5158	Pope (362)				

Total Species: 248
Total Individuals: 310872

TABLE 4

COUNTIES REPORTING HIGHEST COUNT
FOR EACH SPECIES*

Col. A = no. of high counts per co.

Col. B = no. of parties/observers per co.

Col. C = no. of high counts per party per co.

	A	B	C		A	B	C
Monroe	7	(1/2)	7.0	Pike	6	(5/12)	1.2
Pope	6	(1/3)	6.0	St. Clair	7	(6/17)	1.2
Jackson	15	(3/5)	5.0	Lawrence	3	(3/6)	1.0
Union	5	(1/1)	5.0	Fulton	3	(5/13)	0.6
Cook	75	(20/33)	3.8	Jersey	4	(9/22)	0.4
Mason	4	(2/8)	2.0	McHenry	3	(7/25)	0.4
Lake	26	(14/39)	1.9	Crawford	3	(8/15)	0.4
Will	27	(18/39)	1.5	Boone	3	(9/21)	0.3

(+23 counties with one or two high counts)

*Species with ties (two or more counties)
for high counts have not been included.

TABLE 5

20 MOST COMMON SPECIES

	1975	1974	1973
Redwinged Blackbird	42313	47843	34814
Common Grackle	40576	59264	38071
House Sparrow	24749	33013	28440
Starling	23310	22886	19065
Robin	12393	13878	10160
Am. Golden Plover	8643	6517	2679
Blue Jay	7847	7189	5574
Mourning Dove	6007	6191	5911
Rock Dove	5506	4706	2798
Eastern Meadowlark	5404	6673	5768
Cardinal	5162	5806	4434
Indigo Bunting	5158	*	*
Am. Goldfinch	5073	5444	4869
Chimney Swift	4412	2959	3310
Red-headed Woodpecker	4020	4564	3605
Brown-headed Cowbird	3879	4655	3789
Barn Swallow	3722	3194	2679
Common Crow	3649	4146	3305
Gray Catbird	3428	*	*
Song Sparrow	3305	3528	2929

* Not in top 20 these years.

TABLE 6

County Coverage within the Four AREAS

AREA	Possible No. of Counties	No. Counties Participating	No. P.H.*	Ave. No. P.H. per County*
1	23	16 (70%)	302	18.9
2	28	21 (75%)	556	26.5
3	27	23 (85%)	912	39.7
4	<u>24</u>	<u>21 (88%)</u>	<u>1537</u>	<u>73.2</u>
Total	102	81 (79%)	3307	40.8

* P.H. = Party Hours

There were few complaints about the count this year. It is unfortunate that the records of two participating counties could not be included; in the future, such situations will hopefully be remedied in advance of the count. Many compilers reported that migrants seen earlier in the count week could not be found on count day; however, it was still an excellent day. It appears that some persons on the count are spending more time looking at other things than birds; although it is desirable and useful to know many things about all of nature, we hope that observers will be most concerned with the birds on this one day. Because of leap-year, next year the count will be held on Saturday, 8 MAY 1976. We hope everyone will set that day aside to help on the count.

Finally, I want to thank everyone for their participation on this year's count; we look forward to your future assistance. Without your continued support, such studies of statewide bird populations could not be possible. Again, special thanks to the county compilers and to Dorothy Bass and Sylvia Hackman for typing most of this Report. A complete copy of the FOURTH STATEWIDE SPRING BIRD COUNT is available from the author on request.

TABLE 8

Table of Comparisons of the first four Statewide Counts

Number of:	1972	1973	1974	1975*
Species	256	255	241	248
Individual Birds	217,065+	245,266+	324,213+	310,872+
Participating Counties	62	73	77	81+
Observers	650+	852	1046	987+
Party Hours	1700+	2227+	2841+	3307+
Party Miles Walked	767+	1232+	1474+	1737+
Party Miles Driven	10,252+	11,883+	12,748+	13,776+
Species in 90% or more Counties	30	23	33	36
Counties with 100 or more species	29	28	31	42
Counties with 20 or more observers	10	15	19	17

* Includes only those counties recorded in TABLE 7.

TABLE 7
COUNTY STATISTICS

		County	Tl.	Total	No.	No.	T I M E	Miles	Hours	Compiler
			Sp.	Indiv.	Obs.	Pty	Start-End	W / D	W / D	
ADM	3	Adams	98	5422	26	8	0600-1830	19/367	20/36	Betty Landess
ALX	1	Alexander	95	2011	3	1	0520-2105	5/74	7/9	Mary Hardenbergh
BOO	4	Boone	104	3357	21	9	0630-1830	37/306	31/27	Elaine Burstatte
BUR	4	Bureau	130	7618	35	18	0430-2030	42/536	75/44	Watson Bartlett
CAL	2	Calhoun	72	1221	3	1	0730-1900	6/42	8/3	Hugh Null
CAS	3	Cass	119	2854	5	2	0630-1630	2/97	4/9	Robert Randall
CHA	3	Champaign	116	3430	13	5	0700-1900	20/202	25/13	Richard Cooper
CHR	2	Christian	79	374	1	1	0615-1200	3/35	4/2	Richard Carlson
CLK	2	Clark	99	4102	9	3	0500-1930	6/79	6/18	Jean Hartman
COL	2	Coles	122	2366	10	5	0550-1910	18/78	17/3	L. Barrie Hunt
COO	4	Cook	201	24735	33	20	0430-2130	121/631	139/34	Larry Balch
CRA	2	Crawford	93	4920	15	8	0510-1945	25/387	28/37	Mrs. Fred Barrick
CUM	2	Cumberland	66	1193	1	1	0700-1400	2/47	1/6	Maurice Reed
DOU	2	Douglas	110	3734	8	4	0600-1930	11/213	17/14	Ray Boehmer
DUP	4	DuPage	91	3066	18	9	0730-1800	42/100	54/4	Jean Dewalt
EDC	2	Edgar	99	3681	29	10	0530-2100	33/163	44/11	Patsy Steidl
FAY	2	Fayette	88	3041	14	10	0530-2000	12/162	18/17	Martha McLaughlin
FOR	3	Ford	76	1841	9	6	0600-2100	5/109	7/5	Dennis Kirkham
FUL	3	Fulton	118	4607	13	5	0700-1900	27/319	19/32	Virginia Humphreys
GAL	1	Gallatin	86	2226	4	1	0530-1500	2/50	4/5	Mark Swayne
GRE	2	Greene	98	1903	5	1	0500-1700	7/74	7/4	Helen Wuestenfeld
GRU	4	Grundy	90	4674	34	18	0530-2000	45/230	55/64	Mrs. W. Hoffman
HAN	3	Hancock	80	1979	4	2	0735-1730	4/105	4/8	Roger Applegate
HND	3	Henderson	27	518	4	1	0800-1545	1/60	2/6	Earl Duke
HNR	4	Henry	69	2093	16	8	0600-2000	8/366	19/25	Frances Johnson
IRO	3	Iroquois	74	729	4	1	0800-1700	5/60	5/3	Robert Gruenewald
JAC	1	Jackson	120	3125	5	3	0600-2030	19/74	21/8	Paul Biggers
JAS	2	Jasper	31	495	2	1	0600-0800	0/20	0/2	Russel Vance
JEF	1	Jefferson	98	3366	9	6	0530-1815	27/138	36/16	Margaret Horsman
JER	2	Jersey	125	4992	22	9	0500-2100	34/245	23/33	Joseph Walsh
JOD	4	JoDavies	117	3986	7	5	0600-2100	36/78	33/7	Calvin Snyder
JOH	1	Johnson	84	1411	5	2	0715-1900	14/71	12/4	Mike Homoya
KAN	4	Kane	123	6320	27	9	0530-2000	48/103	58/61	Betty Dralle
KNK	4	Kankakee	106	2374	16	6	0620-1800	16/115	16/11	Mrs. W.T. Lory
KEN	4	Kendall	110	6992	24	11	0630-1930	54/259	61/17	Maryann Gossman
KNO	3	Knox	67	1635	13	5	0700-2030	13/150	14/21	Elmer Mueggenborg
LAK	4	Lake	189	18449	39	14	0200-2000	73/555	106/34	Robert Russell
LAS	4	LaSalle	145	10721	30	13	0530-2100	91/489	84/37	John McKee
LAW	2	Lawrence	124	4722	6	3	0600-1930	17/101	22/10	Dennis Jones
LEE	4	Lee	111	2504	11	5	0600-2100	19/103	29/8	John Bivins
LIV	3	Livingston	120	4683	44	20	0545-2030	51/255	103/17	Hazel Riegel
LOG	3	Logan	81	1504	7	3	0600-1915	12/174	12/14	Betty Sams
MAC	3	Macon	130	2332	3	3	0400-2030	25/130	30/4	Richard Sandburg
MAD	2	Madison	105	2966	13	7	0600-2000	39/183	33/10	Albert Willms
MRN	2	Marion	98	4411	3	1	0530-2100	2/120	4/11	Winifred Jones
MSH	3	Marshall	92	2153	20	9	0600-1900	17/202	17/23	Natalie Manley
MSN	3	Mason	136	3346	8	2	0300-2030	16/65	19/6	Richard Bjorklund
MSC	1	Massac	83	1305	2	1	0545-2000	10/95	8/6	Roger Hayes
MCD	3	McDonough	93	4190	33	16	0600-2000	33/186	45/32	Alice Krauser
MCH	4	McHenry	123	7226	25	7	0400-2030	31/367	25/39	David Frey
MCL	3	McLean	142	3993	15	4	0600-2030	21/140	31/11	Dale Birkenholz
MER	4	Mercer	91	935	6	5	0600-1700	5/45	8/6	Bill Bertrand
MON	1	Monroe	121	9068	2	1	0600-2000	6/98	6/8	Richard Anderson
MOR	2	Morgan	126	1813	4	2	0430-1900	4/113	7/17	Patrick Ward
MOU	2	Moultrie	94	775	3	2	0540-1300	6/19	6/1	Robert Cottingham
OGL	4	Ogle	135	3406	18	10	0200-2300	24/352	36/22	Mark Swan
PEO	3	Peoria	80	1849	6	3	0630-1900	11/118	14/8	Zelma Williams
PER	1	Perry	63	650	2	1	0730-1900	8/35	13/2	Calvin Bey
PIA	3	Piatt	117	2307	16	4	0630-2100	23/75	36/9	Hurst Shoemaker
PIK	2	Pike	129	4247	12	5	0000-2200	20/276	21/23	Jim Funk
POP	1	Pope	117	2591	3	1	0515-2200	1/90	1/15	Mike Biggers
PUL	1	Pulaski	47	388	2	1	0830-1545	1/30	1/5	Joe Newcomb
RAN	1	Randolph	75	2340	4	3	0545-1945	17/27	12/5	Robert Lusk
RIC	2	Richland	112	2815	18	11	0530-1930	27/144	25/9	Marty Jakle
ROC	4	Rock Island	109	5624	11	5	0700-1800	4/194	7/27	Elton Fawks
STC	1	St. Clair	121	8154	17	6	0530-1945	32/397	22/30	Richard Rodrian
SAL	1	Saline	67	424	3	1	0645-1215	5/41	3/2	Virginia Terpening
SAN	2	Sangamon	135	3161	2	2	0430-2000	13/120	16/6	David Bohlen
SCH	3	Schuyler	73	2455	17	10	0515-1900	22/242	16/44	Emma J. Putnam
SCO	2	Scott	76	871	2	1	0430-1600	2/56	5/6	Melba Funk
STE	4	Stephenson	75	2230	3	1	0540-1945	8/49	10/4	Fred Brechlin
TAZ	3	Tazewell	93	1870	9	3	0600-1915	14/209	16/12	Eileen Crawford
UNI	1	Union	116	3078	1	1	0430-2045	7/86	8/8	Vernon Kleen
VER	3	Vermilion	139	6913	35	16	0600-2000	60/237	77/37	Marilyn Campbell
WAR	3	Warren	61	1475	5	4	0830-2030	11/111	11/6	Bruce Hall
WAS	1	Washington	102	936	1	1	0430-1930	10/85	8/7	Michael Morrison
WHS	4	Whiteside	101	1536	9	4	0730-1900	7/94	9/7	Betty Shaw
WIL	4	Will	171	22557	39	18	0500-1830	128/720	145/43	Jerrold Olson
WIM	1	Williamson	102	2132	1	1	0600-1615	5/43	5/5	Ben Gelman
WIN	4	Winnebago	104	1635	4	2	0530-2000	15/60	14/2	Bob Severson
WOO	3	Woodford	117	5741	14	4	0700-1630	15/300	21/8	Mary Anne Parr

* Miles and hours spent by bicycle and canoe included as time and distance walked.

BALD EAGLE WALK—25 April 1975

On that Friday, several people participated in Illinois' official statewide walk for the Bald Eagle. This walk was conducted to collect money for the purchase of eagle habitat in the state along the Mississippi River and co-sponsored by the Illinois Department of Conservation, Illinois Audubon Society and the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy.

We thank the following for their participation in and completion of the 15-mile walk at Springfield:

REPRESENTING

State of Illinois	Anthony T. Dean , Springfield
Conservation	Glenn Harper , Springfield
Illinois State Museum	Tim Cashatt , Chatham
Wildlife and Eagles	Vernon Kleen , Springfield
Law Enforcement	Louis DePaepe , Pana
Audubon Societies	Peter Dring , Willow Springs
Outdoor Education	Marilyn Campbell , Westville
Outdoor Recreation	Larry Bentley , Springfield
Elementary Schools	Betty Kleen , Springfield
Junior High Schools	Patrick Ward , Jacksonville
Professional Men	David Bone , Jacksonville
Professional Women	Alice Krauser , Macomb
Farmers	Jim Funk , Liberty
Farmer's Union	Rusty Rhodes , New Berlin
Women and Housewives	Melba Funk , Liberty
Male University Students	Mike Morrison , Park Forest
	Mike Tendergast , Decatur
Female University Students	Sue Dewalt , Naperville
Male Students	Mark Hylton , Springfield
	Tim Knox , Springfield
	Paul Robertson , Springfield
	Robert Buchanon , Jacksonville
Female Students	Dawn Durbin , Springfield
	Donna Gifford , Springfield
	Susan Rutter , Springfield
	Tina McCallister , Jacksonville
Male Youth (Scouts)	Mark Tichacek , Petersburg
(FFA)	Darrell Brown , New Berlin

Although invited, members of the other conservation organizations were unable to participate. The total results of our Bald Eagle campaign are forthcoming.

Wintering Swainson's and Broad-winged Hawks

By JIM COMFORT

(The following treatise first appeared in **The Bluebird**, but is quite apropos for Illinois.—Editor)

The inclusion of the Swainson's and Broad-winged hawks on the Missouri Christmas Bird Counts has resulted in considerable consternation at both the state and national levels. Since other birders may be influenced by these listings and conclude that the sighting of a Swainson's or Broad-winged in the winter is not too unusual, the accepted winter status of these birds warrants review.

The Swainson's Hawk is a bird of the prairie and desert. It is a common, sometimes abundant, hawk over a vast area. The nesting range is west of Missouri, with the exception of localized populations along the western edge of the state. The first Missouri nesting record is recorded by Widmann in **A PRELIMINARY CATALOGUE OF BIRDS IN MISSOURI**. Here a nest near Pierce City in the "late eighties" is reported. The first modern record is a nesting pair near Kansas City in 1955, and I have a note that states that they nested in the same area for at least four more years.

The Swainson's generally migrates in huge flocks, but this is not the case in Missouri. Singles and scattered individuals have been seen in spring and fall. In 1961, David Easterla reported in **The Bluebird** that "In Missouri the Swainson's has been our most abundant hawk this spring. On May 3, Mike Flieg observed four at one time. These hawks were also observed on March 29, May 10 and May 14."

A cursory review of the 1973-74 Christmas Census published in **American Birds** finds only five stations, all in Texas, listed the Swainson's. The bird reported from Missouri had been deleted by the C.B.C. editor. A review of literature disclosed that the Swainson's is indeed an extremely rare winter resident within the United States. When Bent's **BIRDS OF PREY**, part I, was published in 1922, only two records of wintering Swainson's were included. Both were from southern Florida, one on November 28, 1895, at Key West, and the second on December 7, 1922 at Miami. Bent further stated "... the winter range of the Swainson's hawk is entirely in the Republic of Argentina. Visual winter records for this species are almost

invariably errors in identification of melanistic Rough-legged Hawks or for one of the races of *Buteo borealis*." In **BIRDS OF CANADA**, Travenner writes that the Swainson's "... migrates to South America. It is the only hawk to retire entirely from the North American continent."

Forbush and May in **AMERICAN BIRDS OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA** write "... winters in southern South America, only occasionally north of the equator." In **BIRDS OF MINNESOTA**, Roberts reports the same winter range. Probably more significant than all of the above is the winter range as outlined in the A.O.U. Checklist, 5th edition, wherein it is stated that it winters "... in Argentina, migrates in great flocks through Central America, Columbia, Ecuador, and Brazil, occasionally in Venezuela." The important part of this description is the omission of any reference to casual or accidental occurrences of the bird outside the range as printed. The A.O.U. Checklist consistently prints all records of casual and/or accidentals when a substantiating specimen is available. Evidentially no such specimen was available in 1957 when the 5th edition was printed.

The popular guides by Robbins and Peterson give no indication that the Swainson's occurs in winter within the U.S. Pough states "a few wander east in the fall and some winter in extreme southern Florida." In their treatment of Missouri birds, neither Widmann, nor Harris nor Bennett report a winter record of the Swainson's. When Easterla and Anderson prepared the latest edition of the Audubon Society of Missouri's Checklist of Birds of Missouri, despite diligent research, no record of this hawk in winter could be found.

All of the above is written only to emphasize that the chance of seeing a Swainson's hawk in Missouri in winter is historically zero.

An additional factor that must be considered is field marks. Probably the two features most generally considered in identification of the Swainson's are the coloring of the upper breast and the banded tail. Unfortunately both of these features are not uncommon in immature red-tailed hawks. Red-tails with dark heads and chins are common, and on many the dark coloration extends through the throat and spills well over onto the breast. When seen overhead, the similarity with a Swainson's is at least superficial, and I believe every birder who watches hawks has, on occasion, been confused by this. If a banded tail is also apparent the confusion is compounded.

The absence of any accepted records of the Swainson's north of southern Florida or Texas in the winter, and the possibility of confusion with similarly marked redtails insures that any report of this hawk north of Texas or Florida will result in considerable skepticism.

Concerning the Broad-winged, a similar set of circumstances exists. It's generally accepted winter range is "only occasionally north of Central America." Ludlow Griscom is quoted by Bent as follows, "The Broad-winged Hawk can unquestionably claim the dubious distinction of being the most misidentified of local hawks." Under the heading "Winter Range" Bent writes, "despite many published statement to the contrary, a careful study of available data fails to show the Broad-winged is a regular winter resident anywhere in the United States." Widmann stated, "None winter with us."

Due to its small size it would appear that there would be no identification problem with the Broad-winged. Most of us use the broadly banded tail and the dark underbody as field marks. However, Red-shouldered Hawks have a similar tail and are also dark bodied. The Broad-winged is not an uncommon nesting bird in Missouri, and it is very familiar to many observers. Perhaps this creates a sense of expectancy, and when a dark bodied hawk with a banded tail is seen the automatic response is "Broad-winged."

Both the Swainson's and the Broad-winged present problems. Those of us who neglect to do our home work rely only on popular field guides to identify birds are ignoring the probability factor. It is paramount that before reporting a rare or accidental bird the accepted range of the bird be known, and that if the probability of its occurrence during the season you are observing is practically zero, and if the possibility of confusion with another species is high, some serious soul searching must occur before a report is made. Probably most judges will only accept a sighting under these circumstances if verified by a photograph or a specimen.

Field identification is at best subject to errors. None of us are free from mistakes, but we all must strive to improve accuracy. Caution is the keynote; there are many pitfalls that can be avoided. There is no substitute for advance knowledge. Knowing the range of all species for all seasons is a very large part of the store of knowledge which will help you in field identification.

We all know that free flying birds do turn up for the first time in a new location rather regularly, and that no record, however improbable can be absolutely dismissed. However, when both the range and chance for confusion with another species work against you, the confidence factor must be 100% before a report should be made.

These comments have not been written as a personal criticism of anyone, but as a voice of experience by one who during the past forty-five years has probably committed as many errors in identification as the next fellow.

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to the Illinois Audubon Society helps insure the continuance of the Society's programs which you now support through your membership.

A SUGGESTED BEQUEST FORM:

"I hereby give, devise, and bequeath to the Illinois Audubon Society, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill. 60605, and/or 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515, the sum of (dollars) (other gift as described here) to be used for the general purposes of said Society."

GULL AND JAEGER IDENTIFICATIONS

by CLIVE E. GOODWIN

(Reprinted from the ONTARIO ORNITHOLOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE REPORT OF 1974 published in the "Ontario Field Biologist"; these same species cause identification difficulties in Illinois. Another species which should be included is the Glaucous Gull, *Larus hyperboreus*—Editor)

CONTENTIOUS RECORDS

The issue of jaeger and gull identification was reviewed in some detail over the year, to provide guidance in dealing with the reports of these species.

Procedures used were identical to those used for contentious species in the 1973 report. A literature review gathered together as far as possible the significant published material on the species in question, and this material was then compared to actual specimens in the Royal Ontario Museum. The mode of comparison was to attempt to identify skins without reference to their labels, followed by a careful examination of the various corresponding plumages of the different species.

The two comparison charts (TABLES 1 and 2) present the species reviewed in each group. The skua (*Catharacta skua*) has been added to the jaeger group for completeness, although it is not to be expected as the pelagics appearing regularly on the Great Lakes continue to be species breeding in Hudson Bay (which is not to say that is necessarily the source of these birds).

On jaegers, it was agreed that experienced observers should be able to identify adult birds satisfactorily. Immatures presented much more difficulty, and consensus among the authors consulted and confirmed by the review of skins, was that immature Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers cannot be separated with certainty in the field. Pomarines in hand were distinctively different from immatures of the other two species, but the features are of questionable value in the field, although the bird's heavy bill, robust size and extensive white in the wing should provide a basis for identification if well seen.

TABLE 1
COMPARISON CHART FOR HERRING, THAYERS AND ICELAND GULL PLUMAGES

GULL	IRIS COLOR	EYE RING COLOR	HEAD SHAPE	BILL SHAPE/COLOR	TAIL COLOR	WING FEATHERS	OTHER COMMENTS
ADULT HERRING (argenteatus smithsonianus)	Yellow ¹	Orange to ¹ orange-yellow ³	Less rounded ⁶	Heavy	N.S.	Black wing tips with white "mirrors"	
ADULT THAYERS (thayeri)	Light to dark mottled brown. ¹ Flecked gold. ³	Red-purple. ¹ Pink to reddish-gray. ³	rounded ⁶	Lighter	N.S.	Gray to blackish tips. White "mir- rors" expanded. ^{1,3}	Light undersides of primaries give effect of white gull in flight.
ADULT KIMLIENS (glaucoides kimlieni)	Yellow to brown ¹	Red-purple. ¹ Reddish-brown. ³	rounded ⁶	Lighter	N.S.	Gray to whitish tips.	
ADULT ICELAND (glaucoides glaucoides)	Yellow ⁶	Reddish ⁵	rounded ⁶	Lighter	N.S.	White tips.	
FIRST YEAR IMMATURE HERRING	N.S. (Dark)	N.S.	Less rounded ⁶	Heavy. Dark.	Dark.	Dark brown primaries. Contrast with mantle & body.	
FIRST YEAR THAYERS	N.S. (Dark)	N.S.	rounded ⁶	Lighter. Dusky, flesh-colored base. ³	brownish ³	Brown primaries, mantle & body con- trast. Wing coverts distinctly darker. scallop white. ²	Outer web of upper surface of primary Light undersides of primaries like white gull in flight.
FIRST YEAR KIMLIENS	N.S. (Dark)	N.S.	rounded ⁶	Extensively black tipped. ³ All dark. ⁴	Solid drab gray.	Primaries brown- ish gray, uniform with mantle, some as pale as Iceland.	
FIRST YEAR ICELAND	N.S. (Dark)	N.S.	rounded ⁶	At least half black. ⁵	Pale.	Primaries pale buffy gray, uniform with mantle. ³	

N.S.: Not significant

NOTES TO THE CHARTS

1. Smith, Neal Griffith, 1966. Evolution of some Arctic gulls (Larus): an experimental study of isolating mechanisms. Ornithological Monographs No. 4. The American Ornithologists Union.
2. Jehl, Joseph R. Jr. 1974. A Specimen of *Larus glaucescens* from Hudson Bay. Wilson Bull., 86(2): 168-9.
3. Snyder, L.L. 1957. Arctic birds of Canada. U. of T. Press. Toronto.
4. Godfrey, W. Earl. 1966. The Birds of Canada. Nat. Mus. Can. Bull., 203.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON CHART FOR JAEGERS AND SKUA PLUMAGES

SPECIES	FLIGHT	SIZE	BILL SIZE	TAIL	PALE PHASE UNDERPARTS	CHEEKS & COLLAR PALE PHASE	KINGS AND BACK
SKUA	Heavy and 8 labored. "Owl-like"	Larger than Herring Gull	Very heavy	Stubby	Uniformly dark.	Uniformly dark.	Prominent white wing patch. Back striped tawny golden. ⁹
POMARINE JAEGER ADULT	Heavy ⁶	Approaching Herring Gull.	Heavy	Twisted center. "Looks awkward from side."	Pronounced breast band & heavy, coarse flank barring.	Golden-yellow ⁴ sides to neck.	Distinct pale area ⁸ at base of primaries.
PARASITIC JAEGER ADULT		Slight larger than Ring-billed Gull.	Light	Pointed	Breast band and ⁹ flanks shaded dark, less barred.	Collar dingy, ⁷ indistinct. Cheeks & neck sides yellowish. ⁴	Wing less distinctly pale than Pomarine. ⁸ Brown.
LONG-TAILED JAEGER ADULT	Light tern-like, with shallow wing beats ⁹	Smaller than Ring-billed Gull	Light and slender ⁴	Slender and long pointed	Breast clear. ⁹ Shaded rear abdomen extending to almost mid-body.	Dark cap contrasts with pale collar & gray back. ⁸	White only on first 2-3 shafts of primaries Gray.
POMARINE JAEGER IMMATURE	As above.	As above.	As above.	N.S.	N.S.	Head & shoulders flecked and scalloped brown. ³ grayish brown.	
PARASITIC JAEGER IMMATURE	As above.	As above.	As above.	N.S.	N.S.	Head streaked, not scalloped. ³ More reddish or buffy brown.	
LONG-TAILED JAEGER IMMATURE	As above.	As above.	As above.	N.S.	N.S.	Indistinguishable from Parasitic in some skins.	As parasitic, but gray.

N.S.: Not Significant

NOTES TO THE CHARTS (cont.)

5. Peterson, Roger Tory, Guy Mountfort and P.A.D. Hollom. 1967. A field guide to the birds of Britain and Europe. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston.

7. Peterson, Roger Tory, 1947. A field guide to the birds. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston.

8. Matherby, H.F. et al. 1943. The handbook of British birds. H.F. and G. Matherby Ltd., London.

9. Buckley, P.A. 1973. A massive spring movement, including three species new to North Carolina, at Cape Hatteras National Seashore. American Birds 27(1):8-11.

The main problem with gulls was with identification of Thayer's Gull. The Committee is indebted to Messrs. R. Poulin and R.A. Foxall of Ottawa who suggested the approach used here for first year birds; it is the Committee's understanding that a comprehensive paper on this subject will be developed, and that the comparison chart is simply a summary of the characters being used at present in assessing reports of Thayer's Gulls.

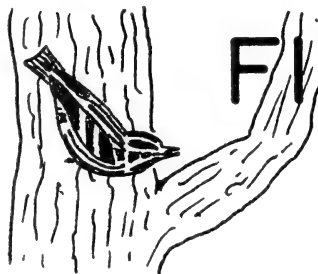
We should note, however, that the plumages in this group of gulls approached a continuum, and great caution should be used in assigning birds to the less-common species. Bill colour is one area of doubt: the Ottawa immature birds have all had dark bills (R.A. Foxall, pers. comm.), but that of one *thayeri* immature in the Royal Ontario Museum has a pale base, probably the source of Snyder's statement on this species. Another caution is that most of the literature reviews and all the specimens in the Royal Museum treat *thayeri* as *Larus argentatus thayeri*. The discussion here assumed that birds named to this race correspond to *Larus thayeri* as presently designated.

11 Westbank Crescent
Weston, Ontario
M9P 1S4



Northern Area Fall Campout

Photo by Peter Dring



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

SPRING MIGRATION

The spring season was good for migrating birds, but "slow" for the observers. Weather made it easy for the birds to maintain consistent, uninterrupted movements with only a few minor holdbacks allowing migration waves; no major waves were detected or reported.

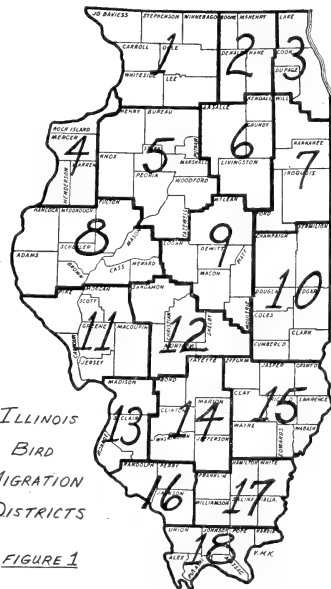
There were many interesting and valuable reports this spring; however, in general the season will not be long-remembered.

This is the second Spring season we have had the opportunity of compiling migration as it progressed across the state. The number of observers contributing has increased and better reports have resulted. As usual, most observers obtain an arrival date, but few get the departure dates—TABLES 1 and 2, respectively. FIGURE 1 shows the counties in each District. The following symbols have been used in the Tables: zero (0), the species was not reported to the District Compiler during the season; plus (+) or dash (—), the species was reported, but not early or late enough to be considered the first arrival or latest departure; a "W", migrants could not be safely differentiated from wintering individuals; an "S", departing individuals could not be differentiated from summering individuals.

A few problems were still evident; some observers unintentionally neglected to send their county records to the appropriate District Compilers. Therefore, there are more zeros, plusses and dashes in the Tables than there should be (especially since some species were observed on the Spring Bird Count but not reported to the District Compilers). These compilers deserve much credit for organizing and assembling the data submitted to them; that data is then used in preparing the large statewide Migration Tables which could only be done by careful alignment of all 18 District Tables. In some cases, more observer data became known later, but not through the appropriate District Compiler; therefore, it was impossible to include such data in the Tables even though it should have been. Some of the more valuable records have been used in the written report that follows and when the dates were more significant than those printed in the Migration Tables, they have been denoted by the letters: CIMT, meaning, Change In Migration Table. It is hoped that in the future all observers will send migration data to the appropriate District Compiler; by so doing, there will be no need to request changes in the large master tables after they have

already been printed and, the observers will be assured that all their records will be useful rather than just an occasional one.

Many people assisted with the accumulation of data; much thanks is expressed to them all. When more than one person saw and reported an observation, the first person (if known) who identified it correctly has been acknowledged first; when the first person was not known, the person reporting such observations has been acknowledged. The notation, "m.ob." refers to many observers; valid records for which documentation forms have been received are denoted by an asterisk (*). The following people made the majority of contributions for each District (compiler's name first): District 1 — Mr. and **Mrs. Harry Shaw**, John Bivins, Elda Goodmiller, Lee Johnson, Margaret Lehmann, Mark Swan; District 2 — **Darlene Fiske**, Elaine Burstatte, Ted Dillon, Barbara Gay, Robert Montgomery; District 3 — **Larry Balch**, Bernard Crespi, Aura Duke, Matthew Enos, Marci Enos, Eric Jones, Robert Montgomery, Mike Morrison, Gerald Rosenband, Robert Russell, Jeff Sanders, Grace Smith, Muriel Smith, Calvin Snyder, Janet Tebussels, Chuck Westcott; District 4 — **Peter Petersen**, Bill Bertrand; District 5 — **Richard Bjorklund**, Louise Augustine, Eileen Crawford, Mervin and Pearl Foster, Virginia Humphrey, Marie Welty; District 6 — **Maryann Gossman**, John McKee, Jane Steele; District 7 — **Aura Duke**, Maryann Gossman, Mike Morrison, Kit Struthers; District 8 — **Jim Funk**, Joanna Anesi, David Bohlen, Lorraine Funk, Richard Palmer, Robert Randall, Richard Sandburg; District 9 — **Dale Birkenholz**, Carole Forsyth, Randall Lundgren, Tom Marquardt, Richard Palmer, Richard Sandburg; District 10 — **Barrie Hunt**, Ray Boehmer, Marilyn Campbell, Robert Cottingham, Leroy Harrison, Larry Jeisy; District 11 — **Patrick Ward**, Robert Adams, Jim Funk, Robert Randall, Helen Wuestenfeld; District 12 — **David Bohlen**, Vernon Kleen, Richard Palmer; District 13 — No one; District 14 — **Vernon Kleen**, Mike Morrison; District 15 — Leroy Harrison, Richard Palmer; District 16 — **Paul Biggers**, Mike Biggers, Debbie Frey, Mary Hardenbergh, Bruce Peterjohn, Roger Hayes, Phil Gilliland; District 17 — No one; District 18 — **Vernon Kleen**, Richard Graber, Roger Hayes, Richard Palmer, Bruce Peterjohn.



Unless otherwise noted, dates or records in the Tables or from the Spring Bird Count have not been included in the written report.

LOONS, GREBES, PELICANS and CORMORANTS. There was an excellent migration of Common Loons this spring; noteworthy were the birds which lingered separately in Vermillion County until 8 June (M.

SPRING ARRIVAL MIGRATION TABLE - 1975

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Common Loon	4-17	4-13	4-4	0	0	3-28	4-2	4-4	3-30	3-16	0	3-27	0	0	3-16	0	0	0
Green Heron	4-17	4-23	4-18	4-27	5-3	5-1	4-26	4-27	4-18	4-17	4-26	4-5	4-8	0	+	4-18	4-14	0
Great Egret	4-10	4-20	4-19	+	4-5	4-6	4-11	4-4	4-9	4-12	4-5	4-20	0	+	+	4-5	0	3-25
Wood Duck	3-22	3-22	2-22	+	3-14	+	3-21	3-15	3-21	3-9	3-1	3-14	0	+	3-21	3-25	0	3-1
Turkey Vulture	4-6	4-16	3-22	4-6	3-14	0	3-21	3-13	+	3-5	3-1	0	0	+	3-7	2-15	0	3-1
Broad-winged Hawk	4-17	+	4-19	4-5	4-12	0	4-26	4-19	4-21	4-21	4-26	4-17	0	0	+	3-22	0	4-6
Osprey	4-29	0	4-20	0	4-22	4-30	3-13	0	4-23	0	4-23	0	4-16	0	0	4-24	4-13	0
Sora	4-20	+	4-11	+	4-21	5-3	+	4-15	4-8	4-10	0	4-18	0	0	0	4-19	0	4-13
Killdeer	3-1	3-4	2-21	+	2-17	3-16	3-18	2-22	2-1	2-2	+	2-21	0	+	W	W	0	+
Am. Golden Plover	4-30	+	4-30	0	0	4-30	5-3	+	4-20	4-7	3-22	3-29	0	0	0	3-22	0	4-13
American Woodcock	3-22	3-21	3-16	+	4-1	3-12	3-21	3-29	2-27	2-25	2-21	2-21	0	+	0	2-2	2-15	0
Spotted Sandpiper	4-28	+	4-20	+	4-29	4-26	5-3	5-6	4-25	4-22	5-3	4-24	0	+	+	4-17	4-26	0
4-19																		4-19
Solitary Sandpiper	4-23	+	4-19	4-27	0	4-30	4-22	5-6	3-31	4-20	5-3	4-19	0	+	4-17	4-12	0	4-20
Greater Yellowlegs	4-12	4-20	4-17	0	4-11	4-24	+	3-22	4-20	0	4-4	4-10	0	+	4-13	4-19	0	4-13
Lesser Yellowlegs	4-20	3-25	4-17	0	4-11	4-25	4-26	3-22	4-16	4-17	4-12	3-29	0	0	4-5	4-19	0	4-5
Pectoral Sandpiper	4-12	0	4-20	0	4-16	4-22	4-22	3-22	4-8	4-17	3-22	3-21	0	+	4-12	4-19	0	4-5
Yellow-b Cuckoo	5-9	5-10	5-10	0	5-4	0	5-10	5-10	5-24	5-21	5-1	5-6	0	5-6	5-18	4-29	0	5-10
Black-b Cuckoo	5-10	5-19	5-10	0	5-6	5-21	0	5-10	5-9	0	5-10	5-9	0	5-10	5-9	5-10	0	5-17
Whip-poor-will	4-26	0	+	0	4-24	0	4-18	4-28	+	4-18	+	4-17	0	+	4-24	4-13	0	3-23
Common Nighthawk	5-7	5-10	5-1	5-14	4-26	5-8	5-10	+	5-8	4-28	5-1	4-25	0	+	5-1	4-23	0	+
Chimney Swift	4-23	4-24	4-20	4-21	4-18	4-22	4-29	4-17	4-18	4-17	4-17	4-14	0	+	4-12	4-3	0	+
4-19																		4-19
Ruby-thr Humm-brd	5-2	5-10	4-29	0	4-27	4-26	4-29	5-11	4-30	5-7	4-27	4-27	0	+	4-25	4-23	0	4-19
Eastern Kingbird	4-30	5-9	4-25	4-23	5-4	5-4	5-3	4-25	5-3	4-22	+	4-24	0	+	4-26	4-18	0	+
Grt Crstd Flycatchr	4-28	5-3	4-28	5-3	4-24	5-6	4-29	5-6	4-24	4-21	4-27	4-23	0	+	4-24	4-25	0	+
Eastern Phoebe	3-22	3-25	3-20	+	3-22	4-6	3-23	3-22	4-4	3-23	3-20	3-23	0	+	3-29	2-27	0	3-25
Acadian Flycatchr	0	5-23	5-12	5-10	0	0	5-10	5-10	5-10	4-29	4-27	5-2	0	+	5-8	4-26	0	4-26
Least Flycatcher	4-29	5-8	4-29	5-10	5-5	5-10	5-10	5-10	4-29	4-27	4-27	4-27	0	5-5	5-2	4-7	0	4-26
E. Wood Pewee	5-9	5-8	5-3	0	5-10	5-5	5-10	+	4-29	4-29	5-4	4-29	0	+	4-14	4-27	0	5-4
Tree Swallow	3-29	+	3-30	+	3-18	4-6	3-25	3-22	3-26	3-30	3-22	3-23	0	0	3-24	+	0	3-25
Bank Swallow	4-17	5-10	4-24	0	4-23	4-27	5-10	4-17	+	4-27	4-19	4-24	0	0	4-19	+	0	4-20
Rough-wgd Swallow	4-17	4-24	4-19	4-18	0	4-17	+	4-4	4-16	4-9	4-12	4-10	0	+	4-13	4-6	0	3-25
Barn Swallow	4-17	4-14	4-17	4-25	4-2	4-19	4-26	4-13	4-18	4-11	4-14	4-13	0	+	4-18	3-20	0	3-24
Purple Martin	4-12	4-14	3-20	4-25	4-12	4-16	4-11	4-9	4-16	4-9	4-12	3-23	0	0	3-24	3-23	0	3-25
House Wren	4-21	4-13	4-16	4-20	4-21	+	4-20	4-21	4-19	4-18	4-18	4-18	0	+	4-18	3-8	0	+
Gray Catbird	4-19	4-30	4-20	4-27	4-28	4-29	4-28	4-27	4-29	4-19	4-27	4-25	0	+	4-26	4-26	0	4-19
Brown Thrasher	4-7	4-20	4-12	4-14	3-31	4-20	4-13	4-9	4-5	3-23	+	3-29	0	3-25	W	3-25	0	3-28
American Robin	3-9	2-12	3-8	2-17	3-2	2-24	3-8	3-8	2-27	W	+	2-27	0	+	W	W	0	+
Wood Thrush	4-28	5-3	4-25	+	4-17	5-1	4-30	+	4-25	4-22	4-18	4-20	0	+	4-19	4-19	0	4-13
Hermit Thrush	4-5	+	4-5	+	4-5	3-31	+	+	4-12	3-21	+	3-30	-	-	4-5	W	0	4-5
Swainson's Thrush	4-17	+	4-13	5-9	4-17	5-2	4-28	4-27	4-25	4-21	4-23	4-17	0	+	4-17	4-19	0	4-19
Gray-cheek Thrush	4-28	5-3	4-20	5-10	4-29	5-10	5-4	+	4-29	4-20	4-27	4-25	0	5-5	4-24	4-26	0	4-19
Veery	4-28	5-6	4-25	4-27	4-26	5-2	5-7	+	4-29	4-29	4-27	4-30	0	+	5-1	4-26	0	+
Blue-gr Gnatcatchr	4-26	5-2	4-20	4-20	0	5-1	5-3	4-27	4-22	4-18	4-19	4-17	0	+	4-6	3-29	0	3-28
Ruby-cr Kinglet	4-13	+	4-12	4-12	3-20	4-13	3-25	4-5	4-10	4-5	4-11	4-8	0	+	4-5	W	0	3-29
White-eyed Vireo	4-28	0	4-18	0	5-10	5-4	5-10	5-10	4-24	4-22	4-26	4-18	0	+	4-18	4-5	0	4-13

Districts

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Yellow-thr Vireo	4-27	5-6	5-3	0	4-29	0	+	4-27	4-19	4-22	5-1	3-28	0	+	4-24	+	0	4-13
Solitary Vireo	4-29	5-2	5-1	0	5-4	5-7	+	4-29	4-29	4-29	4-28	4-27	0	+	5-1	4-26	0	4-26
Red-eyed Vireo	5-2	+	4-30	5-2	5-6	+	+	4-24	4-24	4-24	4-28	4-22	0	5-6	4-24	4-19	0	4-21
Warbling Vireo	5-2	5-10	5-4	0	4-24	0	5-10	+	4-30	4-24	4-21	4-24	0	+	4-24	4-26	0	4-30
Black-&-wh Warbler	4-23	5-6	4-26	5-2	4-29	4-30	4-26	4-19	4-28	4-28	5-5	4-22	0	+	4-24	3-29	0	4-13
Prothonotary Warbler	4-24	0	4-30	0	4-29	0	+	+	4-24	4-22	4-26	4-29	0	+	4-24	4-26	0	4-19
Golden-wg Warbler	5-3	5-10	4-30	0	5-4	5-10	5-10	+	4-29	4-29	5-3	4-29	0	5-5	5-1	5-2	0	4-26
Blue-wgd Warbler	4-28	5-10	4-23	0	0	0	5-7	+	5-4	4-28	4-25	4-30	0	+	5-8	4-13	0	4-26
Tennessee Warbler	4-30	5-6	4-30	5-3	4-29	+	+	4-26	4-30	4-28	4-27	4-24	0	5-5	4-25	4-26	0	4-26
Orange-cr Warbler	4-18	5-10	4-26	4-27	4-24	5-10	5-7	4-27	4-23	+	4-23	4-23	0	0	+	+	0	4-19
Northern Parula	4-29	5-6	4-29	5-3	5-1	4-10	4-29	4-27	4-23	4-28	4-27	4-19	0	+	4-26	4-19	0	4-19
Yellow Warbler	4-29	4-30	4-25	+	4-24	5-1	5-7	4-27	5-1	4-21	4-26	5-1	0	0	5-2	4-19	0	4-20
Magnolia Warbler	4-29	5-8	4-30	5-9	5-6	5-9	4-29	5-8	5-5	5-4	5-9	4-28	0	5-5	5-8	5-3	0	5-4
Yel-rumped Warbler	4-6	4-19	4-4	4-4	4-14	4-14	4-22	3-15	3-30	4-14	4-2	4-2	0	+	4-6	+	0	+
Blk-thr Grn Warbler	4-24	4-30	4-20	5-3	4-22	4-29	4-28	4-27	4-24	4-28	4-27	4-24	0	+	4-18	4-25	0	4-20
Cerulean Warbler	5-3	0	4-28	0	4-29	0	+	+	4-29	4-25	+	4-18	0	+	4-25	4-26	0	+
Blackburnian Warbler	5-2	5-10	5-3	5-9	5-8	5-10	5-10	5-7	4-30	4-29	5-9	4-25	0	+	4-25	4-26	0	4-26
Chestnut-Sided Warbl	5-2	5-10	4-29	5-9	5-6	5-10	5-10	5-6	5-8	5-3	5-2	4-29	0	5-2	5-1	0	0	4-26
Bay-breasted Warbler	5-11	5-10	5-4	0	5-11	0	5-7	5-10	5-10	5-6	5-9	5-3	0	0	4-25	5-1	0	0
Blackpoll Warbler	4-30	+	4-29	5-10	5-6	5-10	5-10	5-8	4-28	4-29	5-1	5-3	0	5-5	5-3	4-26	0	5-4
Palm Warbler	4-23	4-30	4-20	4-27	4-14	4-26	4-28	4-27	4-23	4-23	4-27	4-21	0	+	4-24	4-23	0	4-20
Ovenbird	4-28	5-6	4-20	5-9	4-25	5-5	5-7	+	4-24	4-20	4-26	4-28	0	5-5	4-25	4-26	0	4-19
No. Waterthrush	4-18	5-8	4-20	4-27	4-25	5-1	5-7	+	4-23	4-20	4-27	4-18	0	5-5	4-18	4-20	0	4-30
La. Waterthrush	4-30	0	4-29	0	0	+	0	+	4-5	4-14	4-17	4-18	0	+	4-12	+	0	3-23
Kentucky Warbler	5-3	0	4-26	0	+	0	4-30	5-10	4-30	4-29	5-2	4-24	0	5-5	4-27	4-19	0	4-26
Com. Yellowthroat	4-26	4-30	4-24	5-1	4-28	5-2	4-28	4-26	4-23	4-23	4-23	4-25	0	+	4-18	4-20	0	4-19
Wilson's Warbler	5-7	4-29	4-30	4-20	5-9	5-10	5-3	5-10	5-10	5-6	+	5-2	0	5-10	5-1	5-9	0	5-4
Canada Warbler	5-11	+	5-4	5-16	5-10	5-17	5-10	0	5-10	5-12	5-16	5-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Redstart	5-2	5-7	5-1	5-9	4-28	5-8	+	+	5-4	4-30	4-27	4-27	0	+	5-1	4-28	0	+
Bobolink	5-2	5-6	4-29	0	5-3	5-8	5-3	4-16	5-6	5-6	5-3	4-25	0	5-10	5-7	5-3	0	0
Orchard Oriole	5-2	5-10	4-23	0	4-26	5-6	0	5-10	4-24	4-24	4-25	4-25	0	+	4-24	4-20	0	4-20
Northern Oriole	4-28	5-6	4-29	5-2	4-28	5-2	4-30	+	4-20	4-28	4-25	4-24	0	+	4-24	4-20	0	4-19
Scarlet Tanager	4-19	+	4-24	+	4-30	5-5	5-5	+	4-30	4-29	4-23	4-25	0	+	4-24	4-19	0	4-19
Rose-brst Grosbeak	4-28	5-1	4-27	5-2	4-27	5-4	5-7	4-23	4-24	4-24	4-27	4-23	0	+	4-24	4-25	0	4-20
Indigo Bunting	5-3	5-2	4-30	5-3	4-24	5-2	5-3	5-7	4-29	4-22	4-23	4-23	0	+	4-24	4-26	0	4-19
Dickcissel	5-10	5-10	5-4	5-10	5-3	5-12	+	5-10	4-30	4-29	4-27	4-25	0	+	5-1	4-26	0	0
Savannah Sparrow	4-18	4-30	4-9	0	4-20	4-19	4-22	4-3	4-18	4-1	4-12	3-22	0	0	4-12	0	0	3-25
Vesper Sparrow	4-6	4-12	4-5	0	4-5	+	+	4-5	4-9	4-3	0	4-2	0	0	4-4	3-24	0	4-5
Chipping Sparrow	4-17	4-19	4-18	0	4-14	5-3	4-23	3-29	4-12	4-5	4-5	4-21	0	+	4-18	4-3	0	+
White-crn Sparrow	4-30	5-6	4-26	+	4-27	4-26	+	+	+	5-5	+	5-3	0	0	W	W	0	W
White-thr Sparrow	3-15	4-19	3-16	+	4-13	4-17	3-21	4-13	4-16	4-12	+	4-17	0	+	3-31	W	0	+
Fox Sparrow	3-22	3-25	3-22	4-5	3-4	3-3	3-21	4-3	2-1	3-6	3-22	3-13	0	0	3-22	W	0	3-15
Lincoln's Sparrow	4-27	5-10	4-20	0	4-30	4-30	5-7	4-18	4-29	5-3	4-23	4-28	0	0	5-7	4-26	0	5-10
Swamp Sparrow	3-28	4-30	4-20	4-5	W	4-6	3-31	4-23	W	4-2	3-1	3-28	0	+	W	W	0	+

Campbell) and Normal, 12 May (D. Birkenholz). A Red-throated Loon near Champaign was quite unexpected 30 March through 6 April (R. Boehmer, R. Graber, m.ob.). An Eared Grebe was observed at Jacksonville, 11 May (D. Bohlen, et al.) and a Red-necked Grebe was present on Lake Springfield from 4-8 April (D. Bohlen, m.ob.). The only White Pelicans reported were a group of four on 4 June which totaled 16 a week later at Lake Baldwin (B. Boyd); 22 appeared at the Marshall County Conservation Area, 14 June (M. Mahoney). The first Double-crested Cormorants were noted in Fulton County, 29 March (V. Humphreys—CIMT); others appeared statewide between 5 April and 10 May; maximum numbers were 31 at the Thomson nesting colony, 19 April (B. Shaw), 29 at Lake Chautauqua, 22 April (R. Sandburg) and 19 at Sangchris Lake, 20 April (D. Bohlen).

HERONS, EGRETS and IBISES. Little Blue Herons continued their expected mid-April movement through Illinois arriving at Springfield, 16 April (D. Bohlen); Mason County, 19 April (D. Bohlen, et al.—CIMT); and Savanna, 23 April (*J. Rees—CIMT); others appeared in Vermilion County, 4 and 31 May (M. Campbell—CIMT). Cattle Egrets were regularly reported; 90 were counted at Oakwood Bottoms, Jackson County, 27 April (B. Peterjohn). One Snowy Egret was observed at Nigger Lake in Mason County, 11 May (D. Bohlen, et al.). Black-crowned Night Herons moved sporadically through the state in early April; these birds were considered scarce this year in the Chicago area and in fact, the remnant population usually found at Calumet failed to return at all; at least 22 birds were observed during the period in central Illinois (D. Bohlen). There were few records of Yellow-crowned Night Herons this season, but the six-plus records in the Chicago area were noteworthy there; an early arrival had appeared in Jackson County by 29 March (*R. Palmer). A **Glossy Ibis** was identified and photographed near Pecatonica, 23 May (F. Brechlin, J. Armstrong); another was observed near Danville, 27 May (*R. Schifo); five unidentified dark ibises flew over Grayslake, 25 May (R. Russell, et al.).

WATERFOWL. Single Whistling Swans were present at Peoria and Lake Chautauqua, 15 February (V. Humphreys—CIMT); a flock of 20 arrived in Whiteside County, 28 March and were still there the following day (B. Shaw); another flock of 28 stopped in the Des Plaines River for two days, 4 and 5 April (J. Neal). The group of 100+ Canvasback in Lawrence County was exciting for local observers, 8-15 March (D. Jones). A high of 39 Buffleheads was reported from Harristown, 10 April (R. Palmer). The presence of a male Harlequin Duck at Evanston, 9 May, was at least three weeks beyond the expected date of departure. A pair of Ruddy Ducks was still present at Springfield, 25 May (D. Bohlen) and a single in Vermilion County through 8 June (M. Campbell—CIMT). There were documented inland records of all three species of scoters this spring: one White-winged at Peoria, 3-28 March (V. Humphreys, Z. Williams, m.ob.); one Surf in the Mississippi River in Whiteside County, 10 and 11 May (E. Fawks, et al., photographed); and one Black at Peoria, 24-25 March (*R. and S. Scott). The migration of Red-breasted Mergansers was good; there were 31 males at Peoria, 3 March (V. Humphreys) and over 1400 (both sexes) at Chicago, 21 April (L. Balch); late-departing individuals included one in Vermilion County, 18 May (M. Campbell—CIMT) and two at Sangchris Lake, 11 May (D. Bohlen).

HAWKS, EAGLES, OSPREYS and FALCONS. There were at least four migrant Cooper's Hawks observed in the Decatur/Springfield area during the period. The number of Red-shouldered Hawks reported in the central and northern part of the state was encouraging—let's hope they were correctly identified (four each in March and April). Forty Broad-winged Hawks were found in Skokie Lagoons, 20 April (L. Balch). The first Swainson's Hawk appeared in Kane County, 19 April (R. Sandburg); other documented individuals were present in southern Cook County, 20 April (*J. Surman) and Mason County, 26 April (*D. Bohlen). The last Rough-legged Hawk of the season (a dark-phase individual) was reported from Mason County, 26 April (D. Bohlen—CIMT). An immature Golden Eagle was still present at Union County Refuge as late as 19 April (B. Peterjohn). Ospreys were reported between 13 April and 30 May; however, most were seen in April. Two spring Peregrine Falcons included one at Springfield, 19 April (D. Bohlen) and the other photographed in downtown Chicago, 10 May; the latter remained through 31 May (fide L. Balch).

PRAIRIE CHICKENS, CRANES, RAILS and GALLINULES. The 102 cock Greater Prairie Chickens in our sanctuaries represent a 28.7% decrease from the 143 cocks of 1974; this is the second consecutive year of decline after a steady increase from a low of 37 cocks in 1968 (R. Westemeier). Sandhill Cranes were normally reported along the eastern portion of the state; a flock of 10 were observed as far south as Lawrence County, 17 March (*D. Jones). The only Yellow Rails reported were found at Sangchris Lake; two on 24 April and one each on 3, 10 and 11 May (D. Bohlen). A Purple Gallinule appeared in a Piper City garden in early April (exact date not available) and was kept alive in captivity (photo) until its death on 24 June; the specimen was donated to the Illinois State Museum (A. Weber, D. Kirkham).

SHOREBIRDS. Owing to lack of habitat, these species were scarce in the Chicago area; however, elsewhere there seemed to be good numbers. There were no Piping Plovers reported this spring. Normal numbers of American Golden Plovers were reported and many were still passing through in early May (note the Spring Bird Count Results). As expected, the majority of Black-bellied Plovers were reported in mid-May. Late-departing Ruddy Turnstones included 100+ at Waukegan, 4 June (R. Palmer). The last seasonal Greater Yellowlegs was present in Mason County, 24 May (D. Bohlen—CIMT). At least three Lesser Yellowlegs were present in Mason County through the end of May (D. Bohlen—CIMT). As expected, White-rumped Sandpipers arrived right at or shortly after mid-May and lingered into early June; the maximum one day high was 15 reported on 31

CHECKLISTS, BIRD COUNTS and TABLES

Contributors should be advised that the Editor does not screen checklists, tables or bird counts (including the Christmas Counts and Spring Counts) for records to be used in the SEASONAL REPORT. If an important observation is made (an early or late date, large numbers of unusual species, accidental occurrences, etc.), please send separately written details about that observation directly to the Editor. Regular migration data should be sent to the appropriate District Compilers.

SPRING DEPARTURE MIGRATION TABLE - 1975

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Common Loon	5-3	--	5-17	0	0	0	5-11	0	5-12	--	--	5-25	0	0	5-13	0	0	0
Horned Grebe	4-26	4-20	5-10	--	0	0	5-10	0	5-3	4-27	5-18	5-18	0	0	4-24	0	0	--
Black Duck	4-12	S	--	--	0	0	4-16	0	S	4-3	--	4-11	0	0	4-12	--	0	4-5
Gadwall	4-26	0	5-10	--	0	0	5-10	0	4-13	4-17	4-12	--	0	0	4-13	--	0	4-20
Pintail	4-12	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	--	5-10	4-5	--	0	0	4-5	0	0	4-5
Green-winged Teal	5-17	0	5-10	--	0	0	4-30	0	4-18	4-17	--	--	0	0	4-17	4-19	0	--
Blue-winged Teal	S	S	S	--	0	0	S	0	S	5-14	--	--	0	0	5-3	5-17	0	5-10
American Wigeon	5-2	5-1	5-13	--	0	0	4-26	0	4-13	4-17	--	--	0	0	4-19	0	0	--
No. Shoveler	5-2	5-13	S	--	0	0	4-26	0	5-10	4-19	5-11	--	0	0	5-2	4-19	0	5-10
Redhead	5-24	0	5-10	--	0	0	0	0	--	4-14	--	--	0	0	4-20	0	0	--
King-necked Duck	4-20	4-24	0	--	0	0	4-20	0	4-11	4-17	4-5	4-21	0	0	4-27	4-14	0	--
Canvasback	4-19	--	5-10	--	0	0	0	0	--	--	4-4	4-20	0	0	4-18	4-14	0	--
Lesser Scaup	5-4	5-9	5-14	--	0	5-1	5-7	0	5-12	5-10	5-11	4-27	0	0	5-3	5-10	0	--
Common Goldeneye	4-26	4-14	5-10	--	4-20	0	--	0	--	--	5-10	4-8	0	0	4-11	--	0	--
Bufflehead	5-10	5-10	5-10	--	0	0	4-30	0	4-24	4-19	4-12	4-24	0	0	4-24	4-23	0	--
Ruddy Duck	5-4	5-10	5-31	--	0	0	5-10	0	--	--	5-11	--	0	0	5-1	4-23	0	--
Common Merganser	4-12	+	5-10	--	0	0	--	0	--	5-13	--	4-14	0	0	--	0	0	--
Red-br Merganser	4-22	5-27	5-14	0	0	0	5-13	0	--	--	--	5-11	0	0	4-20	0	0	--
Sharp-shin Hawk	5-12	0	6-6	--	0	0	5-2	0	--	--	--	4-25	0	5-10	5-8	0	0	--
Rough-legged Hawk	4-10	0	4-19	--	0	4-20	+	0	--	4-2	4-6	--	0	0	3-31	4-12	0	--
Bald Eagle	3-30	0	0	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	3-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
Marsh Hawk	S	0	S	--	0	0	+	0	--	4-20	4-11	--	0	0	4-12	4-19	0	4-20
Osprey	5-30	0	5-10	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	--	5-2	0	0	5-1	--	0	--
American Coot	5-17	0	S	--	0	--	S	0	6-12	5-14	5-12	5-18	0	0	5-30	5-18	0	S
Am. Golden Plover	5-3	0	5-10	0	0	--	5-18	0	--	--	5-18	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
Common Snipe	0	S	5-13	--	0	--	4-26	0	4-29	5-10	4-12	5-4	0	0	4-17	5-2	0	4-20
Solitary Sandpiper	5-14	5-10	5-24	--	0	--	5-10	0	5-20	5-10	--	--	0	5-10	--	--	0	--
Greater Yellowlegs	--	--	5-13	0	--	--	5-7	--	5-4	0	4-4	--	0	0	4-17	5-2	0	4-26
Lesser Yellowlegs	5-10	--	5-24	0	--	--	5-8	0	5-10	4-27	5-11	--	0	0	4-17	5-4	0	5-4
Pectoral Sandpiper	5-24	0	6-7	0	--	--	5-15	0	--	5-10	4-29	--	0	5-10	5-2	--	0	--
Least Sandpiper	5-24	0	5-4	--	0	5-17	5-10	0	5-18	5-20	5-16	--	0	0	0	0	0	--
Semipalm. Sandpiper	5-24	5-19	6-7	0	0	0	5-15	0	5-14	0	5-16	6-2	0	0	0	0	0	--
Ring-billed Gull	5-24	0	S	--	--	0	--	0	4-13	4-11	5-17	5-27	0	0	4-12	--	0	0
Bonaparte's Gull	4-19	0	5-24	0	4-13	0	0	0	4-13	0	--	5-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Short-eared Owl	3-9	0	4-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	4-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow-b Sapsucker	5-6	4-24	5-15	0	0	0	5-3	0	4-24	4-28	4-19	4-28	0	0	4-25	--	0	4-26
Yel-bel Flycatchr	6-1	5-14	6-6	0	6-3	0	--	0	0	--	5-25	6-2	0	--	0	0	0	5-22
Alder Flycatcher	0	6-14	6-3	0	0	--	S	0	0	0	0	6-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Least Flycatcher	0	S	6-4	--	0	--	--	0	--	5-28	5-17	6-3	0	--	--	--	0	5-10

SPRING DEPARTURE MIGRATION TABLE - 1975

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Olive-sd Flycatcher	0	5-24	6-7	0	0	--	5-30	0	5-28	0	0	6-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Red-br Nuthatch	5-10	--	5-16	0	0	--	5-1	0	--	4-15	0	5-6	0	0	5-2	0	0	--
Brown Creeper	5-8	4-24	5-14	--	0	4-23	5-10	0	4-21	5-4	4-17	--	0	0	4-26	5-4	0	4-13
Winter Wren	5-4	0	5-10	--	0	0	5-10	0	5-10	4-22	--	4-27	0	0	4-26	--	0	4-13
Hermit Thrush	5-14	4-24	5-12	--	5-7	4-26	4-29	0	5-11	5-13	4-16	5-9	0	0	4-26	0	0	4-26
Swainson's Thrush	6-1	5-23	6-4	--	5-15	5-22	5-27	0	5-28	5-16	5-21	6-3	0	--	5-13	5-31	0	5-24
Gray-cheek Thrush	6-1	--	5-31	--	5-18	--	5-27	0	5-24	--	--	6-2	0	--	5-18	5-18	0	5-24
Veery	5-17	5-24	S	--	--	--	5-28	0	5-16	5-16	5-21	5-26	0	--	5-18	5-18	0	5-19
Golden-cr Kinglet	5-7	4-24	5-27	--	--	4-22	5-1	0	5-9	4-25	4-12	4-23	0	--	4-24	4-20	0	4-19
Ruby-cr Kinglet	5-17	5-13	5-21	--	--	5-13	5-10	0	5-11	5-17	5-14	5-20	0	--	5-8	--	0	5-22
Solitary Vireo	5-18	--	5-27	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	0	--	--	5-20	0	--
Philadelphia Vireo	5-24	--	6-4	--	--	0	0	0	6-7	5-28	5-17	6-2	0	0	--	--	0	5-24
Black-s-wh Warbler	5-24	5-24	6-3	--	5-18	5-18	5-14	0	--	5-12	--	6-2	0	--	5-18	5-22	0	--
Golden-wg Warbler	5-17	--	S	0	--	--	5-10	0	--	5-10	5-12	5-12	0	--	5-13	5-18	0	--
Tennessee Warbler	5-26	5-24	6-4	--	5-19	--	--	0	5-20	5-20	5-20	6-2	0	--	5-20	5-24	0	--
Orange-cr Warbler	5-18	--	5-24	--	--	--	5-15	0	--	--	--	--	0	0	--	0	0	--
Nashville Warbler	5-18	5-24	5-24	--	5-17	--	5-21	0	--	--	6-1	5-26	0	--	--	--	0	--
Magnolia Warbler	5-31	5-24	6-3	--	--	--	5-21	0	--	5-29	5-23	6-3	0	--	5-18	5-20	0	--
Cape May Warbler	5-13	--	5-31	0	--	0	--	0	--	5-14	0	5-16	0	0	--	5-16	0	0
Yel-rumped Warbler	5-15	5-13	5-22	--	--	5-18	5-15	0	5-20	5-14	5-14	--	0	5-10	5-13	5-22	0	5-10
Blk-thr Grn Warbler	5-17	5-24	5-25	--	--	--	5-21	0	--	5-17	5-18	6-2	0	--	--	--	0	--
Blackburnian Warbler	5-25	5-24	6-2	--	--	--	6-12	0	5-18	5-19	5-18	6-3	0	0	5-18	5-16	0	5-26
Chestnut-Sided Warbl	6-1	--	6-3	--	5-18	--	6-6	0	6-15	5-14	5-20	6-3	0	0	5-18	5-20	0	5-17
Bay-breasted Warbler	5-17	5-24	6-2	0	5-29	0	5-21	0	--	5-29	5-23	6-2	0	0	--	5-18	0	--
Blackpoll Warbler	5-27	5-24	6-4	--	5-20	5-20	5-21	0	5-16	6-7	5-23	6-3	0	5-10	5-22	5-28	0	5-24
Palm Warbler	5-15	5-13	5-21	--	0	--	5-15	0	5-16	5-16	5-10	5-16	0	5-10	5-13	--	0	--
No. Waterthrush	5-26	5-13	5-26	--	5-16	--	5-21	0	5-11	5-17	5-17	5-16	0	--	5-18	5-10	0	5-10
Mourning Warbler	6-1	5-31	S	0	0	--	5-21	0	--	--	--	6-3	0	0	0	0	0	5-26
Wilson's Warbler	5-25	--	5-31	0	5-24	--	5-27	0	5-16	5-29	5-17	6-2	0	--	--	--	0	5-17
Canada Warbler	6-1	5-24	S	--	0	5-20	5-21	0	5-24	5-28	5-21	5-29	0	0	0	0	0	5-22
Rusty Blackbird	4-22	--	5-10	0	--	--	--	0	4-11	0	4-6	4-28	0	0	5-1	0	0	4-13
Purple Finch	5-15	5-20	5-14	0	--	0	5-10	0	5-4	5-6	4-26	5-6	0	0	5-4	5-3	0	4-26
Dark-eyed Junco	5-4	4-29	5-4	--	4-28	4-30	5-3	0	5-1	4-29	4-20	4-29	0	--	4-24	5-2	0	4-19
Tree Sparrow	5-3	5-10	5-10	--	4-13	4-16	5-3	0	--	4-6	4-5	4-13	0	0	4-5	4-5	0	4-5
White-crn Sparrow	5-18	5-14	5-25	--	0	5-13	5-12	0	5-16	5-17	5-18	--	0	0	5-10	5-10	0	--
White-thr Sparrow	5-24	5-13	5-27	--	0	5-18	--	0	5-16	5-28	5-14	5-20	0	0	--	5-24	0	--
Fox Sparrow	4-19	4-26	5-10	--	0	0	4-15	0	4-16	4-20	4-5	4-18	0	0	4-13	4-6	0	--
Lincoln's Sparrow	5-18	5-20	5-25	0	5-18	0	5-15	0	5-11	5-15	5-16	5-26	0	0	--	5-15	0	--
Swamp Sparrow	S	S	S	--	0	0	S	0	5-11	5-17	--	--	0	0	5-10	--	0	--

May in Mason County (D. Bohlen). The only record of a Marbled Godwit was a single bird reported at Lake Baldwin, 21-22 May (D. Moll). Up to four Hudsonian Godwits were present in Mason County at one time, 24 May; however at least one was present from 8-31 May (R. Sandburg, D. Bohlen). A flock of 12 American Avocets appeared in McDonough County, 2 May, for an unusual spring record there (E. Franks); there was no data supplied for the 23 April record of this species reported in the Chicago area. Nigger Lake, in Mason County, was the location of the only spring report of a Northern Phalarope, 18 May (D. Bohlen, R. Palmer).

GULLS and TERNS. The 8 May record of a Glaucous Gull in Winnetka was quite late for this normally early-departing species (G. Rosenband). The Lake Michigan lakefront was the only area where Laughing Gulls were encountered and properly identified; singles were noted at Chicago, 10 May (L. Balch) and Waukegan, 4 June (D. Bohlen, et al.). Franklin's Gulls, migrating in greater numbers farther east than usual, were reported in their pinkish plumage as early as 15 March (three) in Whiteside County (B. Shaw); others appeared at Chillicothe, 26 March (V. Humphreys, et al.). Springfield, 27 March (D. Bohlen); and Nauvoo, 2 April (G. Senn); the maximum number, eight, was reported from both Nauvoo (as above) and in Mason County, 19 April (D. Bohlen); the latest individual was observed at Chicago, 10 May (C. Clark). The only Least Terns reported appeared near Alton: two, 21 May and three, 31 May (J. Eades).

CUCKOOS, OWLS and GOATSUCKERS. Both species of cuckoos were late in arriving, often not observed until after 20 May; at some locations such as Charleston, the Black-billed went completely unreported. Only one Barn Owl was reported; it was present in Blue Island 2&3 April (K. Bartel). A **Burrowing Owl** was discovered at Carpenter Park in Springfield, 18 April—oddly enough, it was perched in the top of trees (*D. Bohlen). The 3 May date for a Short-eared Owl at Springfield was quite unusual (R. Sandburg). It was quite unexpected to hear a Chuck-will's-widow singing in the Mason County Forest, 10 May (R. Bjorklund). A Whip-poor-will was singing in Pope County by 23 March (R. Graber).

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS and JAYS. There were few comments about any flycatchers this spring except that Eastern Phoebe arrived somewhat earlier than usual. It was quite unusual to find an Olive-sided Flycatcher in Springfield, 1 May (V. Kleen) as this species normally arrives in the state much later. Mason County was host to both Cliff and Bank Swallows as early as 19 April (D. Bohlen—CIMT). Three Barn Swallows were clocked flying south for several miles parallel to Ill. Rt. 3 in Union County, 25 March (V. Kleen), before they disappeared; other individuals of this species had arrived in Pope County by 23 March (R. Graber—CIMT). A Purple Martin had arrived in the Skokie Lagoons by **20 March** much earlier than normally expected; it may have had difficulty surviving the heavy early April snowstorm. Blue Jays apparently congregated in the Chicago area as they were reported as "abundant" between 7 and 11 May.

CREEPERS, WRENS and THRUSHES. Late spring records of singing Brown Creepers suggest that these should be breeding season notes rather than migration; one pair was noted at Des Plaines, 11 May (fide R. Russell) another pair at Springfield, 4 May (D. Bohlen); and a singing male at Decatur, 30 May and 1 June (R. Sandburg). A Winter Wren remained as Normal as late as 10 May (D. Birkenholz). Migrant Bewick's Wrens were

detected at Springfield on both 9 and 10 April (D. Bohlen). An early Wood Thrush was photographed at Westville, **29 March** (D. Watson). A high of 40+ Hermit Thrushes was considered unusual for the Sterling area even though during the height of the migration period for this species, 17 April (B. Shaw). Observers in the Normal area speculated that Veeries were more common this year than usual.

KINGLETS, WAXWINGS and SHRIKES. The **27 May** presence (documented) of a Golden-crowned Kinglet was extremely noteworthy for Cook County (*M. Smith). Only the second migration movement of the Cedar Waxwing was noticeably observed even though the Migration Table reflects the first movement. A Loggerhead Shrike in Sangamon County is always noteworthy: singles were found between 4 April and 20 May (D. Bohlen).

VIREOS and WARBLERS. The earliest White-eyed Vireo of the season was detected in Jackson County, 5 April (P. Biggers); at least 21 were noted in the Springfield area during the period (D. Bohlen). A Yellow-throated Vireo was documented at Springfield, **28 March** (*D. Bohlen). Tennessee and Nashville warblers were extremely abundant this spring; it's hard to believe that some observers reported numerous warbler species on the Spring Bird Count but did not find one or the other of these species. Overmigrant Worm-eating Warblers were quite apparent and satisfactorily represented in the Migration Table; there were at least eight observed in District 3; 7 in District 12; and 4 in District 9. Suspected Brewster's Warblers were reported as follows: one at Springfield, 5 May (D. Bohlen); singles banded in Winnebago County, 13 and 26 May (L. Johnson). A possible Lawrence's Warbler was also caught and banded in Winnebago County, 10 May (L. Johnson). An early Black-throated Blue Warbler was present at Decatur, **28 April** (R. Sandburg). The warbler of the season was the male **Black-throated Gray Warbler** in Carpenter Park (Springfield), 3 May; this is the first state record (*D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg). The Yellow-throated Warbler at Sterling, 19 April, was an apparent overmigrant (B. Shaw). Overmigrant Prairie Warblers were found at Springfield, 27 April (D. Bohlen); Decatur, 28 April (R. Sandburg) and in the Chicago area (numbers or dates not reported). Three Kentucky Warblers were reported around Chicago this spring. Connecticut Warblers were apparently more common than usual; a maximum of four in one day were observed in the Skokie Lagoons, 27 May (L. Balch); at least 10 were observed in the Chicago area by M. Smith between 20 and 28 May; there were four in the Springfield area between 19 and 31 May; this species normally migrates from the southeast part of the United States to the central part of Canada just barely passing through the north-eastern part of Illinois (during the last half of May); records outside of this time and location zone should be carefully documented. An early Louisiana Waterthrush had returned to Pope County by 23 March (R. Graber). Yellow-breasted Chats continued to appear as overmigrants to the Chicago area (fide L. Balch) and Hooded Warblers appeared in many northern counties as shown in the Migration Table.

BLACKBIRDS, GROSBEAKS, SPARROWS, LONGSPURS and BUNTINGS. Migrant Yellow-headed Blackbirds were noted in Mason County (one), 22 April (R. Sandburg) and at Sangchris Lake (three), 24 and 25 April (D. Bohlen). A male Blue Grosbeak was caught and banded at Harrison, 24 May (L. Johnson). It was rather late for a LeConte's Sparrow to still be present at Chicago, 14 May (L. Balch). Clay-colored Sparrows appeared as regular migrants through the northern half of the state between 28 April (Springfield, D. Bohlen) and 18 May (Fulton County, R. Sandburg). Smith's Longspurs were difficult to locate this spring because of dwindling habitat; however, a flock of 250 was found in corn stubble, 22 March (D.

Bohlen, et al.). A large flock (600 estimated) of Snow Buntings was observed 6 April (just after the snowstorm) at Union, Ill. (R. Russell)—rather unusual size flock for so late in the season.

Migration Tables. The following records were included in the Migration Tables without supportive evidence (the species name is followed by the District number and the date): Spring Arrival Table: Short-billed Dowitcher, D-9, 4-5; Black-and-white Warbler, D-16, 3-29; Cape May Warbler, D-3, 4-24; Blackburnian Warbler, D-16, 4-13. Spring Departure Table: Red-breasted Merganser, D-2, 5-27; Sandhill Crane, D-1, 5-3.

All birders are encouraged to contribute to these SEASONAL Reports. Please note the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

* For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).



BOOK REVIEWS

DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS
By Oscar J. Merne, illustrated by
Helen Haywood

St. Martin's Press, New York, 1974,
160p., many color plates and maps,
\$6.95

A field guide sized book covering all species of waterfowl with adequate plates has finally arrived. This book was produced by the Hamlin Publishing Group and printed in Spain. The author has omitted the four extinct species and seven very rare or local forms. The first part of the book covers the characteristics of waterfowl, their behavior, habits, habitats and

migration; other topics include banding, hunting, conservation, management, propagation, collection and classification of waterfowl. Each species is described and illustrated in color. Subspecies and their ranges are covered and food and nesting habits are mentioned. One error was noted in the range of the common subspecies of the Yellow-billed Pintail (*Anas georgica spinicauda*). It is listed as ranging north through the Andes to Bolivia but in fact reaches Colombia. The color plates are well done and show both sexes if their plumage differs.

—Peter C. Petersen

THE RIVER KILLERS

By Martin Heuvelmans

**Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa.,
1974, 224 pp. Illustrated with maps
and photos. \$8.95**

In what began as an interested citizen's investigation and swelled into an angry citizen's call for action, this book tells the incredible story of destruction of the nation's waterways and ecology at the hands of the Civil Works Project Branch of the Army Corps of Engineers. Citing specifics in state after state . . . reporting on board meetings, conferences, and sessions not often penetrated by the layman . . . Mr. Heuvelmans shows irrefutably that Corps activity in lakes and rivers has destroyed fish and wildlife, degraded the quality of water supplies and desecrated the environment to the extent that it is almost beyond comprehension.

Singling out the Civil Works Project Branch as the culprit, as opposed to the illustrious military branch of the Corps of Engineers, Heuvelmans traces the formation of the Civil Works Project Branch and its commitment to solve national civilian engineering problems. Once plunged into flood control, dam building and drainage operations, the Corps has collected cries of outrage from all corners of the land crystallized succinctly by former Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, who said that "no more lawless or irresponsible Federal Group has ever attempted to operate in the United States, either outside or within the law."

Though some critics have charged that Heuvelmans resorts to overstatement and is unrealistic in calling for the abolishment of the Civil Works branch of the Corps, **RIVER KILLERS** is nonetheless a strong tool for ecologists, conservationists, sportsmen and citizen groups in their fight to save shrinking natural resources.

—Charles Davidson

THE LIFE OF BIRDS - 2nd Edition
By Joel Carl Welty**W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia
1975, 623 pp., 290 illustrations \$18.50**

During the past fifteen years, there have been more ornithological advances than ever before. Many new discoveries, research techniques, and studies in behavior, population ecology, migration, distribution, taxonomy, anatomy, physiology, evolution, (to name a few) have been published as books or in the many scientific journals. It is next to impossible for any one person to keep abreast of all these advances and fully understand them. Therefore, amateur and professional ornithologists are indeed fortunate that Dr. Welty has condensed all this recent literature into layman's language and incorporated it into this second edition of his book.

The text is "a comprehensive survey of all that is known about birds — a permanent reference book for bird enthusiasts that is a joy to read." It helps any student of birds to further understand the reasons why birds behave the way they do and explains in simple, straight forward language the complexities of birds lives. The last chapter, "Birds and Man," not in the first edition, relates the many benefits derived from birds as well as the problems that man has created for birds and birds for man.

For the convenience of readers who desire further information about certain topics. Dr. Welty has prepared an excellent list of suggested readings at the end of each chapter.

Although the price may seem prohibitive, this book is definitely the most comprehensive, up-to-date reference available and an extremely valuable source for understanding the whys and wherefores of birds and their lives. —Editor

ADDENDUM AND CORRIGENDUM

Delete the published reference to Nebraska's participation in the ONE DAY EAGLE COUNT — 1975, by Elton Fawks (*Illinois Audubon Bulletin*, SUMMER, 1975 pp. 14-15) and add the following:

Nebraska (Harlan Co. Res. and the Platte River between Kearney and Lexington), Adults, 91; Immatures, 15; Not Aged, 2;
Total, 108. Compiled by John C.W. Bliese and George Brown.

—Elton Fawks

Functions:

Illinois Audubon Bulletin and Newsletter

A 1974 survey of I.A.S. Board members and other key Audubon members gave directions to the editors of your publications. In addition to the guidelines for the Bulletin and Newsletter printed below, there were directions for other publications and information sheets. Further comments and suggestions are encouraged.

ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Ornithological Records
(Field Notes, Bird Counts, etc.)
Documentaries
Natural Areas

Timely and appropriate conservation news and alerts
Chapter (and Affiliate) Activity Reports
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Other Regular Contents

Report of Annual Meeting
Photo Stories
President's Message
Guest Editorials
Dept. of Conservation Proceedings
Book Reviews
(if short and appropriate)

Committee Reports
Calendar of Events
Biographies, especially I.A.S. Directors, etc.
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Upcoming Events

Apr. 30 - May 2	Annual I.A.S. Meeting, Lakeview Center Auditorium, Peoria
May 8	Statewide Spring Bird Count
May 14 - 16	Conservation Conference IV, Oregon
June 1 - 30	Period for Breeding Bird Surveys

FRONT COVER: Double-crested Cormorant nesting site. See story on pages 20-24.

The President's Message

The *Illinois Audubon Society* is planning to establish a Pooled Income Fund, the primary purpose of which would be to permit donors to make significant tax deductible contributions to support the *Society* and its activities, while retaining the right to receive income from such contributions.

A minimum contribution of \$4,000 or \$5,000 may be required. The contributions of many donors would be pooled in the Fund and invested by an independent trustee. The investment objective would be to obtain a high income yield. The income would be divided and paid quarterly to each donor (or the person designated by him to receive the income) based on the proportion of his contribution to the total Fund. At the donor's death (or at the death of the person designated by him to receive the income), the current value of his share of the Fund would be paid to the *Society* for its general charitable purposes or for the specific purpose designated by the donor at the time of his contribution.

The donor would receive a U.S. *income tax deduction* in the year the contribution is made equal to the present actuarial value of the remainder interest which will eventually pass to the *Society*.

A donor might also increase his current income from investments, without incurring a capital gains tax, by donating to the Fund, low yielding appreciated securities which, if sold, would result in long-term capital gain. The amount of the deduction would be based on the appreciated value of the securities at the time of the contribution, yet the capital gain would not be taxed either to the donor or to the *Society* when the securities are sold and reinvested by the Fund.

At the death of the donor, his interest in the Fund will be included in his gross estate for U.S. estate tax if he reserves an income interest (or the right to revoke the income interest of another person). However, the donor's estate will be entitled to an offsetting estate tax charitable deduction for the value of the interest passing to the *Society*, so there should be *no estate tax on the donor's share of the Fund* if no income interest will pass to someone else at the donor's death. If the donor is survived by a spouse and chooses to take advantage of the maximum marital deduction for estate tax purposes, the inclusion of the donor's interest in his gross estate might result in *an increase in the estate tax marital deduction*.

Contributions to the Fund would *not be subject to U.S. gift tax* unless someone other than the donor is designated as the income beneficiary. In such event, only the value of such income interest would be subject to gift tax, and even this tax could be avoided if the donor reserved the right to cancel the income interest by his will.

In summary, some of the advantages to a donor of contributing to a Pooled Income Fund might be:

1. Immediate income tax deduction for the present value of the *Society's* remainder interest.
2. Reservation of income for the life of the donor (and possibly his spouse or another person).
3. Nonrecognition of long-term capital gain on appreciated property contributed to the Fund.
4. Professional investment management and diversification.
5. Elimination of contributed property from the donor's taxable estate for U.S. estate tax purposes and possibly an increased estate tax marital deduction.

These advantages might enable a donor to contribute larger amounts during life than might otherwise be possible, thereby creating a significant memorial associating his name with the *Illinois Audubon Society*.

This message is intended only to summarize briefly the operation and advantages of a Pooled Income Fund. As each prospective donor's financial and tax circumstances might be different, he is urged to consult his attorney, accountant or investment adviser to determine if contributions to such a Fund would be advisable in his particular case.

The *Illinois Audubon Society* will be in need of funds in the near future if we are to venture into an extended sanctuary program and make it a success. We believe that a Pooled Income Fund has significant advantages for both the *I.A.S.* and any donors who may be interested and qualify to become part of the program. Persons interested may obtain further details from our *I.A.S.* office. Participants do not need to be members of the *Illinois Audubon Society*.

I wish to thank Mr. David Sterling for outlining this program and preparing the material.

—Peter B. Dring
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480
P.O. Box 92

The Illinois Nature Preserves System:

What it is

How you can help

by RICHARD THOM

Illinois Nature Preserves Commission

Explorers of the Illinois country in presettlement times were impressed by the richness of the landscape. Seemingly endless expanses of prairie, extensive upland forests, and marshes and bottomland forests lining majestic rivers covered the State. A diversity of natural landforms and a corresponding diversity of plants and animals graced the land that is now Illinois.

A modern day traveller finds little to remind him of the wild Illinois that existed a mere 150 years ago. Where there were prairies and marshes, he finds fields of corn and soybeans. Many of the forests have been cleared for housing and industrial developments, and many ravines and riverbottoms have been drowned under artificial lakes or converted to farmland. Glacial features such as kames and eskers have become gravel pits. Some of our finest streams no longer meander leisurely through their valleys, but flow business-like from point to point in their channelized beds. Even most of the land that today appears natural actually has been changed greatly from its presettlement condition.

Creation of the Nature Preserves Commission

The Illinois Nature Preserves Commission was created in 1963 to identify and preserve remaining natural areas of the State—to guarantee that some natural features will survive. The Commission is empowered to maintain registries and records of the natural land resources of the State and to approve and supervise formal dedications of nature preserves into a system protected by stringent legal safeguards.

The Commission consists of nine members appointed by the Governor to over-lapping three year terms. Commission members are “persons with an interest in the preservation of natural lands” and serve without pay. The Commission has a small paid staff headed by an executive secretary. The staff makes recommendations to the Commission for its use in establishing policies on selection, acquisition, management, and protection of natural areas.

Preservation of natural diversity

An objective of the nature preserves system is to preserve examples of all significant types of natural features in the State. Natural features include landforms and geological formations, soils, lakes, streams, and terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. The Commission has divided the State into 12 "natural divisions" and 33 subdivisions called "sections" (INPC 1973). This delineation is based on significant differences in topography, glacial history, bedrock, soils, and plant and animal distributions. The natural divisions are the basis for identifying natural features to be included in the nature preserves system. The goal is to represent every distinctive natural feature within each division and section. This system is designed to preserve the greatest possible amount of natural diversity in Illinois by insuring adequate representation of all remaining natural features.

Establishment of a Nature Preserve

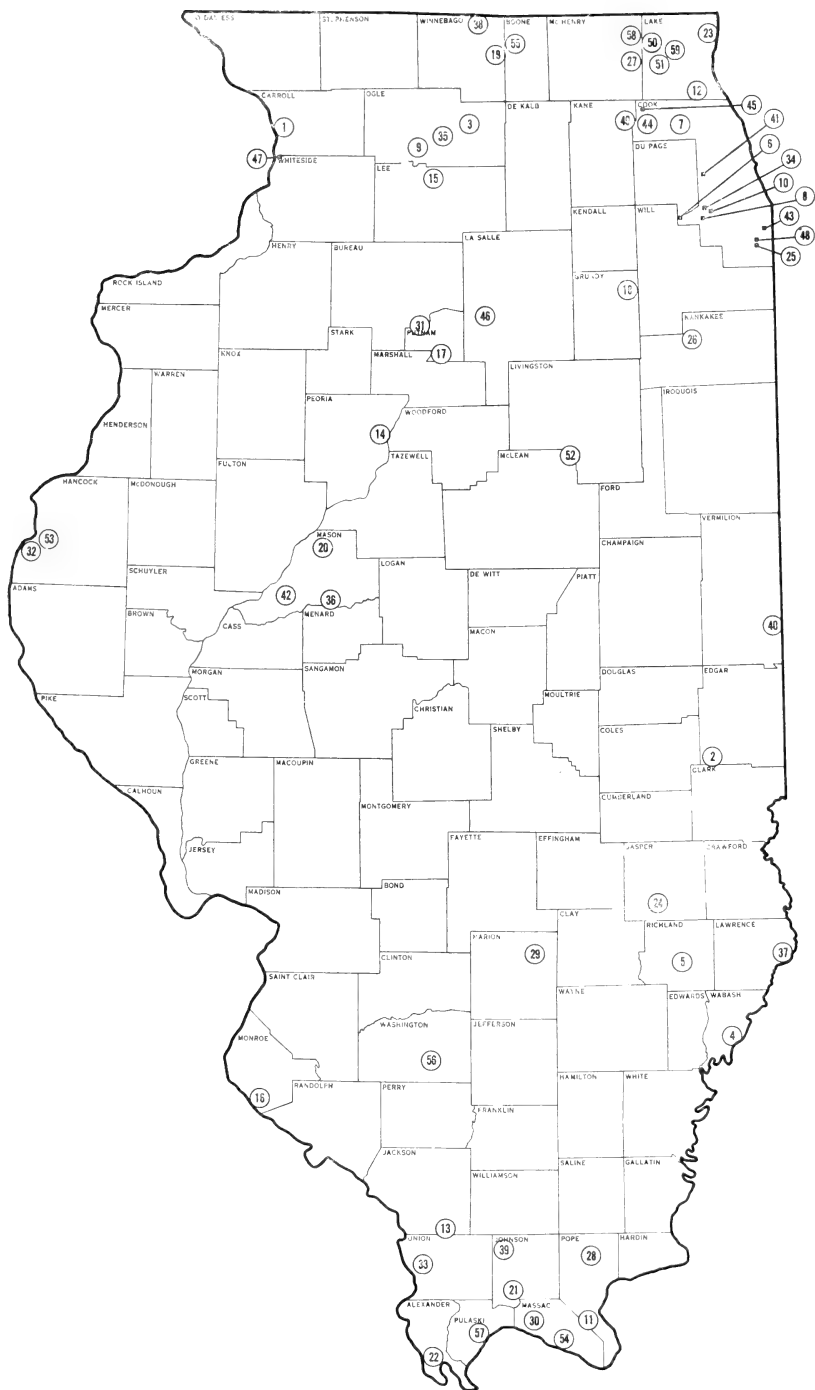
Most nature preserves are owned by public agencies, organizations, and educational institutions, but they may also be owned by individuals. The owner must agree to the conditions that dedication would impose upon the property. Once dedicated, a nature preserve cannot capriciously be taken for another use since by law an area dedicated as a nature preserve is declared put to its "highest, best and most important use for public benefit." In addition to the owner's willingness to dedicate his property, the property must be critically evaluated for its suitability as a nature preserve. Primary factors that are considered in the evaluation are those relating to natural quality, scarcity of the natural type, and the prior representation of the feature in the nature preserves system. Factors relating to protection and management are also considered. When all conditions have been met, the owner formally dedicates the property with the signed approval of the Governor, the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Department of Conservation.

Objectives of the Nature Preserves System

The preserve owners, the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Department of Conservation jointly share the responsibility for protection, management, and record keeping for the preserves. Management of the nature preserves is in accordance with the objectives outlined in Part 1 of the Comprehensive Plan for the Illinois Nature Preserves System (INPC 1972). The system was created to preserve adequate examples of all significant types of natural features occurring in the State, habitats of rare and endangered species of plants and animals, unique and unusual natural features, and wilderness remnants. The nature preserves are managed to provide perpetual protection against intrusions and to keep their condition as nearly natural as possible. Records are kept for the accumulation of knowledge concerning the pre-

THE ILLINOIS NATURE PRESERVES SYSTEM - January, 1976

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ACREAGE</u>	<u>OWNER</u>
1. Ayers Sand Prairie, Carroll Co.	109	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
2. Baber Woods, Edgar Co.	59	The Nature Conservancy
3. Beach Cemetery Prairie, Ogle Co.	2.25	Natural Land Institute
4. Beall Woods, Wabash Co.	290	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
5. Big Creek Woods Memorial, Richland Co.	40	The Nature Conservancy
6. Black Partridge Woods, Cook Co.	80	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
7. Busse Woods, Cook Co.	440	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
8. Cap Sauers Holdings, Cook Co.	1,520	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
9. Castle Rock, Ogle Co.	589	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
10. Cranberry Slough, Cook Co.	400	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
11. Cretaceous Hills, Pope Co.	240	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
12. Edward L. Ryerson, Lake Co.	150	Lake Co. Forest Preserve
13. Fern Rocks, Jackson Co.	170	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
14. Forest Park, Peoria Co.	90	Forest Park Foundation
15. Franklin Creek, Lee Co.	96	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
16. Fults Hill Prairie, Monroe Co.	373	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
17. George S. Park, Putnam Co.	80	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
18. Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy Co.	1,513	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
19. Harlem Hills, Winnebago Co.	53	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
20. Henry Allan Gleason, Mason Co.	110	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
21. Heron Pond-Wildcat Bluff, Johnson Co.	1,111	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
22. Horseshoe Lake, Alexander Co.	492	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
23. Illinois Beach, Lake Co.	829	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
24. Jasper County Prairie Chicken Preserve	407	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
25. Jurgensen Woods, Cook Co.	120	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
26. Kankakee River, Kankakee Co.	24	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
27. Kettle Moraine, McHenry Co.	242	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
28. Lusk Creek Canyon, Pope Co.	125	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
29. Marion County Prairie Chicken Preserve	160	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
30. Mermet Swamp, Massac Co.	43	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
31. Miller-Anderson Woods, Bureau & Putnam Co's.	258	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
32. Mississippi River Sand Hills, Hancock Co.	45	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
33. Ozark Hills, Union Co.	222	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
34. Paw Paw Woods, Cook Co.	105	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
35. Pine Rock, Ogle Co.	59	Northern Ill. Univ.
36. Reavis, Mason Co.	53	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
37. Robeson Hill, Lawrence Co.	120	Vincennes University
38. Rockton, Winnebago Co.	67	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
39. Round Bluff, Johnson Co.	53	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
40. Russell M. Duffin, Vermilion Co.	160	Vermilion Co. Cons. Distr.
41. Salt Creek Woods, Cook Co.	245	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
42. Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak, Mason Co.	1,460	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
43. Sand Ridge, Cook Co.	70	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
44. Shoe Factory Road, Cook Co.	9	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
45. Spring Lake, Cook Co.	560	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
46. Starved Rock, LaSalle Co.	582	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
47. Thomson-Fulton Sand Prairie, Whiteside Co.	37	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
48. Thornton-Lansing Road, Cook Co.	440	Cook Co. Forest Preserve
49. Trout Park, Kane Co.	26	City of Elgin
50. Volo Bog, Lake Co.	161	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
51. Wauconda Bog, Lake Co.	67	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
52. Weston Cemetery Prairie, McLean Co.	5	Town of Yates
53. Cedar Glen, Hancock Co.	142	The Nature Conservancy
54. Halesia, Massac Co.	14.7	American Electric Power
55. Kinnikinnick Creek, Boone Co.	57	Boone Co. Cons. Distr.
56. Posen Woods, Washington Co.	39.5	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
57. Chestnut Hills, Pulaski Co.	212	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
58. Pistakee (Wilson) Bog, McHenry Co.	88	Ill. Dept. of Cons.
59. Cedar Lake Bog, Lake Co.	27.5	Ill. Dept. of Cons.



serves. Research studies are encouraged, but only if conducted in a manner that will not modify natural conditions. The primary use of most nature preserves is for observation and study for education and pleasure. All public uses must be compatible with preservation of natural conditions within the preserves. Significant features are interpreted for the public in order to enhance public understanding, enjoyment, and appreciation of the preserves.

The Nature Preserves System today

The nature preserves system today consists of 59 preserves with a total of 15,342 acres. The Department of Conservation, with 35 nature preserves, is the largest owner. The Cook County Forest Preserve District is the second largest with 11 preserves. The nature preserves range in size from a little over 2 acres to 1,520 acres with four preserves exceeding 1,000 acres. The map and table show the location of preserves and details on ownership and size.

An intensive inventory of natural areas is currently being conducted by the University of Illinois Department of Landscape Architecture and the Natural Land Institute under contract with the Department of Conservation. This three-year study will locate and evaluate remaining natural areas, providing guidance for further acquisition and dedication of nature preserves.

How individuals can help

There are numerous ways for individuals to contribute to the protection and management of nature preserves. Since neither the Nature Preserves Commission nor the Department of Conservation has the staff to visit each preserve as frequently as desirable, interested individuals can serve as watchdogs for the official agencies. They can report their observations to the owning agency and the Commission. Particularly helpful are regular periodic reports on a preserve, giving the status of such things as trails, signs, fences, gates, and parking areas as well as information on threats and intrusions. Newspaper clippings about nature preserves or projects and developments that may impact upon nature preserves can be sent to the Commission.

Individuals can monitor the preserves for abuses such as vandalism, timber theft, and plant collecting, and for improper use such as trail bike riding, snowmobiling, and camping. Violations can be reported to the custodian or owning agency, the Commission, and the local authorities. This would also provide an opportunity to educate local authorities on the legal status of nature preserves. Individuals and groups can be strong forces in educating the local populace on the concept of nature preserves and in guiding the development of surrounding land for compatible uses.

Individuals and groups can assist the custodian by organizing clean-up days to pick up litter and trash and by participating in other management projects under the supervision of the owning agency or the Commission staff. As an example, some badly needed vegetational management projects such as burning and brush removal could be completed with the cooperation of volunteers.

Informed management decisions depend upon adequate knowledge of the preserves, much of which could be obtained by volunteers. For example, within the preserve system's 59 areas, there is insufficient information about the breeding populations of rare, endangered, and even common species of birds. Obviously this information would be useful in management for the continued well-being of this wildlife. Serious students could help by censusing populations of breeding birds, preparing species lists of plants and animals, mapping vegetational types, conducting population size studies, maintaining seasonal photo stations, preparing photographic and historical studies, monitoring water levels and water quality, investigating microclimates of unusual habitats, and studying habitat preferences of various species. Of course, there are many other possibilities as well. Persons doing intensive studies which involve a special use such as collecting should apply for a permit through the Commission or the Department of Conservation.

If you are seriously interested in helping in some way, contact the Nature Preserves Commission. The Commission staff will suggest ways in which you can help, based on your interests, location, and time. The Commission will coordinate your efforts with those of others working in the same preserves, and will send you an application form for a permit if one is required.

The strong protective provisions of the nature preserve statutes help to safeguard the preserves from intrusions. But only the continued vigilance of concerned citizens, the Nature Preserves Commission, and the Department of Conservation will assure that these safeguards are applied. A viable nature preserves system will assure that a little of that natural presettlement Illinois will endure in perpetuity. You can help.

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THAT BOOK, THE RIVER

by MIKE CONLIN

Division of Fisheries

Illinois Department of Conservation

A river is a book. It is the home of the beaver, the bullfrog, the red-tailed hawk, the mayfly, the many varied fishes. A stream is alive; a vibrant entity flowing on the pages of countless geologic time. Its shining rhythm rends us reflective, its waters give us life, its violent stages make us wonder. The thread of life is never more visible for those who can read the pages of the river's book. The pages are countless, its chapters cover all of life's stages. We must read and learn.

To those who cannot read or understand the words of the book, the river is but a conveyor of water. Whether a river, ditch or concrete sluiceway makes little difference to those ignorant of the values inherent in a stream ecosystem. Money is their base of understanding and that which stands in the way of the great god "Progress", whether human or natural, is uneconomic and must be altered, decimated or destroyed. To those who see no value in the natural book, the river, I say you are surely dead, but remain so wrapped in material comfort that you are blinded to your death, whether recent or long ago.

The sound of the whippoorwill at dusk, the great-horned owl on a clear moonlit night, the death cry of the white-footed mouse—the victim of the pilot black snake, the quiet splash announcing the fruitful foray of the snapping turtle from beneath his river windfall. This, then, is the river's symphony—whose sounds are so often distorted, muffled or silenced by man. Another sacrifice for the almighty dollar. Look at the symphony of man where once the river ran—the lazy gurgle of a straight barren ditch, the sound of roaring 60 m.p.h. machines on the new freeway, the farmer's plow turning over black earth next to the former river's edge, the churn of the barge tow, the bite of the giant shovel seaking coal in the onetime riverbed. This is no symphony—only noise in the most disharmonizing sense.

Our rivers are being silenced across this land we call Illinois. Many more have their death warrants signed or waiting. If you are one who does not hear the symphony, you muse—"so what? What do I care for symphonies? Is it not better now with corn, factories, freeways and subdivisions?" Maybe, but why now is the river brown rather than clear, why is flooding more pronounced than last year, why the extra treatment cost to use water for home and factory, why no water at times where the river used to run at all seasons? Ask yourself these things and you may discover some of the man oriented economic values of the natural river.

The ducks flight at dawn, turtles sunning at mid day, deer browsing at evening—more values, more losses. I wonder at this writing who will repay these irreplaceable values for our children to come or those of the present? Who will explain that his fathers were so barbaric and single-minded that he replaced rivers with "improved ditches"? Who will explain that it was for the money changers in the temple that we did all this? I fear that our children will not understand for they will have neither the jingle of coin in their pockets nor the shimmering river to enjoy—for our aimless destructive madness will surely result in great losses—both economic and natural. The wealth of this State is based on the wise use of our resources, not the idiotic simplistic annihilation so ominous this day and time.

Inflation, taxes, food and jobs. Yes, I too care and worry over these life-directing forces. The ruination of our rivers in the name of these economic goals is, however, not necessary and is uneconomic in fact.

We are in deep trouble in this State. Most of our rivers are polluted, over one-third have been channelized, and many more are leveed and dammed. There is precious little time left for wringing our hands over this river resource crisis. We must plainly decapitate that menacing money fed destructive monster which daily feeds on our rivers if we ourselves are not in the end to be consumed as well.

To read and learn from the river's book, man must alter his materialistic brain, not the physical face of the river. Remove the economic cataracts from your eyes, and see, perhaps for the first time, what natural resource values are. That we all may see so clearly and will read the river's book as we progress downstream in life is the river's hope.

Office of Endangered Species: "Our work really boils down to reducing man's influence on the rate of extinction." Biggest need: Habitat preservation. Without adequate cover, water and food, wildlife simply cannot survive.

Birders & Ecology

by Donald S. Heintzelman

Reprinted from New Hampshire Audubon Quarterly

Few birders think of themselves as ecologists, yet most gradually develop an awareness of some basic ecological principles. For example, the importance of learning the habitat requirements for various species is an obvious necessity if one is to locate particular species of birds effectively. Obviously, one would not search for a nesting Olive-sided Flycatcher on the marshes of New Jersey's Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge. But an excursion to the state's salt meadows would be appropriate to see nesting Laughing Gulls. Of course, most birders with a reasonable amount of field experience know the habitat requirements of common species. But what about ecological niche requirements? Within a given habitat, two species can live together only if they occupy different ecological niches. This, stated formally, is the principle of competitive exclusion. That is, two species living together do not carry out *exactly* the same activities in exactly the same habitat or direct competition would result, and one would be eliminated from that particular niche or habitat.

How, then, can a knowledge of niche requirements aid a birder in deriving more enjoyment from his hobby? One way is by allowing him to understand better the workings of food chains and food webs. Let's consider some examples, using first the foraging ranges of wood warblers (Parulidae). Not all warblers seek food in the same locations within their required breeding habitats. Some search for food close to the ground, others at medium heights and still others at the top of tall vegetation. In other words, the ecological niches of the various species are distributed in layers, or stratified, according to the various heights which vegetation attains. Examples of warblers with foraging ranges confined to the lower vegetative strata are: Canada, Kentucky, Prairie and Worm-eating. Species with medium foraging ranges include Black-and-White, Black-throated Blue, Golden-winged, Blue-winged and Magnolia. Some high foraging species are Blackburnian and Cerulean. However, not all warblers are rigidly restricted to specific strata in conducting their foraging activities. Chestnut-sided and Hooded Warblers, for example, range from low to medium levels; but Nashville and Yellow Warblers move from

medium to low ranges. And the Blackthroated Green Warbler ranges from medium to high levels in its food gathering efforts. The Cape May Warbler sometimes ranges from high to medium levels.

Other factors which also permit utilization of different ecological niches are differences in a species anatomy or morphology. Among herons and egrets, for example, the Great Blue Heron is able to exploit food sources in deep water because of its long legs. Common Egrets would seek food in shallower water, and Black-crowned Night Herons would confine their feeding efforts to the shallowest water of all. Hence, in these examples, the physical size of the various species determines more or less where each can feed.

Similarly, on the Serengeti Plain in Tanzania as many as six species of vultures may feed upon a carcass. Although there seems to be chaos rather than organization as the birds attempt to feed, each species occupies a somewhat different ecological niche in terms of its food requirements and related physical adaptations for food gathering. For example, the largest species — Lappet-faced Vultures and White-headed Vultures — break open the skin of a dead animal and feed upon skin, sinew and flesh adhering to bones. In contrast, Ruppells Griffon Vultures and White-backed Vultures have unusually long necks which enable them to reach inside a carcass to eat soft internal organs. Additional anatomical adaptations further aid them in exploiting this niche. Finally, Hooded and Egyptian Vultures are smaller birds with slender beaks. They fed upon scraps of flesh clinging to bones or scattered on the ground near a carcass after the larger vultures and other scavengers have eaten. Additionally, some individual Egyptian Vultures have learned to use stones as tools by lifting them in their beaks and flinging them at Ostrich eggs. After the shell is broken, the vulture eats the contents of the egg, thus exploiting still another food source not normally vulnerable to other birds. (This extraordinary stone throwing behavior of some Egyptian Vultures is an example of true tool use by an animal other than man.)

The woodpeckers (Picidae) of North America have evolved into two branches, each leading to increased specialization. The unspecialized flickers (*Colaptes*) form the base from which the two woodpecker branches are derived. On one side, the Pileated Woodpecker remains relatively primitive and more or less resorts to behavior and ecological niche affinities similar to flickers. But at the apex of this branch appears the rigidly specialized Ivory-billed Woodpecker whose niche requirements are so specific that the species has become nearly extinct due to loss of most of its required habitat (alternative habitats do not meet its niche requirements).

The other branch of the woodpeckers' evolutionary tree contains species such as the Hairy Woodpecker, whose niche centers upon tree trunks and large limbs, and the nearly identical but proportionally smaller Downy Woodpecker, which occupies a niche on smaller branches and twigs. The Yellow-bellied Sapsucker has a specialized tongue with a brush-like tip, thus enabling it to feed effectively on sap oozing from holes its drills in trees. Finally, at the top of the evolutionary branch, one finds the peculiar three-toed woodpeckers (*Picoides*). Of course, not all these woodpecker species occupy the same habitats. Some species are distributionally separated.

The fruit-eating behavior of tanagers in Trinidad's mountainous Northern Range offers additional examples of niche exploitation and its role in governing bird distribution within a given habitat. Of the island's three attractive *Tangara* species, the Speckled Tanager is mainly a forest dwelling bird. While remaining in a perched position, it picks fruit and eats it whole. The Bay-headed Tanager also eats fruit, but it pecks pieces and sometimes while airborne in manikin-fashion, takes fruit. Finally, the Turquoise Tanager often occurs in flocks. This species also perches to pick fruit and seems prone to pick pieces out of large fruits. Turquoise Tanagers also mandibulate fruit in an apparent effort to reduce its size or eliminate seeds before swallowing it. Mistletoe fruit forms a larger proportion of this tanager's diet than in other species.

These examples deal only with a few aspects of the complex subject of niche requirements of birds. Many important additional factors also can be involved in determining a bird's niche requirements. Nonetheless, even cursory observations of niche requirements offer curious birders an opportunity to derive added pleasure from their hobby. Why merely look at a bird when you can attempt to understand its ecological role? Of course, there are many instances when general birding activities will not enable you to gain insights into the fascinating world of ecological niche. But frequently cursory observations are adequate to hint at an animal's niche requirements. So sharpen your observation skills and ask yourself probing questions regarding the activities of the birds you see. You may discover something new to science as well as enhance the rewards of your birding activities.

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A Helpful Mind — Set to Know the Birds By Sound

By DON L. DANIELSON

Reprinted from Passenger Pigeon

Today and long after aborigines first lured birds into range with wild-fowl body and sound facsimiles, many persons experience an attunement with nature through the sounds that birds produce. The mystic soul-shake that is provoked by the loons calling, the piercing 'kreee' of the Red-tail, the trumpet of the Sandhill and the guttural socializing of the ubiquitous Mallard—these and others have struck delight, wonder, anger and curiosity into many minds and hearts.

Amateur birders are often awed when they see and hear professional ornithologists identify upwards of ninety percent of their birds in the field by sounds—without even sighting the birds!

We hear also that bluebirds are in trouble today because they are small and do not hold well to a pointing dog. This statement helps illustrate why bird-sound imitations were, no doubt, originally employed: to bring the sound-bearer to the table. Dutchmen are credited with the first successful attempts to entice birds into an enclosure (called an 'ende-kooy'; 'decoy' thus derived) by tolling and imitating the sounds of wildfowl. Today, imitating calls and other sounds of birds is an art practiced by many sportsmen and naturalists. Be reminded of the numerous duck-calling contests and, to the delight of their charges, the way naturalists purse their lips and squeak on their hands to attract birds within eyeshot (Emlen).

With today's technology and machinery, recording and examining bird sounds has become a finely-honed academic thrust toward more fully understanding natural communication.

How is it, then, that birds make their varied sounds? The larynx, in birds as in humans, is at the terminus of the respiratory system. In humans, the source of speech and sound is the vocal chords which are contained in the larynx. In birds, however, it is the syrinx which produces "speech" and other sounds. The syrinx is located at the posterior end of the trachea (the opposite end of the trachea where, again, in birds and humans, the larynx is found) and where the bronchia branch into the lungs (Greenewalt).

For birds to progress through the phases of 1) nestling and fledgling food-begging sounds, to 2) other immature and simple sub-songs, to 3) plastic songs, to 4) songs that are becoming crystallized, to 5) full songs, appear to require about one year (Nottebaum). With sophisticated Nagra

recorders, parabolic reflectors and Goodman's Axiom 301 speakers, very slight variations in bird's sounds can be recorded, played-back, even photographed and scrutinized.

"Calls and songs may be classified, firstly, according as they are Social, Sexual, Domestic or Self-expressive and then according as they are Aggressive, Attractive, Contact or Environmental. Thus the call announcing an air-borne predator is Social, Environmental and a fleeing signal (Armstrong).

Numerous attempts have been made to enumerate the sound and signal repertoires of birds. The Nuthatch uses twelve call-notes and three types of songs (Lohrl) and the Chukar Partridge has fourteen adult calls (Stokes). With minimal ferreting, readers can easily find numerous repertoires of many other species. The point is, with considerable experience, devoted bird enthusiasts might not only identify species by their sounds but get to know the bird's attitudes by discerning the same specie's sound differentiations.

To distinguish subtle differences in the sounds of the same species would certainly be the graduate school of birding. And subtle the sound differences often are!

The Black-throated Green Warbler was found to sing two similar but distinct songs: Song 'A' was described as the "territorial defense" song and Song 'B' was the "courtship" song in an experiment conducted by Morse and aided by Drs. Ficken among others. Isolated on small islands such as Hog Island in Muscongus Bay, Maine, the investigators found single pairs of these Warblers. There were no neighbors of the same species. Data bore out that Song 'A' was most infrequent on the smaller islands when compared to the numbers and kinds of calls of the same species, but from larger islands (with territorial rivals). Too, in an experiment conducted by Stevenson, et al—"Individual Recognition by



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Auditory Cues in the Common Tern"—the investigators empirically ascertained that Common Tern chicks greet their own parents by responding to the incoming parent's "fish-call." The same chicks caw when another chick's parents announce their fishing success to nearby nestlings of the same species.

Perhaps few persons are capable of the auditory range necessary to discern slight variations within a specie's repertoire range. Maybe not. At any rate, by assuming that one can distinguish differences, the concentration to do so would most certainly enhance one's chances of learning interspecific sound differences and the identification therefrom.

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A cardinal sang this morning.

The ground is buried under a mantle of snow.

A cardinal sang this morning.

Yesterday the groundhog foretold another six weeks of winter.

The weatherman predicts a blizzard tomorrow.

But . . .

A cardinal sang this morning.

It is so cold that cars will not start.

Small children must play inside.

Men's spirits are as bleak as the skies.

And yet, somewhere in a tree above my roof,

A cardinal sang this morning!

—Elsa Yaguchi
Wheaton, Illinois

Marie Mayflower Remembers

by MARIE NILSSON

Marie Mayflower was a camera enthusiast, loved wildflowers and birds. She cherished the memories of her many adventures out-of-doors. She framed each one as a picture to be enjoyed over and over.

The marsh was a special world. One day she began with a stroll along the shore of a large lake. It was good to feel the water with her toes. She turned over the smooth pebbles and small stones, rounded by the rolling in of the waves, brought there by the glaciers thousands of years ago. How bright they looked in the water, dull in the sand. Plants could not grow on the lower beach because of wind and blowing sand. She thought about this and plant succession as she climbed a low dune. Grasses bound the sand on the upper beach building up dunes. Other plants struggled for a roothold. The dunes were followed by ridges, swales and marshland.

A fascinating environment for most living things, including a walking stick insect that fell on her shoulder as she passed under a scrubby Black Oak tree. Walking sticks do not walk, they just pretend to be a twig. Marie Mayflower placed it on a twig to quiet its nerves while she studied its singular beauty and features so suitable to its way of life, and to photograph it.

The reedy sounds of the marsh were all about—Red-winged Blackbirds, Bobolinks, marsh wrens, the tranquilizing “song” of Mourning Doves. A pair of Green Herons flew up into a Black Oak. It was the time for pairing. A dragon fly made a sudden foray for food. It returned to its perching place, protected by wind, to dream in the sun.

She noticed a garden spider had snared and wrapped up a dragon fly. The condition of the web told the story of a fierce battle.

There were duck sounds on the sluggish river draining the marsh. Marie Mayflower bending low, stealthily crept to the top of the ridge, feeling like an Indian. Suddenly eyes met hers. A Green-winged Teal was standing in the bearberry and juniper tangle not far from the water.

Surprised, they exchanged stares. The teal moved off slowly breaking the hypnotic spell, then flew off when she stood up.

Marie Mayflower sat down to watch the river, was utterly quiet, hoping to be part of the secret life of the marsh.

In contrast to the peaceful, exquisite song of a Western Meadowlark, a rabbit, leaping and zigzagging, swerved off into the dense under-growth, pursued by a weasel. A muskrat swam into sight, trailing a large sunflower plant in its mouth. A mother duck was leading her young when suddenly the last duckling went straight down without a ripple. A turtle? Unaware of the loss, the family swam on.

Marie Mayflower's thoughts lingered on the variety of life in a marsh. She recalled the courting antics of the migrating golden-eye ducks stopping over. The male arched his head back to touch his tail. What an athlete! She liked to think of the 'dead' opossum on the trail. Suspicious, she returned in ten minutes to find it gone. That autumn, the migrating Monarch Butterflies congregated by the thousands in a pine area adjacent to the marsh. They drifted aimlessly about for several days, before moving on.

One snowy day, she had watched the Snow Buntings making their way up the beach, feeding on weed seeds, bending the stalks with their weight, creating a flowing rhythm set to music by the waves. She remembered the marsh in April seeing the white dots of the pussy willows everywhere, hearing the spring peepers, looking for the fairy shrimp in the small pools and puddles, knowing where to find skunk cabbage and marsh marigold, listening at twilight to the woodcock's mating 'song' as he spiraled down and the rasping notes of the Wilson's Snipe.

Reveries over, Marie Mayflower sauntered on. The wood lilies lift their bells, proud of their vivid beauty. There was color along the river banks: blue of the pickerel weed, pink-red of the water smart-weed — all framed by the bul-rushes and cat-tails.

Sunset time always came too soon. Returning, the path followed the ridges. Marie Mayflower was aware of the drifting fragrances, the going-to-bed sounds, mysterious small social noises. The eerie 'song' of the American Bittern so in harmony with the mood of a fiery sunset. She had a feeling of kinship with the secretive ways of the marsh, the only human alive to witness the close of this day. The sunset light cast a misty glow . . . shadows played about, a Meadowlark sang a last bubbly song.

—1615 Hinman Ave
Evanston, Ill. 60201



Meeting at the Carroll County Site; Donald Haines and Vernon Kleen.

The loaded toboggan; Richard Haberkamp, Donald Haines and family members.



WHAT'S IN THE FUTURE FOR CORMORANTS?

by VERNON M. KLEEN

Readers learned of the plight of the Double-crested Cormorant in Illinois in the November 1974 issue of the **NEWSLETTER**. The two nesting trees referred to have survived and the cormorants have continued to use them. Last spring, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service personnel placed platforms in the two trees for the birds to use as nesting sites; some platforms were used.

On 31 January (this year) the Illinois Department of Conservation, through volunteer assistance, completed further attempts to maintain and improve the nesting colony. No one could tell for certain just how long the two "vital" trees would survive, so an "artificial tree" was constructed.

The first step required the placing of a 48-foot utility pole out in the water near the nesting trees. By contract, this was completed last September by the Lewis and Lawson Harbor Service of Clinton, Iowa; they firmly anchored the pole 18-feet below water level.

Last December, Donald Haines, a lineman for Commonwealth Edison, responded to a "plea for help" and volunteered to climb the pole and attach the preconstructed nesting platforms to the pole. The twelve nesting structures were built by Frank Mazo of the Department's Division of Land and Historic Sites.

On Saturday, 31 January, the Haines family and friends left St. Charles and arrived at the Carroll County meeting place about 10:00 a.m. The river (Mississippi) at this location was solid ice and covered with three inches of snow. We loaded their toboggan with the necessary gear and the nesting structures and headed for the pole—a mile from shoreline. The laden toboggan was difficult to pull and our footing was poor — but we made it. By 2:00 p.m. the job was completed.

Although many people deserve credit for assisting with this project, I want to especially thank Donald Haines for his time, talent and interest in conservation. The pictures readily show that completion of this project was no easy task. (Photos by the author).

—Department of Conservation
Springfield, Illinois 62706

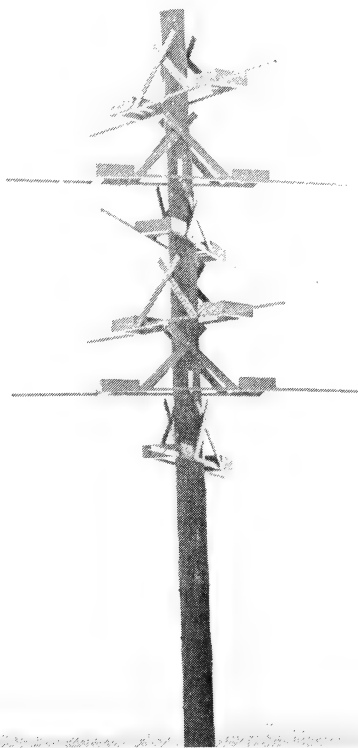
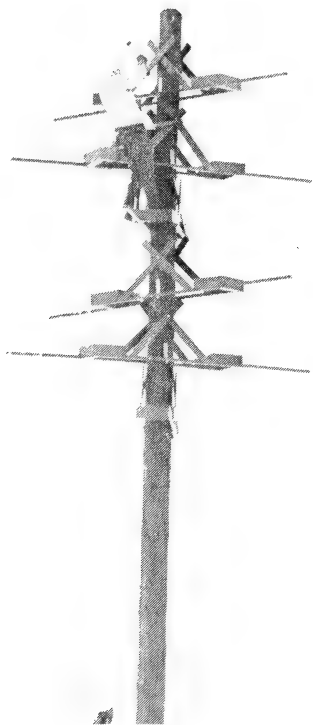


The nesting site—one mile in the distance; Donald Haines and Richard Haberkamp with the loaded toboggan.

Donald Haines placing the first of six structures (two nesting platforms on each structure) on the pole.



*Donald Haines placing the last
structure on the pole.*



The "Artificial Tree" completed.



The nesting location; note the nesting platforms in the two trees.

Rosalee Comment Heron Sanctuary 1975 Census

Compiled by LUCAS WRISCHNIK

Southwest Chapter, I.A.S.

Several members of the *Southwest Chapter* of the *Illinois Audubon Society* participated in the annual census of herons at the Society's only heron sanctuary located near East St. Louis. They counted the birds in the evening of 11 July 1975. This is a very important sanctuary for Illinois.

	Adult	Immature	Total
Little Blue Heron	81	120	201
Cattle Egret	8	12	20
Great Egret	90	110	200
Snowy Egret	1	2	3
Black-crowned Night Heron	69	68	137

All species combined, a total of 300 nests were observed.

—2 Briarcliff Dr.
Collinsville, Ill. 62234

A BLACK RAIL IN SUMMER IN CENTRAL ILLINOIS

by H. DAVID BOHLEN

During the spring of 1975, Richard Sandburg and I noted some habitat that looked like it might harbor Black Rails (*Laterallus jamaicensis*). The habitat was an intermittent pond south of Snicarte, Mason County. The area consisted of small pools of water 2-3 inches deep with the following plants prominent: Cattails (*Typha*, sp.), Blunt Spike Rush (*Eleocharis obtusa*); Englemann's Spike Rush (*Eleocharis engelmanni*); Giant Bur-reed (*Spartanium eurycarpum*); Seed-box (*Ludwigia alternifolia*); Rush (*Juncus marginatus*); Sedges (*Carex vulpinoidea*, *Carex scoparia*).

Since Black Rails are mostly nocturnal, it was not until June 20 that Richard and I played a tape recording of the "kick-kee-do" song (from Peterson's Western Bird Record) of the Black Rail at the area. At about 10:15 p.m. there was a reaction to the tape. This was the scolding sound with which I had become familiar at Beverly, Illinois, when James Funk had lured in a Black Rail on May 28, 1973. After scolding the bird began giving the kick-kee-do song and repeated it 8-10 times. Walking the area produced no rails, so Richard and I decided to wait until daylight. A cuckoo-like sound also came from the center of the marsh and Richard remembered that A. C. Bent (in **"LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN MARSH BIRDS"**) had attributed this to the female Black Rail.

At daylight with several more observers (that had been called that night) the Black Rail was prompted to scold again by use of the tape. The observers then moved in the direction of the sound. The bird flushed about 10-15 feet ahead of the observers, the dark charcoal color of the bird with a small amount of white in the wings was apparent. The dangling legs were also noted as the Black Rail feebly dropped back into the marsh 20-30 feet away. The rail or rails (since there may have been a pair) were flushed two more times. On June 25, several more observers and I briefly saw the bird again in the same area. An intense search was not made again because of possible nesting interruption. This species is probably more numerous in Illinois than realized and is not observed because of its sulking habits in dense vegetation and the fact that it is mostly nocturnal. The first nest and eggs ever found in the United States was in the Calumet marshes at Chicago by E. W. Nelson and Frank Dewitt on June 19, 1875 (Nelson, **"BIRDS OF NORTHEASTERN ILLINOIS, 1876"**). Other summer records are from Champaign and Adams Counties.

I would like to thank A. C. Koelling for the plant identifications.

—Zoology Department
Illinois State Museum
Springfield, Ill. 62706

Far more crucial than what we know or what we do not know is what we do not want to know. *Eric Hoffer.*



The Breeding Season is the most important season of all. It is that one season of the year when all species reproduce their kind to assure survival of the species. It is at this time of year that each pair of birds establishes a territory and defends it from all other birds of the same species; each pair requires a minimum amount of desirable habitat that includes enough food and water to raise its young and adequate shelter from the weather and potential enemies. Without satisfactory habitat in sufficient quantity and quality, a species may not be able to successfully reproduce.

Compared to last year, the 1975 Breeding Season was excellent; some species, such as the American Robin, attempted a third brood after having successfully fledged their first two. The mild weather made this possible.

Of special interest this season was the establishment of the first nesting colony of Ring-billed Gulls; breeding and summering ducks; and increasing populations of species whose ranges have been gradually expanding the past few years (both northward and southward). There were few comments about declining populations.

Observers have found it more and more difficult to locate some nesting species and therefore visit isolated sanctuaries to observe those particular birds.

As usual, many observers assisted with the Breeding Bird Surveys and the Breeding Bird Atlases (we always welcome competent assistants); and, still more turned in completed Nest Record Cards. For the record, 45 contributors submitted 793 Nest Record Cards for 960 nests of 79 species in 34 counties. We appreciate all contributions and look forward to continued assistance. The following persons are particularly acknowledged for submitting most of the information for this report: Larry Balch, H. David Bohlen, Bill Boyd, Elaine Burstatte, Marilyn Campbell, Charles Clark, Aura Duke, L. Barrie Hunt, Vernon Kleen, Roy Knisley, Richard Palmer, Bruce Peterjohn, Gerald Rosenband, Patrick Ward and Ron Westemeier. Reference to many observers is denoted by the letters "m.ob." Documentations have been denoted by an asterisk (*).

CORMORANTS, HERONS and EGRETS. The exact number of nesting Double-crested Cormorants at the Carroll County colony was not reported; however, federal refuge personnel placed nesting platforms in the two remaining trees and some of the platforms were apparently used by the cormorants for nesting. There were no Illinois reports of nesting Great Blue

Hérons; this was probably just a lack of reports rather than no nesting. Cattle Egrets may have nested on an island in the Illinois River near Meredosia (P. Ward); the only definite record of breeding was at the Rosalee Comment Heron Sanctuary—see report on p. 24. Black-crowned Night Herons have apparently stopped nesting at Lake Calumet (L. Balch); however, a nest with two $\frac{3}{4}$ -grown young was observed at Waukegan, 12 Aug. (C. Clark). Yellow-crowned Night Heron nests were reported from both ends of the state (Skokie Lagoons and Oakwood Bottoms) but nowhere in between.

WATERFOWL. As usual, many species of ducks summered in the state—some as isolated individuals that may have been crippled and others as nesting pairs or groups; there seemed to be several interesting records from the Chicago area. A few pairs of “wild” Canada Geese took up residency and raised young—notable were those at Lake Baldwin (B. Boyd) and Charleston (L. B. Hunt). A female Pintail was still present at Lake Calumet, 20 July (C. Clark). At least two male and one female Green-winged Teal were present on Nigger Lake (Mason Co.), 12 July (D. Bohlen). A few young Blue-winged Teal were successfully fledged in both Mason and Fulton counties (D. Bohlen); nesting was not reported any where else. There were four summer reports of American Wigeon; the brood of six at Lake Baldwin in mid-June (B. Boyd) is the first nesting evidence of this species in the state; two birds were noted at Lake Calumet, 20 July—only one seen there 6 July (C. Clark); a lone male was found in Mason County, 12 July (D. Bohlen). The 1975 season was reported as good-to-excellent for nesting Wood Ducks. The first definite nesting record for **Redheads** in Illinois was documented at Lake Calumet, 6 July (*C. Clark); eight young, not yet able to fly, were observed with the two adults; two other family groups were found in Lake County (G. Rosenband); a non-nesting individual was present at Charleston, 10 June (L. B. Hunt). A male Ring-necked Duck summered at a Mason County pond (D. Bohlen); two birds were present near E. Cape Girardeau (Alexander Co.), 4 and 11 June (V. Kleen) and may have been there all summer; other singles were reported from Waukegan, 29 June (C. Clark) and Springfield, for several weeks beginning 11 July (D. Bohlen). A female Canvasback was still present in Mason County, 31 May (D. Bohlen). The presence of a male **Greater Scaup** at Waukegan, 29 June, was the first summer record of the species in the Chicago area (C. Clark). Two male Lesser Scaup were noted at the same location the same day (L. Balch); single males were present in Mason County all summer and at Cuba, 19 July (D. Bohlen). Two Common Golden-eyes were also present at Waukegan, 29 June (C. Clark). Summering Ruddy Ducks included a pair in southern Cook County (L. Balch, A. Duke), one in Vermilion County (M. Campbell) and one at Springfield (D. Bohlen).

VULTURES, HAWKS and OSPREYS. Two Turkey Vulture nests were located in Lake County (R. Russell). One pair of Red-shouldered Hawks nested in Winnebago County (J. Oar, fide R. Knisley). Two nests of Broad-winged Hawks in Ferne Clyffe State Park fledged young (B. Peterjohn). Although nests were not reported, one or more Swainson's Hawks returned to the Kane County nesting area. The 19 July sighting of an Osprey in Jackson County is noteworthy (B. Peterjohn)—could nesting have occurred nearby in Illinois or Missouri?

Good News On Lake States' Eagles:

The annual U.S. Forest Service survey of Bald Eagles and Ospreys on national forests in the Great Lakes area indicates that the eagle increased its numbers and the Osprey held its own during 1975, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

The number of young eagles known to have reached fledging age on the seven national forests was 192, nearly 30 more than in any previous year of the survey which has been conducted since 1964. The Ospreys produced 102 young to fledging age. That is 16 less than last year. Biologists think several Osprey nests were destroyed by windstorms and could account for the drop. In 1965 only 37 young eagles and 11 Ospreys were found on the forests.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN. Ron Westemeier reported that nest success for the Greater Prairie Chicken on the sanctuaries at Bogota was less than 50% for the third consecutive year. This summer, 58 nests were located. Even with the "poor showing", Westemeier thought it was a better nesting season than the past two seasons and is encouraged with this year's results.

RAILS, GALLINULES and COOTS. King Rails were found throughout June in Mason County and one dead downy young (species unknown) was detected there 19 July (D. Bohlen); the species was also noted throughout the marsh at Chain-O'-Lakes State Park the last week of May (V. Kleen). A Sora was reported from Vermilion County, 1 July (M. Campbell) Central Illinois has been traditionally known to include the breeding range of the Black Rail; therefore, some observers have spent considerable time seeking these birds out; at least one, possibly two, was discovered (seen and heard) in Mason County, 20 and 25 June (D. Bohlen, et al.); owing to the small size of the habitat and extensive searching and trampling which would follow, the exact location is not presently being announced. (For complete details of the observation, see page 25.) Nesting Common Gallinules were successful throughout all of northeastern Illinois (m.ob.) and as far south as Fulton County (D. Bohlen). No Purple Gallinules were reported from their Lake Mermet nesting area this year. Singles to small groups of American Coots summered throughout the state; however, there was no breeding evidence for the southern half of Illinois.

SHOREBIRDS, GULLS and TERNS. Apparently the Piping Plovers did not nest along the Lake Michigan shores again this year (L. Balch). Although not an unusual nesting species, an American Woodcock on a nest was photographed by B. Adams in Morgan County. The only young Upland Sandpipers reported were found in Vermilion County, 8 June (M. Campbell) and in Will County (no date—A. Duke); possible nesting occurred near Springfield (D. Bohlen) and in Williamson County (V. Kleen). A Lesser Yellowlegs was still present in Mason County, 25 June; although

probably not nesting, it acted as if it may have been interested in staying there (D. Bohlen, et al.). Young Spotted Sandpipers were found at both Meredosia (P. Ward) and Springfield (V. Kleen). A male Wilson's Phalarope was present at a Mason County pond during most of June—however, neither a nest nor a mate was located (D. Bohlen, et al.). The first breeding record for **Ring-billed Gulls** in Illinois was established at Lake Calumet, 6 July, when Clark "counted 71 young gulls in the colony ranging from downy young to fledged birds noticeably smaller than the adults;" the larger young were not counted; in all, over 800 gulls of this species were present (*C. Clark). Some 30+ Bonaparte's Gulls and several Forster's Terns summered along Lake Michigan (L. Balch)—perhaps these will form nesting colonies in the future. Common Terns were suspected to have nested in the Chicago area; unfortunately, the observers could not get access to the area (L. Balch). The following note concerning Caspian Terns is of interest "two adults and two immatures (were) seen flying by at Lake Calumet, 6 July. Extremely interesting implication! Consideraing the massive Ring-billed (Gull) nesting and the very close association of this species with the Ring-bill . . . Will have to watch this closely next year; there are no Illinois nesting records." (C. Clark). (It was also pointed out that Lake Calumet may be completely destroyed by next year.) There were no nesting Least Terns reported anywhere in the state this year.

American Woodcock on nest. *Photo by Robert Adams.*



CUCKOOS, OWLS and GOATSUCKERS. The Yellow-billed Cuckoo was reported as very common statewide this summer except in the Chicago area. One Black-billed Cuckoo was found at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, 29 July—was this actually a breeding record or an early migrant? (B. Peterjohn). One Barn Owl nest was reported (in Monroe County) and it was apparently successful (J. Engbring). At least one Chuck-will's-widow summered in the Mason County Forest (D. Bohlen, et al.). Common Nighthawks seemed more numerous than usual in the Chicago area (C. Clark).

WOODPECKERS, FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS and CROWS. Everyone watches the ups and downs of the Red-headed Woodpecker population; this season was excellent for the species. One area in the Oakwood Bottoms Greentree Reservoir (Jackson County) provided enough habitat for at least 15 pairs of Willow Flycatchers (B. Peterjohn). At least 40 pairs of Cliff Swallows were found nesting under one bridge at the Crab Orchard Refuge, 15-16 June (V. Kleen). Chicago and Vermilion county observers reported that Purple Martins fared well in their areas this year; no one reported a poor season for the martins. While conducting various surveys in southern Illinois, it was noted that Fish Crows were rather uncommon this year compared to other years (V. Kleen).

CREEPERS, WRENS, BLUEBIRDS, WAXWINGS and SHRIKES. One Brown Creeper was observed feeding another at Rushville, 14 June; although not sure of the latter being an immature, it probably was (P. Ward). The only Bewick's Wrens reported were observed in the Mason County Forest (all summer—D. Bohlen) and in Randolph County, 3 June (V. Kleen). Observers are requested to report all sightings of Bewick's Wrens. Carolina Wrens have continued to increase in numbers in the Chicago area (C. Clark). Short-billed Marsh Wrens returned to Powderhorn Marsh (Chicago) after eight years of absence (L. Balch); they were fairly numerous in the Springfield area, but did not begin singing until 2 July (D. Bohlen); nesting occurred west of Park Forest (A. Duke). Long-billed Marsh Wrens were fairly common in the marsh at Chain-O'-Lakes State Park (V. Kleen) but were reported less numerous than last year in southern Cook County (A. Duke). How have Eastern Bluebirds been recovering in the state? (All persons locating active bluebird nests are asked to send records of their observations to Mike Morrison—see announcement on p. 34.) There were many summer records of Cedar Waxwings throughout the state; actual nesting was observed at Lake Sangchris, 27 July (D. Bohlen); Morgan County, 12 June (P. Ward) and in Will County, 15-19 August (A. Duke). Loggerhead Shrikes were apparently non-existent around Chicago (C. Clark); there was one successful nest near Springfield (D. Bohlen); a one-day maximum count in southern Illinois was 35 birds (V. Kleen).

VIREOS and WARBLERS. An adult White-eyed Vireo was found, unfortunately, feeding a young cowbird in Vermilion County (M. Campbell). Goose Lake Prairie State Park seems to be the only dependable northern Illinois location for Bell's Vireos (C. Clark); the species was present in Vermilion County, but nests were not located (M. Campbell). Four male Black-and-White Warblers were defending territory in extreme southern Illinois (B. Peterjohn); one singing male was also present near Charleston

providing the third summer record there since 1970 (L. B. Hunt). A nest of the Blue-winged Warbler was found in Vermilion County (M. Campbell) and the species was reported in fairly good numbers in the Chicago area (L. Balch) and southern Illinois (m.ob.). In contrast, Golden-winged Warblers, formerly found in the Chicago area, were not observed this season. Several observers suggested that the population of Yellow Warblers was reduced this year ("way down" around Chicago); however, the species was reported as "abundant" in Vermilion County (M. Campbell). Singing Pine Warblers were again easy to locate in the large pine expanses around the Crab Orchard Refuge—indicating a probable good nesting season. (V. Kleen).

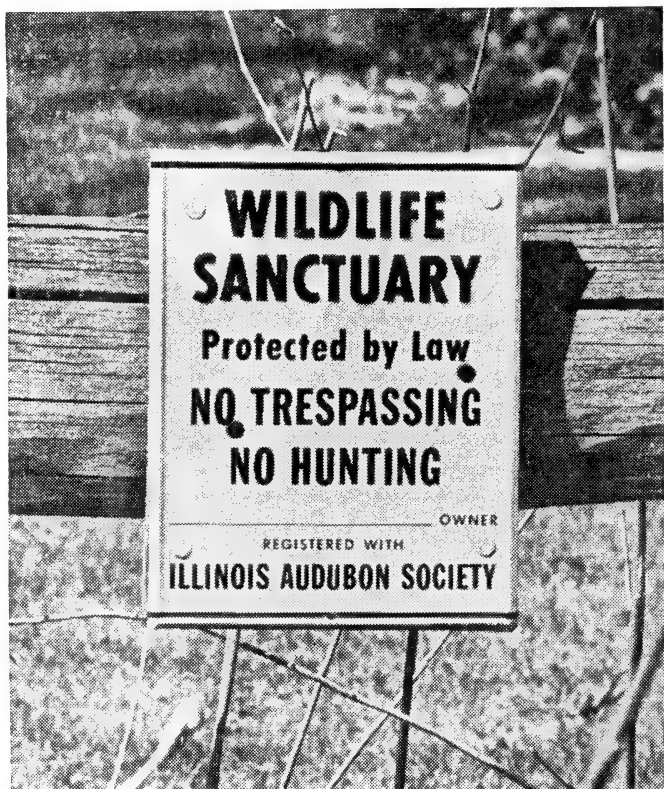
WEAVER FINCHES, BLACKBIRDS, FINCHES and SPARROWS.

European Tree Sparrows had a good nesting season in southeastern Morgan County (P. Ward). The only known population of Yellow-headed Blackbirds existing on state-owned land occurs in the marsh at Chain-O'-Lakes State Park—eight territorial males were present in late May (V. Kleen); this colony should be carefully watched and conservation actions should be enforced to protect this colony—especially since no other colony is known to occur on public-protected lands. Separate pairs of Brewer's Blackbirds were detected at Waukegan (C. Clark) and the Chicago Botanical Gardens (L. Balch) during the summer; an adult male was observed feeding a full-grown young near Chicago, 12 Aug. (C. Clark). An American Goldfinch nest (with four eggs) was still active at Glencoe, 1 Sept. (C. Clark). A single Savannah Sparrow was detected near Snicarte (Mason Co.), 26 July (R. Palmer). Henslow's Sparrows were only reported from Goose Lake Prairie State Park—three males were observed singing there 4 June (R. Palmer). The two reports of Grasshopper Sparrows (Vermilion County and southern Illinois) suggested that there were good numbers of the species. Finally, singing Vesper Sparrows were located in Sangamon County, 13 July (D. Bohlen); a nest was found in Vermilion County (M. Campbell).

As usual, all birders, regardless of affiliation, are encouraged to contribute notes for inclusion in the SEASONAL REPORTS. Please observe the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

*For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 10". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written ... accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, 1017 Burlington Ave., Downers Grove, Ill. 60515.

Book Reviews

DICTIONARY OF BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS IN COLOR

By Allan Watson and
Paul E.S. Whalley

McGraw Hill, New York, 1975
295 pp. \$29.95

Scientists, nature enthusiasts, amateur collectors and professional lepidopterists alike will welcome the unique and handsomely illustrated Dictionary.

While many books treat the subject of butterflies or moths separately, this is the first and only book to combine both subjects in a single volume, giving complete data on all the families of butterflies and moths throughout the world in an easily referred to A-Z dictionary format. Some 2,000 entries provide such information as distribution, habitats, food plants, sizes, and any strange relationships that occur (e.g., ant-raised caterpillars, and yuccas that are fertilized by moths). In addition, the book contains 144 pages of full color plates illustrating over 1,000 life-sized species alive and in their natural habitats, as well as those in set specimen pieces.

Both authors are associates in the Department of Lepidoptera at the British Museum (Natural History), which has the largest collection of butterflies and moths in the world and is also the foremost center for the study of lepidopterology. The introduction to the book was written by W. Donald Duckworth, Curator of Lepidoptera at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, which has the largest collection of butterflies and moths in North America. —Victor de Keyserling

TO SAVE A BIRD IN PERIL

By David R. Zimmerman

Coward, McCann and Geoghegan,
Inc., New York, 1975, 286pp., \$9.95

Endangered species is a familiar topic among today's conservationists and many persons travel great distances to see such species before they become extinct. How many of these same people are willing to donate time and energy to preserve these species?

Mr. Zimmerman, in this new book, relates the personal dedication of a few men and women to the survival of such species as the Peregrine Falcon, Osprey, Cahow, Whooping Crane, Nene Goose, Kirtland's Warbler and a few foreign species. Included are authentic details about recent techniques developed to save particular species and the progress realized as a result of experiment and research. The author points out that imprinting ("process through which a young bird develops its species' specific behavioral traits after watching its parents and surroundings during a brief, highly indelible period just after hatching.") may be used to change a species requirements and thereby increase its potential survival. Such behavioral changes may include the modification of nesting sites to reduce predation, the adaption to new food sources, the acceptance of new habitats, etc.

Mr. Zimmerman emphasizes that much more needs to be done for endangered species and that all conservationists should actively participate in the conservation of these species rather than passively accept their declines. This book is highly recommended to people interested in endangered species programs and progress achieved through 1975. —Editor

THE INDIGENEOUS TREES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

By J. F. Rock

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Rufland,
Vermont, 1974 548 pp.,
215 photographic plates

First published in 1913, this volume has now been reprinted by popular demand. In view of the considerable changes wrought in the Hawaiian Islands by population and building pressures, the Pacific Tropical Botanical Gardens with offices in Kauai has assumed the responsibility for this fine new edition. The environment of the islands was largely undisturbed over six decades ago when Rock first explored the area with his crude photographic equipment. It was his belief that a botanist should record unusual plants with a camera as well as a notebook.

Like most island plant species, the native forests of Hawaii are very fragile and many plants known in Rock's time no longer exist. The seeds of its native trees arrived by wind currents, ocean currents and by fruit-eating shore birds in long-distance flights of migration. Rock classifies the botanical regions into six areas, among them the lower forest, the middle forest and the bog region. He describes many trees in great detail,

accompanied by all black and white photographs. —Raymond Mostek



ENERGY FOR SURVIVAL

By Wilson Clark

Anchor Press—Doubleday and Co.,
Inc., New York, 1975, \$4.95

In this book, Clark points out our mistakes of the past and our present energy policies and emphasizes corrections that need to be made. Much of the book is directed toward alternate sources of energy that need to be developed.

Clark reviews Barry Commoner's basic laws of ecology as guidelines in our conservation and use of energy and then proceeds to give some measures toward conserving energy use.

Some alternate promising sources of energy that need to be developed are the sun's radiation, wind power, tidal energy, geothermal heat, electrolysis of water, energy from farm crops, trees, waste composting, sewage farming.

Some of these suggested alternatives are now being seriously researched and developed. All conservation-minded people need to be informed and use as many alternate sources as possible if our present world is to continue.

—Joseph Galbreath

BLUEBIRD PROJECT UNDERTAKEN STATEWIDE

To better understand and improve the status of Eastern Bluebirds in Illinois, **Michael Morrison, P.O. Box 2503, Carbondale, 62901**, has volunteered to coordinate and assemble all data for this species. In order to do this, he needs cooperation from all persons who maintain Bluebird Trails and keep notes on Bluebird nests. He particularly requests information about abundance and distribution of Bluebirds throughout all of Illinois, nesting and hatching success in all areas, the types of boxes or natural cavities used, etc. By combining all statewide results and publishing an annual report, we will stimulate more interest in bluebirds and assist the nesting population. If you have past copies of reports, Mr. Morrison would appreciate receiving them. Your complete cooperation is requested. Please note his address as printed above.

Guest Editorial:

Cricket Sings Security Song

by LE ROY LINTEREUR

Reprinted by permission from Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin

Let anyone who thinks virtue goes its way unrewarded, reflect on the cricket. I personally would frown on the killing of one and an anti-cricket campaign would be unthinkable. Society is quite willing to forgive the cricket for any damage, real or imagined that it may do to property, and in a sense, has approved this insect.

And all it has to do for this protection and favored position is chirp. As the robin's song is the sound of spring, the cricket's call relates to fall and this unseen singer is as much a sign of the new season as colored leaves and goldenrod.

As autumn progresses we welcome it the more—as long as the crickets sing, part of the bright world is still with us and, like the last flower, when it is gone and so is the season.

Our world would be less so were it not for crickets, and in the age in which we are moving this is a point we might well think over. A singing cricket is not only a sign of summer's end, but a statement that this little corner of the world is in a state of well-being. This creature silent may mean many things, but most ominous of all and most relevant for man it could be that the insect, like so many others, is a victim of the poisons that we are showering onto the earth. And it is beyond argument that what is poison to bugs can be poison to humans.

There was a time not too long ago, when the significance of a wild creature was in its use or indirect value to mankind—at the very least, they were interesting and made the world beautiful. Or so we chose to think, if indeed we thought of them at all. Our technology has blasted this innocent view and is swiftly backing us into a corner where we are indeed one with every living creature that shares the world with us. A poison is still a poison, whether it belches from a smoke stack, is sprayed from a plane, or poured into a stream. It hurts humans and wildlife alike, and we are all in the same corner.

All living things have taken on a new significance and whether it is a butterfly winging over a meadow, a mosquito biting a person, or a cricket singing, they speak of a world where a sane balance prevails and, even with the bit, safe for man.

And so, after all these millenia, our crickets sing a new song. It still tells of the coming frost and falling leaves, of a welcome coolness, and the fading summer. So long as they sing, their song is of a world fit for man and cricket alike. For the good of humanity and for every living thing on this earth, there is no alternative.

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1. All manuscripts must be typed or printed in block letters and DOUBLE SPACED. If printed, use lined paper and skip one line between written lines (for editing purposes).
2. Allow at least 1½" margins on top, bottom and both sides.
3. Items you submit will be acknowledged on receipt. Later, after a possible review by the Publication Committee, you will be notified as to whether the item has been accepted or not.
4. Each manuscript must be edited and occasionally, parts of it may have to be corrected or modified. Manuscripts, with the suggested corrections or modifications, will be returned to you for approval or disapproval; you will be given one week for that decision and to make further changes, if necessary.
5. Manuscripts should be sent to the Editor whose address appears on the back cover.

—Editor

TOP BIRDING SPOTS NEAR CHICAGO

by Jeffrey Sanders and Lynn Yaskot

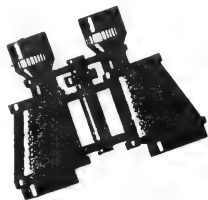
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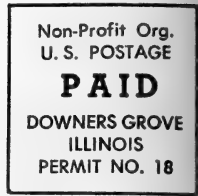
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The Society was organized seventy-nine years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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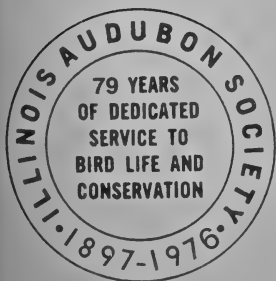


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ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

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Spring 1976

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UNCOMING EVENTS

June 1-30	Breeding Bird Surveys
June 12-20	Mid-June Birding Challenge

FRONT COVER: Snowy Owl on roof top in downtown Red Bud,
Randolph County, Mar. 10, 1976. — Photo by Olin Kettlekamp,
North County News

The President's Message

The Illinois Audubon Society is seriously contemplating the institution of a new facet to our organization. By next September we will hopefully have a Junior Audubon Society plan ready for operation. This project would tentatively be presented this way. Any group of young people, preferably with an adult leader, would qualify; there would be no numerical limit. It could be a class or part of a class, any scouting organization, or just a group of neighborhood children. After selecting a name they would receive from I.A.S. a group certificate of recognition and a membership card and/or a button for each member. After the certificate of recognition has been awarded the group would receive, on a regular basis, project sheets outlining activities for completion as a group. If a dues structure is called for, it may be instituted; however, it would be on a cost basis with no profit to I.A.S. The present thinking calls for a single project sheet to the group leader; however, depending on our cost and the institution of a dues system, the sheet could go to each Junior Audubon member. The frequency of the project sheet and other possible informational material is still under consideration — it may be monthly, bi-weekly, or even weekly, depending on our cost and the amount of material we are able to accumulate.

Part of the reasoning for sponsoring this project is this: we have been receiving many requests for "something" for the young people, especially along with the very successful Bald Eagle Project; we therefore hope that this may be a step towards that "something". We as an organization must also look to the future; it is my hope that a viable project of this sort, which may show a deficit in its early years, will be a long range program that will bring a substantial membership increase in ten or twelve years when these young people have become adults.

The word viable is the crucial word here and to be viable the Junior Audubon must have the support of the entire I.A.S.; even more important, it needs the dedicated support of those I.A.S. members who have an interest in young people and who are willing to devote some time and ideas to this Junior Audubon project. I have appointed our new board member, Mr. Douglas Anderson, to be the chairman of the Junior Audubon committee and everyone interested in helping with the Illinois Junior Audubon Society should contact Doug or myself. We do need your help!

—Peter Dring
P.O. Box 92
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

More Changes In Common Bird Names

by PETER C. PETERSEN

About three years ago in the I.A.S. *Newsletter* the changes in the American Ornithologists' Union **Check-list of North American Birds** were summarized. Now the **American Birding Association Checklist** has been published with additional changes. We understand that these newest names will be used in forthcoming revisions of **A Field Guide to the Birds** by R. T. Peterson and **Birds of North America** by Robbins, Bruun, Singer and Zim which are expected by next year. In view of this it seems wise to adopt these new names in our journal now.

The following list gives the new name and the old. Please use the new names in any article you submit for publication. Future revisions of I.A.S. and other Illinois field cards should utilize these names also.

Old Name

New Name

<i>White Pelican</i>	<i>American White Pelican</i>
<i>Anhinga</i>	<i>American Anhinga</i>
<i>Wood Ibis</i>	<i>Wood Stork</i>
<i>White-fronted Goose</i>	<i>Greater White-fronted Goose</i>
<i>Black Duck</i>	<i>American Black Duck</i>
<i>Pintail</i>	<i>Common Pintail</i>
<i>European Widgeon</i>	<i>Eurasian Widgeon</i>
<i>Goshawk</i>	<i>Northern Goshawk</i>
<i>Marsh Hawk</i>	<i>Northern Harrier</i>
<i>Bobwhite</i>	<i>Common Bobwhite</i>
<i>Turkey</i>	<i>Wild Turkey</i>
<i>American Golden Plover</i>	<i>Lesser Golden Plover</i>
<i>Knot</i>	<i>Red Knot</i>
<i>Great Black-backed Gull</i>	<i>Greater Black-backed Gull</i>
<i>Least Tern</i>	<i>Little Tern</i>
<i>Screech Owl</i>	<i>Common Screech Owl</i>
<i>Eastern Wood Pewee</i>	<i>Eastern Pewee</i>

Common Raven
Common Crow
Long-billed Marsh Wren
Short-billed Marsh Wren
Mockingbird
Starling
Northern Parula
Cardinal
Dark-eyed Junco
Tree Sparrow

Northern Raven
American Crow
Marsh Wren
Sedge Wren
Northern Mockingbird
European Starling
Northern Parula Warbler
Northern Cardinal
Northern Junco
American Tree Sparrow

Editor's Comment: Some birders are still unfamiliar with the 1973 changes; therefore, appropriate changes are repeated — old names at left, new names at right.

Common Egret
Blue Goose
American Widgeon
Common Scoter
Pigeon Hawk
Sparrow Hawk
Upland Plover
Yellow-shafted Flicker
Trail's Flycatcher

Great Egret
Snow Goose
American Wigeon
Black Scoter
Merlin
American Kestrel
Upland Sandpiper
Common Flicker
a) *Alder Flycatcher*
b) *Willow Flycatcher*
Gray Catbird
American Robin
Yellow-rumped Warbler
Common Yellowthroat
Northern Oriole
Northern Junco

Catbird
Robin
Myrtle Warbler
Yellowthroat
Baltimore Oriole
Oregon Junco

The major reasons for name changes were: the shortening or simplifying of names, providing more diagnostic names, modifying names to distinguish them from other species, or changing to conform with use of the same name in other countries.

For information about the **A.B.A. Checklist**, see Book Review on page 37.

A Question Of Morality

by **WILLIAM BREY**
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement
Illinois Dept. of Conservation

During the past generation an increasing number of persons throughout this country have begun to question, study, and debate the apparent decrease in the morals of the country and a resulting decrease in respect for the very laws and principles which have governed this country for the past two hundred years. The increase in all types of crimes is so staggering it goes beyond the imagination of any police statistician who predicted an ever increasing criminal activity as far as twenty or twenty-five years ago. Persons who have served in law enforcement during this generation have observed with growing alarm a rapidly increasing erosion of morals and a parallel increase in apathy on the part of many of our citizens of all age groups.

This complete disregard for the rights of others resulting often in the commission of an offense, extends from major felonies down through a tremendous increase in misdemeanor crime and now into the area of conservation offenses. Following the Second World War persons began to enjoy more leisure time and recreational activities at a rate never seen before in the history of this country. With this leisure time came an increase in fishing and hunting activities, camping and other recreational sports, including recently snowmobiling, and during the 1960's a fantastic increase in recreational boating. Although there has been no significant increase in hunters in this state in the past five years, Illinois experienced a growth in outdoor activities and use of public facilities for twenty years which in all probability we will never experience again.

Unfortunately with the increase in outdoor sports and recreation

came the increase in conservation offenses at a rate which many true sportsmen cannot believe. In fact, the true sportsman has coined a term "slob hunter" to designate those persons who with no regard for the law or rights of others take any quantity animal they desire and in any season regardless of limitations. However, this disregard for law and moral principles extends into all areas of conservation activity. Some fishermen in our rivers and on Lake Michigan and other lakes have used every type of illegal device invented to the point where major restrictive efforts have had to be instituted to prevent the complete disruption of sport fishing activity and commercial fishing on our major waterways.

In addition, during the summer months the Department receives hundreds of complaints of drunken and reckless boaters who not only act in a reckless manner but literally injure and kill, sometimes in collisions with other boats that are almost unbelievable in their force and destruction.

During the winter months a small and vocal minority of snowmobile operators, operating in a drunken disorderly manner create terror on some of our more well traveled snowmobile trails preventing the conscientious and reliable snowmobiler from enjoying outdoor activity with his family and friends. However, does the above activity result in a deluge of offers of assistance to law enforcement? Does it result in an effort by wildlife clubs, boating clubs, or other associations to prevent this type of activity by active prosecution of the offenders? On the contrary, although the Division of Law Enforcement of the Department of Conservation receives hundreds of complaints every year from throughout the state, only a handful of people will actively offer assistance other than the description of a vehicle or the fact that an offense has been committed possibly hours or even days prior to their complaint.

Certainly among the hundreds of thousands of people engaged in outdoor activity throughout this state there must be a desire to protect the few remaining square miles of public ground available to the hunter, fisherman, boater, or other outdoor activist, but after many years in law enforcement I view with sadness and almost a sense of despondency the very little support that law enforcement obtains from the very citizens it attempts to protect.

Since it is apparent that a definitive plan of action must be taken if we are to protect our natural resources, I am therefore taking this opportunity to charge every sportsman, every outdoor enthusiast, every

camper in this state with the responsibility of protecting not only our resources but themselves from the depredations of a few reckless and deliberately careless individuals.

I know that as you read these words many interested persons are thinking what position they can take to assist law enforcement in their endeavor to protect themselves and other persons and certainly assuming the responsibility of assisting other persons whether they are your fellow citizens or law enforcement officers is a heavy burden, but one we must accept if we are to in some way control the problem. I would first of all hope that no person believes that I am requesting any type of action in the form of citizens arrest. An action which is extremely dangerous to the individual who performs the arrest and can result in serious injury or even death to that individual. I am merely asking that individuals understand that the identification of a serious violator is the first step in the process of prosecution and adjudication of the offense.

To actually assist law enforcement and assume some responsibility there are several steps which must be taken.

1. If you observe a violation which you know for certain is a breach of the law, if a vehicle is involved you should obtain the specific colors of the vehicle, the make, the model such as sedan, coupe, hardtop sedan, pickup truck; and if at all possible a *correct* license number.
2. Identification of the offender is the most important part of the process. Merely identifying a vehicle in any offense is not necessarily sufficient information. This may lead to the apprehension but it is of utmost importance that you are able to *identify the offender* in a courtroom or in the presence of the investigating officer.
3. If you cannot contact a Conservation Officer immediately, call the nearest county or state law enforcement agency, that is the Sheriff's Office or State Police and advise them that an offense has been committed and that you are willing to either act as a witness or sign a complaint as necessary.
4. If the offender is known to you and you are willing to take that action necessary to prosecute the offender, you may do so by calling and personally contacting at a later time your States Attorney and signing a complaint against the offender. If on the other hand you report the offense and the person who committed the offense is apprehended by a Peace Officer, you should be willing to testify against this person and identify him in court.

The above are merely the basic points which you should keep in

mind. The key problem is the defeat of apathy which is the biggest enemy today of effective law enforcement.

If you can identify an offender and are willing to testify against that offender, you may place yourself in some jeopardy, I think this is a risk that every good citizen must take if we are to prevent the increasing number of offenses against public order. Every person who subscribes to this publication has in their recent lifetime observed a serious vandalism offense in a park, has seen a poaching offense being committed, or has even been with a party of persons who have committed offenses. It takes a great deal of courage to become involved in the prosecution of such individuals and I am certain that if it is a friend it is even more difficult. However, I wonder if you consider how really important a friendship is when it involves a person who has no respect for the rights of other individuals. This certainly cannot be a friend of you or of conservation. How do you feel about morality? How do you feel about apathy? How do you feel about conservation? How far are you willing to go as an individual to become involved? There are thousands of instances on record in law enforcement agencies throughout this country where persons have witnessed crimes being committed, have identified the offender, and refused to prosecute due to fear, friendship, or apathy.

We are afflicted with a desire to be left alone and not to become involved in any thing which might take time from work for court appearances or might take time from our recreational activities. The question is, do we maintain and sustain our wildlife in the state of Illinois or are our children possibly, and for certain our grandchildren, going to see white-tailed deer, raccoons, opossum, rabbits, and even pheasant behind bars in a zoo tomorrow because of our apathy today. Because as surely as the sun rises in the east tomorrow morning and as surely as you read these words with two more generations of the abuse we have witnessed in the last generation will most certainly result in the extinction of the wildlife that we are sworn to protect.

The message is this, it is not only up to law enforcement, to the prosecution, to the courts, or to any other agency. The successful apprehension and prosecution of offenders depends on the active assistance of an aroused public. Are you willing to fight the disease of apathy and are you willing to conquer it? I think this question is best answered not by words but your conscience and ultimately by your actions. We hope we can count on you. If you need us, call us now at 217/782-6431. We're open every day.

(This article first appeared in **Illinois Wildlife**)

THE EFFECTS OF CHANNELIZATION ON FISH POPULATIONS

by MIKE CONLIN
Division of Fisheries
Illinois Department of Conservation

Channelization is the conversion of a natural meandering stream or river to a ditch for the purpose of moving water rapidly downstream. This sluicing of surplus rainfall off the land speeds the rush of floodwaters from a given area. Yet, this practice frequently compounds the flood damage in downstream sections.

Often labeled as channel improvement or stream restoration, channelization typically requires clearing of a swath 100 feet wide along each bank to provide working space for heavy equipment. The materials removed from the sides and bottom of the stream are deposited as spoil along the banks previously occupied by trees, shrubs, flowers and wildlife. After widening and lowering of the natural channel, denuded banks are usually sloped and sometimes rip-rapped with stone or concrete.

The clearing of streamside vegetation often results in significant rise in water temperature which adversely affects the life histories of many species of fish and lower aquatic organisms. Increased temperature may prompt impaired respiration, slower growth, lowered resistance to disease and pollutants, and may interrupt the spawning cycle. The loss of streamside vegetation reduces the number and types of terrestrial insects available to fish populations. Insects falling from bank vegetation serve as an important dietary component, especially during late spring and summer.

Water turbidity and stream siltation increase markedly following the removal of bank cover. Increased turbidity diminishes the transmission of light, which reduces or may even eliminate the production of plants. Algae

and other plant life may also be destroyed by the smothering and/or grinding action of heavy sediment loads. The food production capability of the stream dwindles proportionately because aquatic plants are the basic life support of the stream biota.

Murky waters are never conducive to strong game fish populations. The non-game species, particularly carp and carpsuckers, quickly obtain dominance in highly turbid waters. Siltation covers or destroys spawning areas, and the suspended silt particles may clog gills and respiratory passages of many aquatic animals. Siltation and turbidity problems are not limited to the immediate channelization work area, but can adversely affect fish and fish habitat for many miles downstream.

Dredging, widening and straightening of streams is accompanied by removal of pools, riffles, gravel, and natural stream obstructions, all of which interplay to provide food, resting cover and spawning sites. The natural stream bottom upon which plants and fish food organisms develop and flourish is obliterated.

Channelization and resulting accelerated water velocities are detrimental to specific life stages of many members of the aquatic community; lower organisms often show lethal sensitivity to fluctuations in current velocity. The stream may be altered to the extent that some sections may be so shallow in dry periods as to be uninhabitable. Shallow water is of course more susceptible to increased solar heating.

Groundwater levels are sometimes lowered, resulting in desiccation of backwater lakes, marshes and sloughs. These habitat types, long known for their biotic productivity, serve in their unaltered state to store floodwaters, nutrients, and sediment.

Channelization also means the outright loss of aquatic habitat, a loss frequently measured in stream miles. The straightened river deprived of its so-called unruly curves and bends is considerably shorter.

Channelization is a violent disturbance of fish and wildlife habitat. Damage to the fishery resource is particularly severe and almost always irrevocable. In Illinois, over 3,124 miles of natural streams have been channelized. After in-depth research, one authority concluded that channelization was responsible for destruction of fish habitat over extensive stretches of Illinois streams.

Numerous studies in other states have demonstrated that the numbers,

kinds, and size of fishes decline precipitously in channelized streams. Several years ago the Missouri Department of Conservation studied the fish populations on three sections of the Blackwater River: 565 lbs./acre (primarily channel catfish) were found in the unchannelized section; 449 lbs./acres (mostly carp) in the lightly channelized section; and 131 lbs./acres in the completely channelized section. Standing crop of fish 12 inches or larger was 403, 298, and 12 lbs./acre respectively. The Tippah River in Mississippi contained 240 pounds of game fish per acre prior to channelization compared to 5 lbs./acre after channelization. Undisturbed stream channels in Idaho were found to produce from 1.5 to 112 times more pounds per acre of game fish than disturbed streams. A study of 23 North Carolina streams dredged 40 years prior to the investigation showed a 90 percent reduction in the fish population. Another North Carolina study revealed that the average poundage of game fish per surface acre was over 400 percent greater in the natural streams than in the channelized streams. This investigation also revealed that the removal of forest canopy and stream cover for purposes of channelization can warm stream temperatures higher than that permitted by North Carolina state law.

Although not discussed here, one should recognize that channelization is equally devastating to wildlife, forestry and aesthetic resources.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES OF THE BULLETIN

Members of the Society are encouraged to submit quality original material for regular use in the Bulletin.

We would appreciate receiving short items such as:

Poems about wildlife or conservation

Photographs about wildlife or conservation (black-&-white)

Wildlife silhouettes (black-&-white)

Wildlife art (black-&-white)

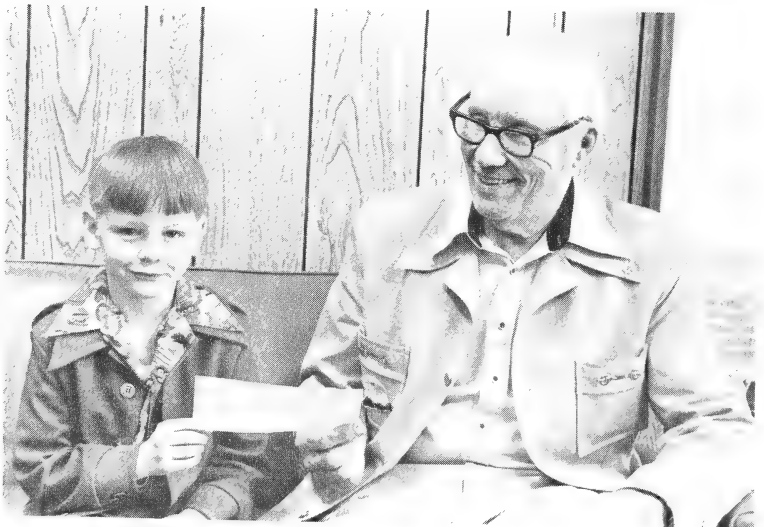
The Fall Issue will feature some wildlife silhouettes; all copies should be sent to the Editor.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AID TO EAGLES NETS \$50,000; REFUGE NAME SELECTED

***FRED J. TETREAULT & JOHN G. WARREN
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION***

The native, endangered bald eagle will have a roosting refuge in Illinois, thanks to thousands of school children across the state and to the more than \$50,000 in dimes they contributed toward purchase of the eagle haven.

And thanks to 6-year old Shawn Agnew of Albany, the aerie acreage — for which negotiations now are underway — will be known as “Prairie



Elton Fawks presenting \$50 first prize to Shawn Agnew of Albany.



Elton Fawks presenting \$20 second prize to Tonya Border of Erie.

State Eagle Refuge." The youngster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Terry Agnew, R.R. No. 1, Albany, was first to suggest the name in a statewide competition conducted during January and February among Illinois grade, intermediate and high school students by the State Office of Education in cooperation with the Department of Conservation.

Young Agnew's efforts brought him the contest's \$50 first prize.

Second prize of \$20 was won by Tonya Border, a 4th grader at Erie Elementary School. Her entry was "Illini Eagle Sanctuary." Both winners are students in the Erie School District in Whiteside County. The \$5 third prize went to Diane Gailey of Rochelle Junior High School, for suggesting "Eagle's Crag Refuge."

Cary Grove High School students topped all schools in donations, with a total of \$673. Other schools receiving plaques for exceptional effort in the donation campaign included Churchill Junior High School, Galesburg, with \$314 and Marengo Elementary School, \$500. Eighty-one schools contributed more than \$100 each.

The drive to obtain refuge acreage through children's support began

shortly after the first of the year with an educational program on the bald eagle disseminated by the State Office of Education. "The joint project enabled Illinois students to learn, not only about our national symbol, the bald eagle, but also about all endangered species and the need for continuous conservation," said Joseph Cronin, state Superintendent of Education.

Tony Dean, director of the Conservation Department, praised the school children's response, saying: "Students who participated took maximum advantage of a top conservation program to preserve the bald eagle and its required habitat. Not only did they help buy refuge land, they named it."

Meanwhile, at a time when the need for refuge lands is critical, the Illinois Audubon Society treasury holds the \$50,000 initial payment as Illinois Chapter of The Nature Conservancy negotiates for parcels of river backwater land known to be prime habitat.

And tax deductible donations to the land purchase fund continue to be accepted by the Society at PO Box 520, Naperville, Ill. 60540.



Elton Fawks presenting \$5 third prize to Diane Gailey of Rochelle.



Kay Scharf presenting first place high school plaque to Howard Van Puersen, principal of Cary Grove High School in Cary; Joe Saban, science instructor, and students look on.



Alice Palmer presenting first place junior high plaque to science and conversation instructors, Mrs. Debbie Sherwood, George Chadderdon and Mrs. Mary Goss of Churchill Junior High School in Galesburg.



Kay Scharf presenting first place elementary school plaque to Ron Starke, student at Marengo Elementary School; science instructor Dale Ward looks on.

OH YEAH?

PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA — A bird is more than some flesh and feathers on the wing. Equity Oil Company learned that the hard way last fall when a federal judge ordered it to pay \$500 for each of fourteen waterfowl which drowned in an uncovered oil pit.

Federal Judge Willis Ritter, Salt Lake City, Utah, fined the company \$7000 for unlawfully killing migratory game birds by not covering an oil pit in the Ashley Creek Oil Field in northwestern Utah. The U.S. Attorney said that 13 ducks and an egret mistook the oil for water and drowned when they landed on the small pond.

Are You *REALLY* A Friend to Wildlife?

JOHN G. WARREN

Department of Conservation

Spring and summer seasons bring a closer relationship between people and animals. Folks are in the out-of-doors, they're working, playing closer to nature — animals, also, feel the languor that warmer temperatures bring and, coupled with a natural curiosity, they seem to enjoy a closeness to human beings.

It is also the breeding season among the wild creatures . . . and for several months the trees, grasses and natural habitat are host to fledgling, pup and kit of suburbia's fields, forests and meadows.

Too often suburbia's outdoors is limited to your backyard, and that of your neighbor's. Many's the litter of young rabbits, squirrels, raccoons that come into this world not more than 100 feet from man's doorstep, and spend entire wildlife lifetimes not more than this distance away from the knife, fork and spoon of civilization.

The great attraction for living in a grove, for packing a house back among the trees, for artfully landscaping with shrubs and bushes that provide living habitat for wild creatures, is man's latent but strong instinct for wilderness, for nature in all her magnificent grandeur. The rush to the suburbs for living quarters is but an example of man's desire, at the end of each day, to return to the nature from which he sprang and into which he is inherently ingrained.

As he walks daily among the wild creatures that live close at hand, man's relationship with nature is ingratiating, satisfying. He does not know why, he doesn't need to know why. Even the animals, the birds, seem to appreciate his distant closeness. It is when this "distant closeness" is broken that we have trouble.

Often, particularly in the spring, baby birds are brought into the house by children who feel sorry for them, by folks who believe they've

been "abandoned" and must have human care. Often, baby rabbits, young squirrels, other wildlife are taken in, to be nursed, fed, cuddled, "loved" by humans who are afflicted with anthropomorphosis. This is not only dangerous to the people who befriend the animals, it is pitifully tragic for the animals themselves. They are creatures of nature and must live in and under nature's laws. To attempt to domesticate young rabbits, squirrels, raccoons or birds is simply to give them a one-way ticket to premature death.

The dangers of rabies and other diseases, plus the hazards associated with a growing animal's instinctive tendencies to bite or scratch in play or self defense, are enough argument against picking up strays or strangers in the animal world — where humans are concerned.

But besides this, kindness to animals dictates that they be left alone. Most often, an animal or bird baby found seemingly helpless is not as it seems — the mother is nearby, probably frightened off by this intrusion of humans. If left alone, the adult animal or bird will return to care for its young as nature dictates.

I have a personal philosophy which extends to domestic animals, or pets, also. If I can't give an animal a good home, and care for him first class, I will not attempt to take him, or adopt him.

I love animals too much to sentence a poor unfortunate to a life with me. And I'm a poor, yes very poor, substitute for Mother Nature.

Those who take in the strays, the waifs, the young-of-the-year, do so for some other reason than love for animals. They do so to gratify a selfish instinct to pet, to cuddle, to "love" a soft, baby-like creature — an instinct that is not possessed at all by that creature.

Yes, taking the young in and befriending them is too often not only an act of ignorance, but actually an act of unkindness. An exception could be where it is obvious that a wing is broken, or that an injury is crippling that individual. In these cases, temporary care may be called for, with release back into nature's care as soon as practical.

It is to safeguard both animals and humans that the state game code reads: "It is unlawful to take and possess . . ." And most folks who do this springtime "befriending", usually don't realize they're going against the law.

It is much better to live with, enjoy, observe and meditate on the animals and birds in a garden, out in nature where they belong. A garden . . . like Lincoln Memorial Garden.

The I.A.S. 1975 Christmas Bird Count

by *KATHLEEN STRUTHERS*

THIS YEAR A TOTAL OF **forty-seven** count reports were received. There were six new counts: Cook—Chicago Lakefront (counting only lakefront birds, no inland birds), Jefferson and Franklin (this count, including newly formed Rend Lake, must have excellent habitat as 76 species were reported by only five observers on a day with hard rain until noon.), Jersey—Elsah (along the Mississippi River just west of Alton), Macon (Decatur), and Stephenson (Freeport—NW Illinois on the Pecatonica River). Six counts reported again after an absence of one to two years, and only St. Clair did not report.

There were 146 species reported, an increase of two over last year. One color form (Blue Goose, now a color form of Snow Goose) and one race (Oregon Junco, now a race of Dark-eyed Junco) were also reported. A total of 1,889,978 individual birds was reported. Sixteen species were represented by a single bird. The most notable among them were the White Pelican (Rock Island and Whiteside), Surf Scoter (Cook—Chicago North Shore), Snowy Owl (Jefferson and Franklin), **Varied Thrush** (Carroll and Whiteside), and Pine Grosbeak (Cook—Calumet City.)

Winter "finches" were reported in much greater numbers than last year. (Last year's numbers are in parentheses.) These included: Red-breasted Nuthatch, 452 (125); Evening Grosbeak, 747 (31); Purple Finch, 834 (559); Pine Grosbeak, 1 (0); Common Redpoll, 70 (5); Pine Siskin, 932 (79); Red Crossbill, 138 (2); White-winged Crossbill, 20 (0); Lapland Longspur, 538 (359); Snow Bunting, 651 (500).

A Gray Catbird, reported by Cook—Chicago North Shore, was the only bird seen during count week and not on any count day. Other species seen during count week but not on count day are shown by an "X" on the chart.

As could be expected, those counts reporting Bald Eagles all include large rivers or lakes within their count areas. Adams, Alexander, Carroll & Whiteside, Jersey—Elsah, Mercer—West, Rock Island, Rock Island & Mercer, Rock Island & Whiteside and Union all border the Mississippi River; Bureau & Putnam, Cass & Mason, Fulton & Mason and Marshall all include the Illinois River; Jersey & Calhoun includes both the Mississippi and the Illinois; and Williamson includes Crab Orchard Lake. Fifteen counts reported eagles, compared with twelve last year. More significantly, 596 Bald Eagles were reported this year, compared with 256 last year. (Last year the Jersey and Calhoun count wasn't reported to I.A.S.. **American Birds** reports 76 on that count last year, giving a total of 332 for Illinois for 1974.) Of this year's 596, there were 304 adults, 182 immatures, and 110 unspecified, as shown below:

BALD EAGLES

County	Adults	Imma- tures	Unspe- cified	Total
Adams	22	10	—	32
Alexander	54	41	—	95
Bureau & Putnam	1	2	—	3
Carroll & Whiteside	22	11	—	33
Cass & Mason	25	10	—	35
Fulton & Mason	18	17	—	35
Jersey—Elsah	3	1	—	4
Jersey & Calhoun	—	—	110	110
Marshall	5	2	—	7
Mercer, West	26	5	—	31
Rock Island	14	9	—	23
Rock Island — Mercer	20	3	—	23
Rock Island & Whiteside	70	37	—	107
Union	18	16	—	34
Williamson	6	18	—	24
	304	182	110	596

The eight Golden Eagles were all reported by counts also reporting Bald Eagles. These were Alexander, one adult, three immatures; Cass & Mason, one unspecified; Union, three immatures; and Williamson, one immature.

The highest numbers of species were reported by **Williamson** (Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge) with **95**; Alexander (at the southern tip of Illinois—Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area) with 89; Sangamon with 83; Union (immediately north of Alexander—Union County Conservation Area and the Mississippi River) also with 83; Rock Island (on the Mississippi) with 82; Cass & Mason (Crane Lake, Illinois River) with 80, and Fulton & Mason (Chautauqua NWR on the Illinois River) also with 80.

The highest numbers of individual birds were reported by Alexander—431,495 (including 60,000 Canada Geese, 50,000 Red-winged Blackbirds, and 300,000 Common Grackles); Williamson—353,145 (including 80,000 Canada Geese, 16,000 Starlings, 35,000 Red-wings, and 200,000 Grackles); Cook—Chicago Urban—207,169 (including 24,000 Starlings and 175,000 House Sparrows); Fulton & Mason—190,053 (including 170,210 Mallards); and Sangamon—156,715 (including 75,000 Starlings, 15,000 Red-wings, 35,000 Grackles, and 20,000 Brown-headed Cowbirds.)

There is a major innovation in the report this year. Rather than fill about twelve pages with station data (count day, temperature, hours, etc.), a chart has been used to list this information. Besides saving space, this should facilitate comparisons among the various counts. Any blank spaces in the chart indicate that the specific information was not provided by the local compiler. Compilers and their addresses are also listed. Comments regarding this new procedure would be appreciated.

—524 Nathan Road
Park Forest South, Ill. 60466

Editors's comment: In an attempt to record all observations of each species on a single line, it was necessary to prepare a large Table and then have it reduced to fit the *Bulletin* page. Although the numbers are clear and readable, they are somewhat small because of the reduction process. The Editor is interested in knowing how many people seriously use this information and the difficulties they encountered because of the small print. Again, Kit Struthers deserves much thanks for compiling the Christmas Count data; however, do not blame her for the small print.

County	Count Name	Date	Temp.	Wind	Sky Condition	Ground Condition	Water Condition
Adams	Quincy	Dec. 20	29-38°	25mph, NW	overcast	frozen, no snow	partly open
Alexander	Horseshoe Lake	Jan. 3	22-34°	10-15mph, NW	mostly clear	slight snow cover	mostly open
Bureau & Putnam	Princeton	Dec. 27	23-28°	3-10mph, NW-W	overcast	about 1" snow	partly open
Carroll & Whiteside	Savanna	Jan. 3	6-12°	20-25mph, W	mostly clear, then cloudy	nearly bare	75% ice
Cass & Mason	Crane Lake	Dec. 20	30-35°	5-20 mph, NW	cloudy	trace of snow	75% frozen
Champaign	Urbana-Champaign	Dec. 20	30-37°	16-22mph, NW	cloudy, snowing	no snow cover	open
Clark	Lincoln Trail St Pk	Dec. 31	32-34°	0-4mph, SW	sleet, snow, rain	0-4" snow	frozen
Cook, DuPage & Kane	Barrington	Dec. 29	27-34°	2-4mph, E-NE	cloudy, light snow	1-3" snow	partly open
Cook	Calumet City	Dec. 27	21-35°	3-8mph, NW-W	partly cloudy	no snow	partly open
Cook (Chicago)	Lakefront	Dec. 20	28-35°	20-30mph, N-NNE	overcast		lake open, lagoons frozen
Cook (Chicago)	North Shore	Dec. 27	22-29°	3-7mph, variable	partly cloudy	bare	mostly frozen, lake open
Cook (Chicago)	Chicago Urban	Dec. 28	27-35°	0-8mph, W	mostly sunny	scattered snow	mostly open
DeKalb	DeKalb	Dec. 21	20-38°	none	clear	light snow	partly frozen
DuPage	Morton Aboretum	Dec. 21	23-33°	0-7mph, variable	clear to cloudy	no snow	75% frozen
Fulton & Mason	Chautauqua N.W.E.	Dec. 23	25-30°	0-10mph, N	overcast	no snow	partly open
Jefferson & Franklin	Rend Lake	Dec. 31	35-39°	15mph, S	hard rain to cloudy	some snow	partly open
Jersey	Elshah	Dec. 27	32-36°	0-10mph, NW	overcast	no snow	some ice
Jersey & Calhoun	Pere Marquette St Pk	Dec. 20	29-41°	10-23mph, NW	cloudy to overcast	no snow	open
Jo Daviess	Shapville	Dec. 26	18-25°	10-15mph, S	mostly cloudy	no snow	partly open
Kane	Maple Park-Moosehart	Dec. 27	17-24°	0-10mph, W	cloudy	scattered snow	open
Kane & Kendall	Rox River Valley	Dec. 20	29-31°	15-20mph, NW	overcast	some ice early	ponds frozen, river open
Lake	Waukegan	Jan. 1	32-36°	5-10mph, E-SE	overcast to cloudy	2-6" snow	ponds frozen, river open
LaSalle	Starved Rock St Pk	Jan. 3	10-14°	7-17mph, W	clear to cloudy	2-4" icy snow	partly open
Macon	Decatur	Dec. 21	23-33°	5mph, NE	clear	soft	50% frozen
Marion	Centralia	Dec. 20	28-38°	5-10mph, N	overcast	not wet	partly open
Marshall	Chillicothe	Jan. 3	11-15°	17-30mph, W	clear to cloudy	no snow	partly open
McLean	Bloomington	Dec. 21	20-32°	0-5mph, N	fair	frozen, no snow	25% frozen
McHenry	Woodstock	Dec. 27	19-25°	5-10mph, W	cloudy	1" snow	ponds frozen, creeks open
Mercer	Western Portion	Dec. 22	20-38°	5-10mph, S	clear to cloudy	bare	river open, floating ice
Ogle	Oregon	Dec. 28	24-32°	0-5mph, NE	heavy overcast	frozen	mostly open
Ogle & Lee	Rochelle	Dec. 28	22-30°	very light	overcast	light snow	frozen
Peoria	Peoria	Dec. 21	19-31°	0-12mph, N	clear	no snow	frozen
Pike & Adams	Beverly	Dec. 26	29°	0-15mph, NNE	overcast	trace of snow	partly open
Randolph	Sparta	Dec. 20	27-37°	17mph, NW	overcast	frozen	frozen
Richland	Bird Haven	Dec. 27	26-32°	? ?	overcast to cloudy	2-4" snow	75% frozen
Rock Island	Mississippi River	Dec. 21	13-35°	0-5mph, S	clear	bare	river-70% ice-covered
Rock Is. & Mercer	Illinois City	Dec. 20	29-34°	12-25mph, NW	overcast to cloudy	bare	river-50% ice-covered
Rock Is. & Whiteside	Albany Cordova	Dec. 27	23-26°	3-8mph, S	overcast	bare	river open, floating ice
Sangamon	Springfield	Dec. 21	21-37°	6-12mph, NW	clear to cloudy	? ?	? ?
Stephenson	Freeport	Dec. 20	22-30°	10-20mph, N	overcast to cloudy	1" snow	frozen
Union	Union County	Jan. 2	34-49°	2-6mph, NNW	overcast	soft, muddy	open
Vermilion	Forest Glen Preserve	Dec. 27	24-32°	none	overcast, light snow	7-10" snow	ponds frozen, rivers open
Will	Joliet	Dec. 20	18-30°	10-20mph, W-NW	overcast	no snow	partly open
Will & Cook	Park Forest	Jan. 4	1-9°	10-15mph, W-NW	clear, sunny	frozen, no snow	frozen
Will & Grundy	Morris-Wilmington	Dec. 28	27-34°	5-15mph, SW	partly cloudy	trace of snow	ponds frozen, rivers open
Williamson	Crab Orchard N.W.R.	Jan. 4	12-27°	5-17mph, NW	clear, sunny	frozen, no snow	open
WISCONSIN	Lake Geneva	Jan. 2	26-31°	10-15mph, W-SW	overcast	4" snow	? ?

Country	Count Name	Date	Time	Number Obs.	Phys	Party Hours Walk - Drive	Party Miles Walk - Drive	Compiler
Adams	Quincy	Dec. 20	0500-1645	29	10	38	460	Grace Oakley
Alexander	Horseshoe Lake	Jan. 3	0630-1745	10	5	26½	157	Vernon Klean
Bureau & Putnam	Princeton	Dec. 27	0700-1700	36	11	33	35	Watson Bartlett
Carroll & Whiteside	Savanna	Jan. 3	0540-1720	13	4	12½	27½	Peter Petersen
Cass & Mason	Crane Lake	Dec. 20	0600-1700	16	7	37½	20	Patrick Ward
Champaign	Urbana-Champaign	Dec. 20	0800-1600	31	7	29	8	S. Chas Kendeigh
Clark	Lincoln Trail St. Pk	Dec. 31	0615-1645	14	6	4	33	John Hartman
Cook, DuPage & Kane	Barrington	Dec. 29	0545-1630	39	20	66	38	Charles Westcott
Cook	Calumet City	Dec. 27	0600-1700	28	12	71	24	Dwayna Bowen
Cook (Chicago)	Lakefront	Dec. 20	0830-1630	3	2	8½	4½	Richard Horwitz
Cook (Chicago)	North Shore	Dec. 27	0400-1700	57	14	104	21	Robert Russell
Cook (Chicago)	Chicago Urban	Dec. 28	0500-1900	15	9	82	17	Jeffrey Sanders
DeKalb	DeKalb	Dec. 21	0800-1600	21	4	16	12	Mildred Freeman
DeKalb	Morton Arboretum	Dec. 21	0400-1800	63	28	35½	155½	Peter Dring
DeKalb	Chautauqua N.W.R.	Dec. 23	0630-1630	16	6	38½	14	Sigurd Bjorklund
Fulton & Mason	Rend Lake	Dec. 31	0715-1630	5	?	6	10	Mike Morrison
Jefferson & Franklin	Elsah	Dec. 27	0730-1630	12	3	19	5	Gilbert Ives
Jersey	Pere Marquette St. Pk	Dec. 20	0530-1600	32	9	34	23*	Helen Wuestenfeld
Jo Davess	Shapville	Dec. 26	0730-1730	2	1	1	9	Terrance Ingram
Kane	Maple Park-Moosehart	Dec. 27	0400-1800	17	8	69	21	Jeffrey Sanders
Kane & Kendall	Fox River Valley	Dec. 20	0730-1630	29	6	11	13	Maryann Gossman
Lake	Waukegan	Jan. 1	0500-1930	18	8	39	24	Jim Neal
LaSalle	Starved Rock St. Pk	Jan. 3	0700-1700	19	8	23½	30	John McGee
Macom	Decatur	Dec. 21	0530-1700	13	5	?	?	Frank Irwin
Marion	Centraita	Dec. 20	0700-1630	13	4	11	24	Winifred Jones
Marshall	Chillicothe	Jan. 3	0730-1630	31	10	25½	60½	Richard Collins
McHenry	Bloomington	Dec. 21	0730-1630	15	?	18	9	David Birkenholz
McHenry	Woodstock	Dec. 27	0300-1630	28	7	11	51	David & Don Frey
Mercer	Western Portion	Dec. 22	0600-1700	12	4	8	23	Peter Petersen
Ogle	Ogle	Dec. 28	0100-1630	28	6	17	23½	Thelma Carpenter
Ogle & Lee	Rock Island	Dec. 28	0630-1700	25	6	21	20½	Norris Grove
Peoria	Peoria	Dec. 21	0700-1645	31	9	45	37	Virginia Humphreys
Pike & Adams	Beverly	Dec. 26	0330-1715	26	12	38½	43½	James Funk
Richland	Sparta	Dec. 27	0700-1600	5	4	8	11	Mike Morrison
Richland	Bird Haven	Dec. 27	0700-1600	38	4	33	39	Wayne Taylor
Rock Island	Mississippi River	Dec. 21	0500-1715	35	10	29	54	Peter Petersen
Rock Is. & Mercer	Illinois City	Dec. 21	0530-1700	7	3	9½	23	Peter Petersen
Rock Is. & Whiteside	Albany, Cordova	Dec. 27	0530-0500	8	3	5	25	Peter Petersen
Sangamon	Springfield	Dec. 21	0700-1700	15	7	31	19	Robert Mulvey
Stephenson	Freeport	Dec. 20	0730-1600	13	3	8	13	Charles Luthin
Union	Union County	Jan. 2	0620-1700	13	6	48	13½	Vernon Klean
Vermilion	Forest Glen Preserve	Dec. 27	0800-1600	28	9	39	13	Marilyn Campbell
Will	Joliet	Dec. 20	0530-1630	13	7	34	16	Jerry Olson
Will & Cook	Park Forest	Jan. 4	0700-2030	34	14	36	61*	Kathleen Struthers
Will & Grundy	Morris-Wilmington	Dec. 28	0500-1630	6	4	19	20	Carl Bartel
Williamson	Crab Orchard N.W.R.	Jan. 4	0615-1715	14	10	53	27	Mike Homoya
WISCONSIN	Lake Geneva	Jan. 2	0500-1630	12	?	?	?	Clarence Palmquist

(airplane: * = 1½ hours, 150 miles; # = ½ hour, 30 miles)

THE 1975 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

[illegible]

THE 1975 CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNT

[illegible]

BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER IN ILLINOIS

by H. DAVID BOHLEN

While taking a "Big Day" in central Illinois on 3 May 1975, Richard Sandburg and I discovered a Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*). It was feeding at mid-height in deciduous woods at Carpenter Park near Springfield, Illinois. Since there were many early warblers that day, I almost passed this bird off as a Yellow-rumped (Myrtle) Warbler because of the gray back and black through the eye. However, I then noticed the yellow spot on the lores; and the identity of the bird became very apparent.

Richard and I examined the bird for seven minutes (0923-0930). The following description was taken of the bird: a warbler with a black throat and cap, and black auricular patch with a broad white eyeline from the lores to the back of the head; white between the throat patch and auricular patch and a distinct yellow spot on the lores; back, gray and unmarked; two white wing-bars and whitish outer tail feathers; ventral surface mostly clear white except for three rows of black streaks on the sides; bill and tarsi dark. Occasionally the bird would wag its tail and it caught insects on the wing. It was associated with two or three Palm Warblers, a Northern Parula, and a Nashville Warbler. The western warbler was chased several times by the Palm Warblers.

The sky was overcast but since we observed this warbler from as close as 40 feet, the light wasn't a problem. Knowing there were other observers in the area, we attempted to get them to see the bird (one of them had a camera); however, the bird soon disappeared and, even though we searched intently for over an hour, we could not relocate it. The Black-throated Gray Warbler is a common warbler in western North America and has been reported in the east several times. Both observers are familiar with the warbler, having seen it many times in California and Arizona. There are two other records, both without adequate descriptions though they are probably correct. A male was observed at Lincoln Park, Chicago, 24 April 1946, by H. Bennett. Another male was seen at Winnetka, 9 October 1968, by Mrs. T. K. Boyd. [Another individual was reported from Champaign, 6 Sept. 1975 — see FIELD NOTES, this issue; Editor.]

—Illinois State Museum
Springfield, Ill. 62706

No person was ever honored for what he received; honor has been the reward for what he gave.

—Calvin Coolidge

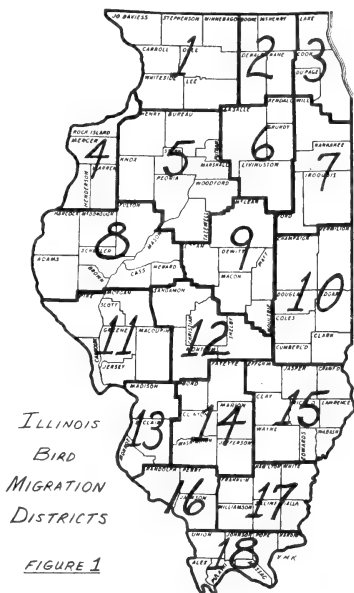


The 1975 FALL MIGRATION began only a few days after the Spring Migration had ended. Birds, especially shorebirds, were on their way back through Illinois by the end of June. Judging from the total number of birds reported, it appeared that most species had a successful nesting season — which provided enjoyable birding experiences for observers. The unseasonably mild weather of October and November prolonged the migratory period adding further delight to the already excellent season.

As you will notice throughout the report, there were early movements of warblers and other species and distinct tendencies for many species to linger beyond the expected dates of departure. It was also an excellent year for winter finches and nuthatches as well as some hawks and owls. There were no major catastrophies reported from birds colliding with television towers or other man-made structures this fall.

As usual, many persons contributed notes and helped compile the migration tables — they deserve special appreciation. Others may have taken field notes, but did not submit results; that is unfortunate since we are trying to assemble all data in one place for future reference. The contributors to the body of the report have been acknowledged after their appropriate records (m.ob = many observers); the major contributors to the Migration Tables were (compiler's name first): District 1 — Mr. and **Mrs. Harry Shaw**, Lee Johnson, Margaret Lehmann, Mark Swan; District 2 — **Elaine Burstatte**, Mrs. Charles Kane, Mrs. W. McMaster, Mr. & Mrs. Ray Slater, Mrs. H. Turner, Mrs. R. Zulauf; District 3 — **Jim Neal**, Larry Balch, Charles Clark, Peter Dring, Walter Krawiec, Robert Montgomery, Gerald Rosenband, Muriel Smith, Calvin Snyder, James and Pat Ware; District 4 — **Bill Bertrand**; District 5 — **Richard Bjorklund**, Louise Augustine, Mrs. Mervin Foster, Virginia Humphreys, Bert Princen, Zelma Williams; District 6 — **Maryann Gossmann**, John McKee, Jane Steele; District 7 — **Aura Duke**, Maryann Gossmann, Kit Struthers; District 8 — **Jim Funk**, Joanna Anesi, David Bohlen, Loraine, Mary, Melba and Ted Funk, Richard Palmer, Robert Randall, Richard Sandburg; District 9 — **Dale Birkenholz**, Richard Palmer, Richard Sandburg; District 10 — **L. Barrie Hunt**, Ray Boehmer, Marilyn Campbell, Robert Cottingham, Jim Frank, Leroy Harrison, Matthew Hewings, Jim Smith; District 11 — **Patrick Ward**, Bob Adams, Emma Mae Leonhard, Bill O'Brien, Robert Randall, Helen Wuestenfeld; District 12 — **H. David Bohlen**, Vernon Kleen; District 13 — **Richard A. Anderson**, Tom May; District 14 — no one; District 15 — no one; District 16 — **Paul Biggers**, Mike Biggers, Mike Morrison, Bruce Peterjohn, Fred Wooley; District 17 — Mike Morrison, Mike Biggers, Bruce Peterjohn; District 18 — **Vernon Kleen**, Bruce Peterjohn. An asterisk (*) in front of an observer's name indicates a thorough documentation report is on file for the appropriate species.

FIGURE 1 shows the counties in each District; TABLE 1 depicts the earliest arrival date and TABLE 2 reflects the latest departure date for selected migrants throughout the state. (The total compilation for all species is available on request). A zero (0) in the Tables indicates that the species was not reported during the period; a plus (+) or dash (-), the species was reported, but probably not the earliest arrival or latest departure; an "S," arriving migrants could not be differentiated from summering individuals; a "W," departing migrants could not be safely differentiated from wintering individuals. Unless otherwise noted, dates which appear in the tables have not been included in the following species account.



LOONS and GREBES. Most Common Loons appeared this fall in early to mid-November; however, from 10 to 20 were present at Rend Lake beginning 25 Oct. (B. Peterjohn); two were still present in McLean Co. at the end of Nov. (D. Birkenholz). One **Arctic Loon** was identified and present there from 29 Nov. thru 7 Dec. (R. Sandburg, m.ob). The first Red-throated Loon of the season was reported from Palos, 26 Oct. (fide L. Balch); two more were found at Glencoe, 9 Nov. (C. Clark). Single Red-necked Grebes were found at Wilmette, 26 Oct. (C. Clark), Rend Lake, 22 Nov. (*M. Morrison) and Decatur, 7-10 Dec. (R. Sandburg). There were several Horned Grebes reported; the first was found in Springfield, 22 Sept. (D. Bohlen); two more arrived in Vermilion Co., 29 Sept. (M. Campbell); a peak of 30 were reported from Decatur (R. Sandburg) and 55 at Rend Lake, 30 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). The only Eared Grebe recorded was present at Decatur from 29 Nov. thru 4 Dec. (R. Sandburg). Two Western Grebes were noted at Rend Lake, 15 Nov. (*B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison). On 1 Oct. there were an abundance of Pied-billed Grebes in central Illinois; over 300 were counted at Decatur (R. Sandburg) and 560 at Springfield (D. Bohlen) that day.

PELICANS, CORMORANTS and EGRETS. The first White Pelican appeared 27 Sept. at Lake Chautauqua and was still there 8 Nov. (D. Bohlen, m.ob); others, all singles, were observed in Kane Co., 25 Oct. (J. Steele); Glencoe, 2 Nov. (L. Balch); and Waukegan, 9-23 Nov. (L. Balch, C. Clark, m.ob). The first Double-crested Cormorant noted away from the nesting area was found along the Mississippi River in Henderson Co., 6 Sept. (H. Hier); another had arrived at Lake Sangchris, 18 Sept. (D. Bohlen); the next was detected at Lake Chautauqua, 27 Sept. with a maximum of 11 there 28 Oct. (R. Sandburg) and the last observed 23 Nov.; one was seen at Starved Rock St. Pk., 19 Oct. (J. Hampson) and another at Decatur, 27 Nov. (R. Palmer); there were five in the Chicago area all fall (fide L. Balch); one remained at Springfield from 2-21 Dec. (D. Bohlen); and several remained at the Carroll County nesting site well into December (D. Klinedinst). Late departing Cattle Egrets were found at Lake Carlyle (Bond Co.), 7 Dec. (C. Marbet); in Mason Co., 8 Nov. (P. Ward, et al.); in Vermilion Co., 3 Nov. (M. Campbell, et al.); Lake Chautauqua, 25-28 Oct. (D. Birkenholz, R. Sandburg) and Crab Orchard Refuge, 19 Oct. (B. Peterjohn, et al.). One Snowy Egret was found at Mark Twain Refuge, 16 Aug. (H. Wuestenfeld, et al.).

TABLE 1 - FALL ARRIVAL MIGRATION TABLE - 1975

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Common Loon	+	0	10-26	0	+	0	0	0	+	10-22	+	10-21	0	0	0	10-16	+	0
Canada Goose	9-25	9-15	10-18	0	0	0	10-2	9-21	10-7	9-26	9-27	9-23	0	0	0	10-17	9-28	+
Snow Goose	10-25	+	10-11	0	+	0	0	9-20	10-2	0	+	+	0	0	0	9-17	10-3	+
Green-winged Teal	+	8-17	8-13	+	+	0	+	9-21	9-21	9-8	+	8-17	0	0	0	+	+	+
Blue-winged Teal	S	S	+	+	9-20	0	+	S	+	7-29	+	8-12	0	0	0	8-2	+	+
Northern Shoveler	9-27	10-5	0	0	+	0	10-11	9-6	+	8-9	+	9-22	0	0	0	0	+	+
American Wigeon	9-27	10-8	9-14	0	9-26	0	0	9-13	+	10-6	+	9-21	0	0	0	0	+	+
Redhead	11-15	0	10-11	10-21	0	0	+	+	10-22	10-22	+	11-8	0	0	0	10-18	+	+
Canvasback	11-2	0	10-25	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	+	10-16	0	0	0	10-26	+	+
Lesser Scaup	+	0	10-11	+	0	0	0	+	+	10-16	+	10-16	0	0	0	10-19	10-19	+
Ruddy Duck	+	0	9-30	0	0	0	10-11	10-19	+	10-7	+	9-22	0	0	0	10-18	10-19	+
Red-br Merganser	11-22	0	10-18	0	0	0	0	+	+	11-16	0	11-11	0	0	0	0	+	0
Sharp-shinned Hawk	9-12	9-21	0	0	0	9-13	+	9-7	9-25	9-6	9-21	+	0	0	0	8-31	0	9-20
Cooper's Hawk	0	9-19	0	0	0	9-23	0	9-3	8-19	0	9-13	+	0	0	0	S	+	0
Broad-winged Hawk	9-20	9-22	9-13	9-16	9-18	9-23	9-23	9-13	9-13	9-23	9-13	9-7	0	0	0	+	+	+
Rough-legged Hawk	10-30	+	11-1	0	0	11-13	+	11-13	10-27	10-30	+	+	0	0	0	10-18	+	0
Bald Eagle	11-22	0	11-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	10-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Osprey	9-21	9-13	9-14	0	0	9-13	9-9	9-7	9-7	9-22	9-6	9-21	0	0	0	0	+	+
Sandhill Crane	0	10-2	9-21	0	0	0	10-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Am. Golden Plover	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	9-21	9-8	8-29	9-6	8-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black-bellied Plover	+	0	8-17	0	0	0	0	9-13	+	7-24	9-13	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Common Snipe	0	+	8-5	0	0	0	+	+	8-10	0	8-14	9-15	0	0	0	9-16	9-26	+
Solitary Sandpiper	9-27	8-17	8-17	S	+	0	+	+	8-26	9-5	9-27	+	0	0	0	+	+	7-26
Greater Yellowlegs	+	8-17	7-6	0	8-16	+	7-9	7-10	0	7-30	8-30	8-15	0	0	0	8-23	+	0
Lesser Yellowlegs	8-17	8-17	7-6	0	8-16	+	+	8-2	8-3	7-19	8-2	7-11	0	0	0	7-26	+	7-26
Pectoral Sandpiper	8-17	8-17	7-20	0	0	0	+	8-2	8-3	7-18	8-2	8-12	0	0	0	7-19	+	7-26
Least Sandpiper	8-17	+	7-13	0	8-16	0	7-9	8-2	8-3	7-15	8-3	7-9	0	0	0	7-12	+	7-12
Dunlin	0	10-27	10-19	0	0	0	+	10-19	+	0	9-27	10-14	0	0	0	0	9-30	0
Short-b Dowitcher	0	+	7-20	0	0	0	7-9	8-2	0	7-29	8-16	8-12	0	0	0	7-12	+	0
Silt Sandpiper	8-24	0	7-20	0	0	0	0	8-2	+	7-22	+	7-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semipalmated Sandpiper	8-17	+	7-20	0	8-16	0	+	8-2	+	7-19	8-2	7-25	0	0	0	7-26	+	0
Western Sandpiper	0	0	7-20	0	0	0	0	8-10	0	8-2	+	+	0	0	0	7-19	+	0
Buff-brst Sandpiper	0	0	8-24	0	0	0	0	8-23	0	8-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9-6
Wilson's Phalarope	8-24	0	7-13	0	0	0	0	8-23	8-30	7-25	0	8-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ring-billed Gull	+	0	S	+	9-26	9-21	+	8-23	+	+	9-20	8-21	0	0	0	10-18	9-26	0
Bonaparte's Gull	9-27	0	7-20	0	0	+	0	8-23	+	10-21	10-25	10-7	0	0	0	10-18	10-25	0
Forster's Tern	0	0	8-17	0	0	0	0	8-10	0	9-22	8-23	8-5	0	0	0	0	+	0
Common Tern	0	0	8-5	0	0	+	0	8-13	+	0	8-30	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Caspian Tern	0	0	8-17	0	9-26	9-21	0	+	0	0	8-14	7-15	0	0	0	+	+	0
Yellow-b Sapsucker	9-13	9-22	9-27	10-5	9-25	9-23	+	+	9-17	9-23	+	9-21	0	0	0	9-20	10-18	10-11
Yellow-b Flycatcher	8-6	+	0	+	0	0	+	9-6	8-21	0	9-4	8-11	0	0	0	9-13	0	0
Least Flycatcher	8-27	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	8-11	0	0	0	8-30	0	0
Oliver-S Flycatcher	9-1	9-17	9-7	0	9-27	0	9-16	9-6	8-19	9-22	0	8-19	0	0	0	8-30	9-1	0
Red-Erstd Nuthatch	9-6	8-19	9-1	0	+	9-7	9-27	9-13	9-6	9-9	9-12	9-4	0	0	0	9-21	9-22	9-20

TABLE 1 - FALL ARRIVAL MIGRATION TABLE - 1975

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Brown Creeper	8-27	9-6	9-27	+	9-30	9-26	10-5	+	9-26	8-28	9-28	9-26	0	0	0	10-8	10-8	+
Winter Wren	9-26	+	9-27	10-11	9-27	10-9	9-28	+	10-3	10-2	10-5	9-25	0	0	0	10-4	10-6	+
Hermit Thrush	9-22	10-2	9-27	0	10-6	10-5	10-2	+	+	9-26	10-16	9-25	0	0	0	10-12	10-15	10-11
Swainson's Thrush	8-10	9-7	8-31	0	9-4	+	9-8	+	8-28	9-4	9-16	8-31	0	0	0	9-1	9-8	9-12
Gray-cheeked Thrush	9-4	9-16	9-13	0	9-12	9-7	9-16	+	9-7	9-6	+	8-31	0	0	0	9-6	+	9-13
Veery	+	+	+	0	+	0	9-5	+	+	+	+	8-27	0	0	0	8-30	+	0
Golden-cr Kinglet	9-26	9-27	9-27	10-11	10-4	10-11	10-4	+	9-27	9-25	9-28	9-26	0	0	0	10-4	10-3	10-4
Ruby-cr Kinglet	9-14	9-13	9-13	10-7	9-12	9-21	10-1	+	9-26	9-6	9-18	9-20	9-14	+	0	0	9-22	9-27
Water Pipit	0	10-27	0	0	9-26	0	9-26	0	10-4	10-5	+	9-13	10-9	0	0	+	10-25	0
Solitary Vireo	9-12	9-9	+	0	9-23	0	9-28	9-13	9-6	10-1	+	9-9	0	0	0	+	+	+
Philadelphia Vireo	8-29	9-9	9-1	+	9-16	0	9-9	9-6	0	9-12	+	9-4	0	0	0	9-7	0	+
Black-&-White Warbler	9-22	+	8-23	8-16	9-4	9-4	9-1	9-13	8-22	8-26	+	8-17	0	0	0	8-30	+	+
Golden-wgd Warbler	+	0	0	0	9-4	0	0	0	8-28	9-4	0	8-22	0	0	0	9-6	0	9-6
Tennessee Warbler	8-22	9-2	8-12	9-6	9-4	+	10-11	9-10	9-7	8-29	9-6	8-24	0	0	0	9-6	9-8	9-6
Orange-cr Warbler	9-26	+	9-27	10-11	9-24	0	9-13	10-10	10-2	+	+	9-27	0	0	0	9-26	+	0
Nashville Warbler	8-27	9-2	8-31	0	9-4	+	0	9-13	8-28	9-13	+	9-4	0	0	0	8-31	+	9-6
Magnolia Warbler	8-18	9-6	8-23	0	9-4	9-10	9-9	9-6	8-26	9-1	9-4	8-28	0	0	0	9-12	+	0
Blk-thr Blue Warbler	8-27	9-17	0	0	0	0	9-9	0	9-12	9-12	0	9-5	0	0	0	10-18	0	0
Yellow-rumped Warbler	9-27	9-2	8-12	10-7	8-16	9-21	9-16	9-26	9-26	9-30	10-2	9-14	0	0	0	9-24	9-24	9-27
Blk-thr Green Warbler	8-29	9-2	9-1	0	9-14	8-29	9-8	9-13	9-1	9-2	9-10	9-3	0	0	0	9-7	+	+
Blk-burnian Warbler	8-16	9-4	8-12	9-6	9-11	+	9-8	9-13	8-28	8-30	8-29	8-24	0	0	0	8-30	+	9-5
Chestnut-sided Warbler	8-10	9-8	8-23	0	8-31	0	+	+	8-28	8-28	9-16	8-24	0	0	0	9-4	+	9-12
Bay-breasted Warbler	8-23	9-4	8-23	0	+	0	+	0	8-28	9-9	+	8-19	0	0	0	9-6	+	9-13
Blackpoll Warbler	9-3	9-4	9-1	0	0	9-20	0	9-4	+	9-12	9-16	9-8	0	0	0	9-13	+	9-5
Palm Warbler	9-12	9-24	9-7	0	9-12	9-17	0	9-12	0	9-28	9-10	9-12	0	0	0	+	0	0
Ovenbird	+	9-9	0	9-6	9-9	+	S	S	8-26	9-4	9-18	8-27	0	0	0	9-7	0	S
No. Waterthrush	0	9-9	8-12	0	+	9-4	0	9-6	9-6	8-26	+	8-14	0	0	0	9-6	0	0
Connecticut Warbler	9-5	9-16	9-7	0	9-24	0	0	0	0	9-26	0	8-26	0	0	0	9-28	0	0
Mourning Warbler	8-22	0	8-31	8-16	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	8-31	0	0	0	+	0	0
Wilson's Warbler	8-24	9-2	8-31	9-6	8-10	8-27	0	9-6	9-1	9-3	+	8-28	0	0	0	9-6	+	9-12
Canada Warbler	+	0	8-12	9-6	9-4	0	0	9-4	8-26	8-28	8-29	8-17	0	0	0	9-6	0	9-13
American Redstart	9-5	9-6	8-12	9-6	9-4	S	8-25	9-13	8-19	8-26	9-4	S	0	0	0	S	+	S
Evening Grosbeak	11-4	10-30	10-30	0	11-8	10-29	11-1	11-10	11-18	11-6	+	10-27	0	0	0	+	11-5	0
Purple Finch	9-12	9-23	9-7	10-11	9-23	10-19	10-5	9-6	9-6	9-24	+	9-12	0	0	0	9-20	10-19	+
Pine Siskin	10-18	10-27	10-25	0	+	9-27	0	10-17	+	11-2	+	10-24	0	0	0	10-26	10-22	0
Red Crossbill	+	0	10-18	0	0	0	0	10-29	0	+	+	10-5	0	0	0	11-2	0	+
Savannah Sparrow	S	10-8	0	0	0	0	S	9-13	+	9-8	10-10	9-21	0	0	0	9-16	10-25	0
Dark-eyed Junco	9-26	9-28	9-27	10-7	10-7	9-20	10-2	10-17	10-3	10-4	10-15	9-21	0	0	0	10-3	10-8	+
Tree Sparrow	10-25	10-14	10-11	11-9	11-8	10-18	0	10-17	+	11-8	10-14	10-29	0	0	0	+	+	+
White-cr Sparrow	10-12	10-12	9-27	0	9-16	9-28	10-5	9-23	+	10-23	10-14	9-23	0	0	0	10-2	9-26	+
White-thr Sparrow	9-12	9-14	8-31	+	9-2	9-15	+	9-26	9-13	9-27	+	9-15	0	0	0	9-27	+	+
Fox Sparrow	9-26	9-25	10-11	10-11	10-13	10-9	10-11	+	10-6	9-24	+	9-27	0	0	0	10-26	10-26	+
Lincoln's Sparrow	9-14	9-9	9-27	+	10-3	0	0	9-13	9-30	10-7	9-27	9-17	0	0	0	9-28	9-30	0
Swamp Sparrow	+	S	0	+	+	0	+	9-26	9-30	10-2	10-17	9-15	0	0	0	9-27	9-30	+
Snow Bunting	11-1	0	11-2	0	0	0	0	11-8	11-26	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

SWANS and DUCKS. The only Whistling Swans reported were found at Savanna (three), 15 Nov. (B. & H. Shaw) and El Paso (four), 4 Dec. (D. Birkenholz). An Oldsquaw at Springfield, 27 Nov. was joined by another there the next day (D. Bohlen). There was a good influx of Harlequin Ducks; the first was found at Waukegan, 11 Oct. (C. Clark, et al.); another (or the same one?) was present at Evanston, 25-26 Oct. (C. Clark, et al.) and may have been one of the two there 2 Nov. (C. Clark); the species was last seen there 28 Nov. (D. Bohlen). White-winged Scoters were reported as "regular" along the Lake Michigan coastline; one bird was found in Springfield, 28 Oct. (D. Bohlen). Inland records of the Surf Scoter came from Lake Chautauqua, 8-22 Nov. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg) and Springfield, 16 Oct. (D. Bohlen). Two Black Scoters were found at Springfield, 27 Nov. (D. Bohlen). Up to 50 Red-breasted Mergansers were observed at Decatur at one time (R. Sandburg); there were 175 at Rend Lake, 23 Nov. (B. Peterjohn).

VULTURES, KITES, HAWKS, EAGLES, OSPREYS and FALCONS. No spectacular, or even large, hawk flights were observed this fall; since we know that there are concentrated flight passageways through Illinois, more observers should attempt to find and annually document our hawk migrations. The following Table does show some of the results obtained this season.

ILLINOIS HAWK MIGRATION TABLE

1975 Date	LOCATION	Turkey Vulture	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Cooper's Hawk	Red-tailed Hawk	Broad-winged Hawk	Rough-legged Hawk	Bald Hawk	Eagle Northern Harrier	Osprey	American Kestrel	Unidentified Hawk	OBSERVER(S)
9- 7	Mason Co. Forest	7											R. Knisley
9-20	Clinton		6		3	250					1		R. Palmer
	Mason Co. Forest	9	1	1		100				1	1		D. Bohlen, R. Knisley
9-21	Winnebago Co.	1	100			750			4	1			L. Johnson
9-23	Palos					2000							P. Dring
	Mason Co. Forest		4			30				1			R. Knisley
9-24	Springfield					175							D. Bohlen
10-10	Ill. Beach St. Pk.		48	3					92				L. Balch
11- 8	Jerseyville	1			52		4	5	11		14	10	H. Wuestenfeld, et al.

As many as eight Turkey Vultures were found in Effingham Co., 23 Nov. (B. Peterjohn); two were seen in Peoria, 17 Oct. (V. Humphreys). Four Mississippi Kites were still present at the Union County Refuge, 30 Aug. (B. Peterjohn). The minor influx of Goshawks produced individuals in Winnebago Co., 18 Oct. (L. Johnson); Goose Lake Prairie, 2 Nov. (D. Birkenholz); and Vermilion Co., 6 Dec. (M. Campbell). One **Ferruginous Hawk** was documented near Lake Chautauqua, 20 Nov. (*R. Sandburg). An adult Golden Eagle had arrived in Pine Hills (Union Co.) by 1 Nov. (B. Peterjohn) and an immature was present at Union County Refuge, 16 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). A regular number of Bald Eagles migrated into the state; no one reported anything spectacular. At least 31 Ospreys were sighted as they migrated through the state between 6 Sept. and 8 Oct. (m.ob). At least nine Peregrine Falcons were reported; one in Calhoun Co., 11 Sept. (H. Wuestenfeld); four in the Chicago area in September and October (fide L. Balch); and singles at Lake Chautauqua, 19 Sept. (R. Sandburg); Vermilion Co., 18 and 28 Sept. (photo, J. Smith); and Mason County Forest, 11 Nov. (R. Knisley). Six Merlins were reported from the Chicago lakefront; four of them on 10 Oct. (fide L. Balch); singles were found in Pine Hills (Union Co.), 20 Sept. (B. Peterjohn); Springfield, 26 Sept. (D. Bohlen) and Mark Twain Refuge (Calhoun Co.), 27 Sept. (H. Wuestenfeld).

CRANES, RAILS and SHOREBIRDS. A group of 15 Sandhill Cranes were seen flying north over Des Plaines, 21 Sept. (C. Clark); 84 were counted heading south over Illinois Beach State Park, 16 Nov. (G. Rosenband); and one was present at Lake Chautauqua from 29 Oct. thru 12 Nov. (m.ob). Three imm. Yellow Rails "fell into the hands of men (one via a cat) in early October" in the Chicago area (L. Balch). Up to three Piping Plovers could be found at Lake Chautauqua from 19 July thru 30 Aug. (D. Bohlen, m.ob). A single Golden Plover "hung on" at Rend Lake until 8 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). A report from Chicago states that there were more sightings of Whimbrel in the area than usual (L. Balch). The only migratory note about Upland Sandpipers received was the presence of ten near Decatur in mid-August (R. Sandburg). Two Greater Yellowlegs were still present at Rend Lake, 8 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). A total of 71 Lesser Yellowlegs was counted in Coles Co. 9 Aug. (L. B. Hunt); there was a maximum of 200 during the season at Lake Chautauqua (R. Sandburg). There was a high number of sightings of Red Knots in the Chicago area (fide C. Clark); one was seen at Lake Chautauqua from 23-26 Aug. (R. Sandburg, et al.). A one day maximum of Baird's Sandpipers was 14 for Beardstown and Lake Chautauqua inclusive, 18 Aug. (R. Sandburg, D. Bohlen). For eastern Illinois, the one day high of 84 Least Sandpipers, 13 Aug. was considered significant (L. B. Hunt); ten were still present at Rend Lake, 15 Nov. (B. Peterjohn), and one lingered there until at least 6 Dec. (R. Sandburg, D. Bohlen). The maximum number of Dunlin at one time recorded was 600 at Lake Chautauqua, 18 Oct. (D. Bohlen). Several observers found Buff-breasted Sandpipers; the high of 21 was recorded 23 Aug. at Lake Chautauqua (D. Bohlen); smaller numbers were present there from 16 Aug. thru 20 Sept.; three birds were observed at Waukegan, 24 Aug. (C. Clark); three more in Alexander Co., 6 Sept.; others were found in Coles Co. in late August and early September (L. B. Hunt). At least four Marbled Godwits appeared at Lake Chautauqua, 23 Aug. (m.ob); one was seen at Illinois Beach State Park, 31 Aug. (D. Frey, et al.). One Hudsonian Godwit was found at Lake Chautauqua, 30 Aug. (D. Bohlen, R. Palmer); none were seen anywhere again until 5 Oct. when 2 were found at Lake Chautauqua (D. Bohlen) and three in Bureau Co. (J. Hampson); another was reported from south of Chicago, 21 Oct. (T. Cable). Groups of 14 American Avocets were reported from two locations: Lake Chautauqua, Oct. 26 (D. Bohlen, et al.), and Mendota, 27 Oct. (W. Bartlett, et al.); the former group remained as late as 8 Nov. (m.ob); five others were present at Rend Lake, 8 Nov. (B. Peterjohn); singles were also reported from Illinois Beach State Park, 10 Aug. (E. Coffin) and Kankakee, 19 July (F. Storms). At least 30 Wilson's Phalaropes were present at Lake Chautauqua, 30 Aug. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg); one remained there through 28 Oct. (R. Sandburg). A total of 15 Northern Phalaropes was observed at Lake Chautauqua during the season (R. Sandburg); the one day high was six, 12 & 16 Aug. (R. Palmer, D. Bohlen); singles were noted in Sangamon Co., 12 Aug. (D. Bohlen); Tinley Park, 17 Aug. (M. Smith); Coles Co., 8 Sept. (L. B. Hunt); and Decatur, 5 Oct. (R. Palmer). On 23 Sept. one Red Phalarope was seen at close range at Lake Chautauqua, (*R. Sandburg); another, an immature, was found there on 1 Nov.—the key characteristics were recorded (D. Bohlen); a third was recorded at Calumet Park, 30 Nov. (C. Clark).

JAEGERS, GULLS and TERNS. At least eight Parasitic Jaegers were observed along the Chicago lakefront this fall (fide L. Balch). Photographs of a **Thayer's Gull** in the Mississippi River (both in Missouri and Illinois) near Alton were satisfactorily identified by national experts (T. Barksdale). Franklin's Gulls were apparently scarce in the Chicago area (L. Balch); maximums of 52 on 22 Oct. and 35 on 13 Oct. were found at Springfield (D. Bohlen) and Decatur (R. Sandburg), respectively; a peak of five were noted at Rend Lake between 1 Sept. and 5 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). Single Black-legged Kittiwakes were found at Waukegan, 28 Nov. (D. Bohlen) and Decatur, 3-7 Dec. (R. Sandburg). The only records of Sabine's Gulls were inland: one at Decatur, 11-12 Sept. (*R. Sandburg) and another at Rend Lake, 26-28 Sept. (*B. Peterjohn). Two adult Little Gulls were found at Evanston, 26 Nov. (R. Sandburg); one was there 28 Nov. (D. Bohlen); in addition, one was documented at Rend Lake, 29 Nov. (*M. Morrison). Few Little Terns have been reported, the only record received was of one bird found at Lake Chautauqua, 10 Aug. & 26 Aug. (R. Sandburg).

TABLE 2 - FALL DEPARTURE MIGRATION TABLE - 1975

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Fried-billed Grebe	11-22	11-3	0	-	-	-	-	-	11-30	11-23	W	W	0	0	0	W	W	18
Green Heron	9-27	10-16	9-16	0	-	-	-	-	9-19	9-10	9-10	9-18	0	0	0	10-11	-	-
Wood Duck	11-15	10-28	0	10-5	10-26	0	-	12-20	10-22	-	-	11-7	0	0	0	10-26	10-25	-
Broad-winged Hawk	9-22	-	9-23	9-22	-	-	-	-	9-20	-	9-21	9-30	0	0	0	10-18	-	-
Spotted Sandpiper	-	10-8	10-11	0	-	0	-	-	-	9-30	-	9-30	0	0	0	-	10-10	-
Least Sandpiper	8-27	9-21	9-14	0	-	0	9-5	-	-	9-9	-	9-28	0	0	12-22	-	12-5	-
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	10-25	9-23	0	-	9-16	-	-	-	9-21	9-28	-	10-24	0	0	0	10-18	-	-
Black-billed Cuckoo	10-9	9-30	-	0	0	10-11	-	-	9-21	-	-	10-15	0	0	0	9-13	0	-
Common Nighthawk	9-30	10-1	9-14	0	9-18	-	9-20	9-21	9-27	10-6	-	10-8	9-17	0	0	10-14	-	-
Chimney Swift	9-29	10-7	9-21	9-21	10-6	-	-	9-21	10-7	10-9	10-15	10-13	10-4	0	0	10-15	-	-
Ruby-thr Hummingbird	9-23	9-25	9-7	9-14	9-15	-	-	9-21	10-5	9-20	-	9-26	9-10	0	0	9-28	-	-
Eastern Kingbird	9-6	8-21	9-7	9-16	0	-	-	9-13	9-20	9-12	-	9-24	9-7	0	0	9-12	0	9-13
Grt Crsd Flycatcher	9-7	9-9	9-13	-	0	0	-	-	9-14	-	-	10-5	-	0	0	9-20	0	9-13
Eastern Wood Pewee	9-19	-	9-14	0	-	0	-	9-13	-	9-29	0	10-19	-	0	0	10-18	0	10-11
Tree Swallow	9-27	9-23	9-21	10-26	10-18	-	0	11-11	0	10-5	10-19	11-12	0	0	0	9-27	10-25	10-11
Rough-winged Swallow	-	-	-	9-14	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	10-10	9-4	0	0	9-27	10-10	10-11
Barn Swallow	9-21	10-25	-	10-19	-	-	-	11-8	10-14	9-25	10-19	10-23	-	0	0	10-19	-	-
Gulf Swallow	9-14	9-12	9-14	9-14	0	0	0	-	-	9-12	10-10	9-21	0	0	0	9-17	-	0
Purple Martin	9-21	-	9-14	0	-	-	-	-	-	9-9	-	9-4	-	0	0	-	-	-
House Wren	10-11	10-5	9-27	-	10-11	-	-	9-23	10-13	10-6	-	10-23	0	0	0	10-26	-	-
Gray Catbird	10-12	10-15	9-27	-	10-20	-	-	11-9	10-10	10-13	11-3	10-13	0	0	0	11-7	-	-
Brown Thrasher	-	11-27	-	11-9	10-14	-	-	-	11-1	10-23	-	11-3	0	0	0	W	-	W
Wood Thrush	10-3	10-8	-	0	0	0	-	-	-	9-23	-	10-7	0	0	0	10-18	-	10-11
Ruby-cr Kinglet	11-16	10-29	11-15	11-1	11-13	11-3	11-1	12-20	11-16	11-9	W	11-13	0	0	0	W	-	W
White-eyed Vireo	0	9-9	0	0	0	0	0	-	9-8	9-3	8-29	-	0	0	0	10-18	-	10-4
Yellow-thr Vireo	9-14	9-13	0	0	0	0	0	-	9-26	-	9-21	-	0	0	0	9-14	0	9-27
Solitary Vireo	10-6	-	10-19	0	9-23	0	10-11	-	10-24	10-1	10-18	10-28	0	0	0	11-1	10-8	10-11
Red-eyed Vireo	10-16	9-30	9-21	-	10-11	0	-	-	10-7	10-14	10-15	0	0	0	0	10-8	10-8	10-11
Black-6-White Warbler	9-26	10-1	9-27	-	9-24	-	-	-	10-7	10-2	-	10-4	0	0	0	10-4	9-27	9-27
Northern Parula	9-26	0	0	0	0	0	0	10-4	0	9-18	9-18	10-5	0	0	0	9-21	0	9-27
Yellow-rmpd Warbler	11-7	11-3	-	11-9	10-26	-	-	-	11-28	11-27	-	12-7	0	0	0	W	W	W
Blackburnian Warbler	9-26	9-28	9-21	-	9-24	9-26	9-30	-	-	9-13	9-19	10-5	0	0	0	10-4	10-1	10-11
Chestnut-sdd Warbler	9-27	9-30	9-27	0	9-12	0	9-27	10-1	10-7	9-26	9-29	10-15	0	0	0	10-8	10-8	9-27
Bay-brstl Warbler	11-2	9-30	9-27	0	9-25	0	9-30	0	9-23	10-7	10-15	10-19	0	0	0	10-12	10-8	10-11
Com Yellowthroat	10-9	10-7	10-26	0	10-8	-	-	11-1	10-24	-	10-14	10-9	0	0	0	10-11	-	-
American Redstart	10-8	9-28	9-27	-	10-1	-	10-5	-	9-23	10-4	9-18	10-7	0	0	0	10-5	9-24	-
Northern Oriole	8-24	-	-	8-30	0	9-24	0	-	11-29	9-10	8-29	9-10	0	0	0	-	9-1	9-5
Scarlet Tanager	10-6	10-5	-	-	-	9-29	0	-	-	9-27	-	10-20	0	0	0	10-4	-	10-11
Rose-brst Grosbeak	10-3	10-14	9-27	-	10-5	-	0	-	9-30	10-18	10-11	10-15	0	0	0	10-12	0	0
Indigo Bunting	10-4	10-14	-	-	-	-	-	10-18	10-10	10-15	9-29	10-27	0	0	0	10-11	-	-
Rufus-sided Towhee	10-13	10-16	10-18	0	10-23	0	10-15	10-29	11-13	10-24	10-28	11-16	0	0	0	W	W	W
Chipping Sparrow	10-28	0	10-12	10-12	10-1	0	-	10-24	-	11-9	-	11-4	0	0	0	-	0	0
Field Sparrow	11-1	12-4	10-25	10-19	10-10	0	-	W	11-29	10-18	11-14	11-17	0	0	0	W	W	W
Fox Sparrow	11-23	11-30	11-16	11-1	11-22	-	-	W	11-29	11-22	11-30	11-11	0	0	0	W	W	W
Lincoln's Sparrow	11-2	-	11-8	10-21	-	0	0	11-9	-	-	11-14	11-4	0	0	0	-	-	0

DOVES, OWLS, NIGHTHAWKS and HUMMINGBIRDS. A **Ground Dove** was observed leisurely at Springfield, 23 Nov. (*D. Bohlen) but could not be relocated for the benefit of other observers; another possible bird was reported earlier from Morgan County (R. Randall). Two Barn Owls were reported, one near Iola, 4 Oct. (D. Thom) and another near Nauvoo, 1 Nov. (E. Franks, et al.). Saw-whet Owls were regularly reported from northern Illinois; the first arrived in Winnebago County, 6 Oct. (L. Johnson); one had arrived at Springfield by 31 Oct. (V. Kleen), and two others were located in Sangamon County, 11 Nov. (R. Sandburg, D. Bohlen). The normal late-August and early-September flights of Common Nighthawks were not spectacular this year as in the past; however, late-September flights were noteworthy, including 30 in Vermilion Co., 27 Sept. (M. Campbell); extreme stragglers were observed 14 Oct. in Carbondale (B. Peterjohn); 8 Oct. (2) in Springfield (D. Bohlen); 7 Oct. in Decatur (R. Sandburg); 3 Oct. in Oak Park (M. Smith); and 28 Sept. in Winnebago County (L. Johnson). A late-departing Ruby-throated Hummingbird was observed in Danville, 10 Oct. (M. Campbell).

FLYCATCHERS, SWALLOWS, CROWS, CHICKADEES and NUTHATCHES. An Eastern Pewee was still present at Springfield, 19 Oct. (D. Bohlen). Straggling Barn Swallows included singles at Lake Chautauqua, 8 Nov. (D. Bohlen) and Crab Orchard Refuge, 1 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). How many large roosts of American Crows remain active? Over 1000 birds were roosting near Gifford, 28 Nov. (M. Campbell) and a flight of a few hundred were moving through the Mason County Forest, 29 Oct. (R. Knisley). Black-capped Chickadees made a great movement southward this fall; one bird was identified as far south as Rend Lake, 15 Nov. (B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison) which is well into established Carolina Chickadee range. The chickadees were a part of the major invasion of Red-breasted Nuthatches and wintering finches. It was the biggest flight year for Red-breasts in many years; individuals were first detected in Illinois 4 Sept., in Springfield (D. Bohlen), 5 Sept. in Normal (D. Birkenholz), 6 Sept. in Vermilion Co. (J. Smith), and Winnebago Co. (L. Johnson); and most everywhere else by mid-late September.

PIPITS, SHRIKES, VIREOS and WARBLERS. Some observers spent extra time combing the fields and were rewarded with the presence of Sprague's Pipits; according to the data reported, it would appear that these birds had a very narrow migratory time period; 19-23 Oct.; all were found in central Illinois; the maximum was five, 22 Oct. in Springfield (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen) with two still there the following day; singles were reported from Macon County 20 Oct. (R. Sandburg), and Sangamon County 19 Oct. (D. Bohlen). Two Northern Shrikes were reported; one in Lake County, 28 Nov. (D. Bohlen) and one in Winnebago County 29 Nov. (L. Johnson). The last White-eyed Vireo observed was seen at Forest Glen Nature Center (Vermilion Co.), 29 Sept. (M. Campbell). A Yellow-throated Vireo was still present at Decatur, 16 Oct. (R. Sandburg). The most noteworthy warbler observations were stragglers recorded beyond their usual departure dates; however, several species arrived in Illinois earlier than expected or in larger numbers than normally encountered. The best early arrival was a Yellow-rumped W., Aug. 12 in Waukegan (C. Clark). The stragglers included: Tennessee W., 14 Nov. at Charleston (L. B. Hunt); Orange-crowned W., 28 Nov. at Chicago (D. Bohlen), 8 Nov. at Charleston (L. B. Hunt); Nashville W., 9 Nov. at Charleston (L. B. Hunt) and 5 Nov. at Springfield (D. Bohlen); Cape May W., 22 Nov. at Bath (R. Sandburg, D. Bohlen) and 26 Oct. at Chicago (C. Clark); Yellow-throated W., 11 Nov. at Springfield (*D. Bohlen); Bay-breasted W., 2 Nov. in Winnebago Co. (L. Johnson); and Ovenbird, 31 Oct. in Springfield (D. Bohlen). Other observations included several Black-throated Blue Warblers over a longer-than-expected season: over 30 birds reported between 27 Aug. (Winnebago Co.—L. Johnson) and 14 Oct. (Normal—D. Birkenholz); two specimens were obtained when the birds ran into buildings at the I.S.U. Campus (D. Birkenholz). On 6 Sept. the fourth state record of **Black-throated Gray Warbler** was established when a bird documented as this species was observed in Champaign(*J. Frank). As usual, only a few Connecticut Warblers were reported; they were found in Springfield between 26 Aug. &

30 Sept. (D. Bohlen), Winnebago County (three) from 5-27 Sept., (L. Johnson), and one in Jackson County 28 Sept. (B. Peterjohn).

GROSBEAKS, FINCHES and CROSSBILLS. It was a good year for incoming winter finches. Evening Grosbeaks were first observed 27 Oct. in Springfield (V. Kleen); the next reports were 1 Nov. in Champaign (D. Friedman) and 2 Nov. in Jackson Co. (B. Peterjohn); by 6 Nov. they were reported from several areas and by the end of the month were found throughout the state; only occasionally did they stop at feeders. After the grosbeaks came the Common Redpolls; however, they were not so widespread or very numerous; the first to be reported were observed flying in off Lake Michigan, 15 Nov. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg, et al.); they were noted at Monmouth, 16 Nov. (L. McKeown) and up to 50 were present in Winnebago County, 27 Nov. (L. Johnson). Pine Siskins moved in medium to large flocks throughout the state—mostly during the last half of October and early November. The first Red Crossbill was found in Vermilion County 1 Sept. (J. Smith); the next (20) were not seen until 18 Oct. at Glencoe and individuals had arrived in Jackson County by 2 Nov. (B. Peterjohn); all flocks were small and scattered. The only report of White-winged Crossbills were of several seen in Jackson County, 9 Nov. (B. Peterjohn).

SPARROWS, LONGSPURS and BUNTINGS. Few observers find more than one or two LeConte's Sparrows during migration at a time; however, a group of 11 were found in Mason County, 8 Nov. (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg) and 8 had been found there 28 Oct. (R. Sandburg). One Henslow's Sparrow was still found at Decatur, 19 Oct. (R. Sandburg). A goodly number of Sharp-tailed Sparrows were reported: as many as 10 at Evanston, 20 Sept. (L. Balch); four singles were noted at central Illinois locations between 23 Sept. and 15 Oct. (R. Sandburg); one straggler was found at Illinois Beach State Park, 2 Nov. (C. Clark). Two Bachman's Sparrows were still found in Jackson County, 7 Sept. (*B. Peterjohn). Harris' Sparrows during fall migration are not that unusual, however, three at one time is unusual—Macomb, 28 Oct. and 4 Nov. (E. Franks). Two Fox Sparrows were caught and banded at Springfield as early as 27 Sept. (V. Kleen). Large flocks of Lapland Longspurs were noted; two had arrived at Evanston as early as 21 Sept. (C. Clark); others were at Rend Lake by 23 Nov. (B. Peterjohn). Snow Buntings were also quite common in the northern part of Illinois during November; the first reported was found at Lake Chautauqua, 1 Nov. (D. Bohlen); others had appeared as far south as Rend Lake (6) by 8 Nov. (B. Peterjohn).

All birders, regardless of affiliation, are encouraged to contribute notes to these **SEASONAL** Reports. Please note the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

*For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

BOOK REVIEWS

BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA, A PERSONAL SELECTION

by Eliot Porter

A. & W. Visual Library, New York
1975, paperbound, 140p., 64 color and 26 b-w — photographs, \$8.95.

In 1972 this book was published in an oversized hardbound edition at about triple the price of this paperbound edition of more standard dimensions. Some photographs have been cropped slightly but the birds are the same size and the sharpness is close to that of the original edition or equal. Porter has been one of the top bird photographers in the country for many years and this book is a good sampler of his work. The text consists of a narrative of the author's experiences taking the photographs plus a sprinkle of background information on his subjects. This edition has put the book within the reach of almost everyone.

— Peter C. Petersen

A.B.A. CHECKLIST: Birds of Continental United States and Canada

By **A.B.A. Checklist Committee**
Chandler S. Robbins, Chairman

American Birding Asso., Inc.
P.O. Box 4335
Austin, Texas 78765
1975, 64p., \$3.50.

For the American birder, this new checklist is the basis for North American life lists. It lists the status of all 794 species which have been properly documented in Canada and/or the 49 continental United States and defines the geographic area of the American Birding Association — which does not include Greenland, Bermuda or Baja California as does the current **A.O.U. Checklist** nor include Mexico as will the forthcoming **A.O.U. Checklist**.

Besides being a checklist, main features include an explanation of why the names of so many species have been changed and the policies for acceptance of records. One problem regularly encountered by birders is the observation of exotic species; the checklist provides clues as to how such observations should be treated. At the end of the checklist there is a

summary of records of all 98 accidental species — those species for which there are fewer than 10 records since 1900.

The checklist has space in the back for Annual Supplements — so that listers may keep their books up-to-date.

— Editor.

THE LIFE AND LORE OF THE BIRD

By **Edward A. Armstrong**

Crown Publishers, Inc. New York
1975, 272p. 31 color and 225 b-w illustrations, \$15.95.

In a single well-illustrated volume Armstrong summarizes the long and often close relationship between birds and men. Birds seem to have held a fascination for man since the time of the stone age. The author covers birds in prophecy, magic, fables, myths, sports, decoration, art, literature, economics, communications and as pets. He also delves into the evolution of birds and their flight, song and dance, all of which have influenced man. Endangered species are discussed and an appendix presents a selection of great writings about birds. Although the text is overshadowed by the illustrations, it is competently done and appears to be very well researched.

— Peter C. Petersen

NATURAL RESOURCES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

By **Douglas L. Gilbert**

The Wildlife Society, Washington, D.C.
1975, 320p., illustrated with photographs, figures, and tables; \$6.50.

This book is the second edition of a volume by the same name published in 1971. It deals with the fact that no suitable management program for the nation's natural resources can succeed without public support. Gilbert developed the book to help conservation workers get facts accepted by the average citizen.

Although there are many excellent books and articles on public relations, this may be the only book designed and written specifically for professional conservationists. It is much improved over the 1971 edition.

— Lonnie L. Williamson

information briefs from **ERDA**

The Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) has announced that:

- it will select sites across the country to install four wind turbine generating systems (modern versions of windmills) to further test the use of wind power as a means for providing some of the electricity needed. They predict that some electricity will be used in homes and businesses within a year. ERDA is already operating the world's largest functioning wind power system, the 125 foot, 100 kilowatt wind generator near Sandusky, Ohio.
- small wind power systems are being re-examined for use on farms and in rural areas at the Rocky Flats, Colorado plant. Cheap electricity and natural gas replaced windpower in the 1930's; however skyrocketing prices are forcing a change. One of the most obvious and immediate needs is in irrigation; with less-expensive farm operations, it is conceivable that food prices may decrease.
- records of past volcanic eruptions, forest fires and even World War II fire bombings may help determine whether release of heat into the atmosphere from large electric generating facilities will affect the weather. The concern is that waste heat in water vapor injected into the air from the very large power plants could affect local weather, such as increasing precipitation or spawning thunderstorms or tornadoes. This study is a part of an overall program of research into the effects of energy development on man and his environment.
- it has entered into an agreement with the Department of Transportation on an energy conservation program. Initial steps include the preparation of an inventory base of present and future transportation energy use, energy conservation goals, programs, and projects and relative priorities for energy conservation for all methods of transportation. These include marine, rail, highway, air and urban public transportation.
- it has selected 34 non-residential buildings in 22 states and the Virgin Islands for installation and demonstration of solar heating and/or cooling systems. The buildings include office buildings, schools, hotels, fire stations, factories, one hospital, a library and miscellaneous other buildings. The chief goal is to demonstrate that solar energy is practical for the heating and cooling of all buildings, not just residential buildings.
- in its search for new energy opportunities, it is commissioning a study to determine whether research and development can improve the economic competitiveness of tidal power. The study will concentrate on places with exceptionally high tides, such as Passamaquoddy Bay, Maine, and Cook Inlet, Alaska. It is possible that the realized tidal power will be coupled with the more conventional hydroelectric power generation, and with wind energy conversion systems. This is still in the study phase.
- it is requesting proposals for geothermal energy projects. The projects solicited are for engineering and economic studies of non-electric applications of geothermal heat. The non-electric applications include industrial processing, agricultural uses, and space/water heating and cooling for commercial and residential buildings. More details will be forthcoming.

BIRD FINDING

Rend Lake

Jefferson and Franklin Counties

Description: Rend Lake is a relatively new body of water, formed by the impoundment of the Big Muddy River. It is a large, rather shallow lake, seldom over ten feet deep, with extensive mudflats and small islands during the fall. Most lands adjacent to the lake are in public ownership and are mostly old fields, in various early successional stages, with scattered woodlots. Surrounding areas are oak-hickory floodplain woods typical of southern Illinois.

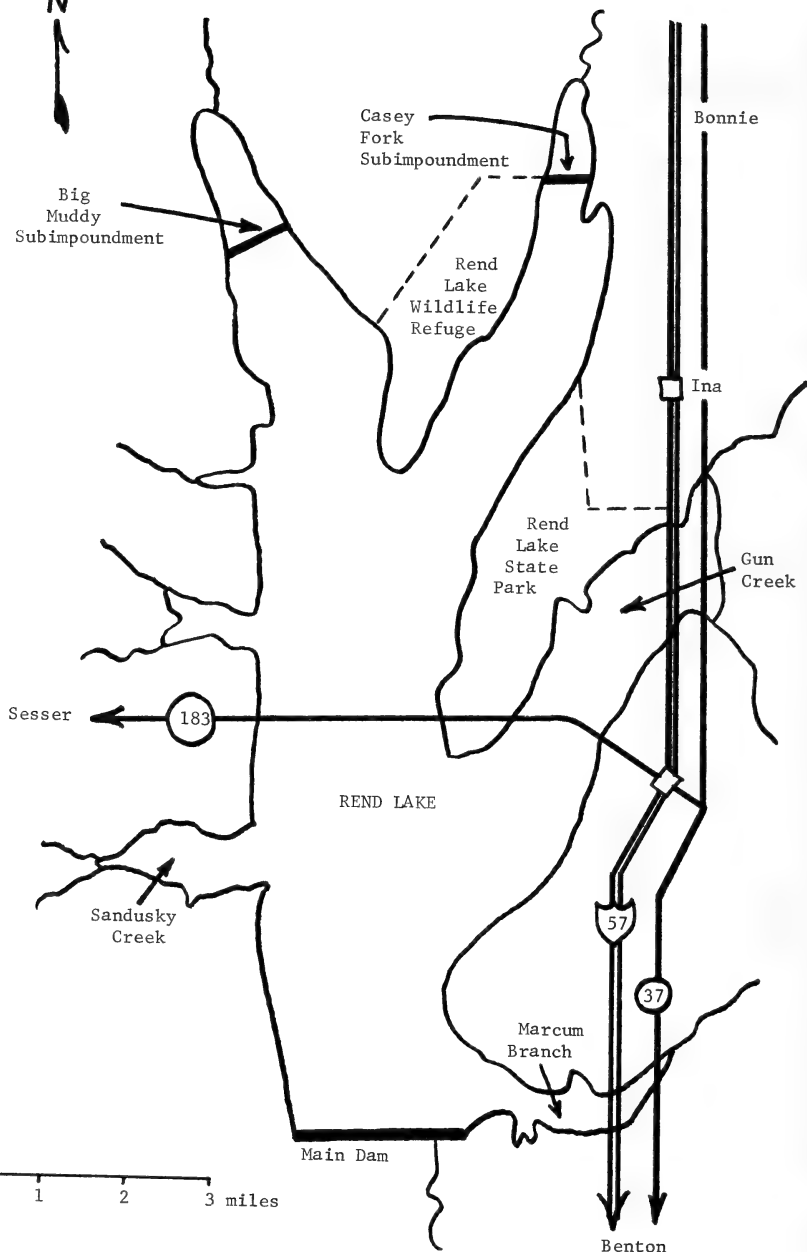
Directions: The lake is located in Franklin and Jefferson counties, approximately 15 miles south of Mount Vernon. The main dam can be reached by travelling west on Ill. 14 about two miles from I-57, then turning north at the Rend Lake sign. This road leads to the west end of the dam, and then parallels the west lakeshore up to Ill. 183. Detailed maps of the area are available from many local gasoline stations and from the Corps of Engineers administration building, located at the west end of the dam.

Birding: At present, Rend Lake is an exceptional place for waterbirds, shorebirds, gulls and terns. Primary concentration points include the main body of the lake along and south of Ill. 183, and the Rend Lake Refuge and Casey Fork Subimpoundment areas.

Windy days are best since the birds will seek sheltered areas near the shore. Diving ducks tend to concentrate along the west end of the main dam, Sandusky Creek and Gun Creek areas. All common species are found here during migration; a few, including some rarities, winter in ice free areas. Gulls concentrate along the main dam, the southern tip of the state park, Gun Creek and especially the Marcum Branch area when it is frozen; both Sabine's and Little Gulls have been found there recently. Terns are found in September on the islands off the south tip of the state park. Shorebirds occur anywhere there are mudflats and on the offshore islands. The Casey Fork Subimpoundment is the best area for them in the fall as the mudflats there are the least disturbed of the entire lake. Migrant flocks of pipits, longspurs and infrequent Snow Buntings utilize the lakeshore during November.

Rend Lake State Park, while a major hunting area in the fall, is an excellent place for wintering hawks and owls, particularly Rough-legged and Marsh Hawks and Short-eared Owls. Marsh Hawks may also breed in the area. The broomsedge and foxtail fields provide good wintering habitat for the LeConte's Sparrow. The wooded areas north and south of the lake, although flooded during the late fall, winter and spring, contain most of the common woodland birds of southern Illinois.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized seventy-eight years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Patron	\$1,000
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Supporting Member	\$50 annually
Contributing Member	\$20 annually
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illinois audubon bulletin



1976
summer

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Sept. 11-12 — Northern Campout, Blackhawk State Park
Oct. 8-10 — Southern Campout, Rend Lake College
Nov. 6 — Board of Directors Meeting, Normal
Dec. 18 to Jan. 2 — Christmas Bird Count Period

FRONT COVER: The rare Yellow Gentian (*Gentiana flavida*)
at Belmont Prairie (see story on page 11). — Photo by Alfred
Dupree.

The President's Message

With the I.A.S. Annual Meeting in Peoria over and done I have been your President for one year. I would like to reflect on this past year and share with you some of the accomplishments of my first term in office. It was during this past year that the idea of a Pooled Income program for the I.A.S. was conceived and given its first push in hopes that it would provide a larger financial base for our operations in future years (details in the President's Message, Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Winter, 1975-76, or from the I.A.S. office).

In 1975 the Society was offered another sanctuary in the town of Willow Springs, IL. It was this offer and a few problems that we were experiencing with our sanctuary near Wayne, IL. that led to the formulation of "The Sanctuary Guidelines" — a set of conditions set down in writing to help determine under what circumstances I.A.S. would accept new sanctuaries. We felt it to be imperative that I.A.S. not get into any legally binding agreements which could in any way seriously deplete the finances of the Society. It is our belief that by following these guidelines I.A.S. will not become involved with something beyond its means.

An updated Board Manual was developed detailing the duties of the various officers, committee chairpersons and board members. While this publication is not available to the general membership, a copy was given to each board member providing them with an outline of what is expected of them during their tenure of office. If still current, the manuals are returned to the I.A.S. office or passed on to a successor when a board member leaves office.

During the past year an extremely successful fund-raising drive was initiated by I.A.S. along with the Illinois Department of Conservation, the Illinois Chapter of the Nature Conservancy and the Illinois Office of Education. The goal was to be able to purchase a significant parcel of land for winter use by the Bald Eagle, our National Emblem. This plea was put to the students of the grammar schools and the high schools of the state. The response was most gratifying when over \$50,000 was donated for the purchase of the refuge. Even though at this writing the exact disposition of the funds has not been decided we are studying several areas in order to be sure of the best choice. Although the deadline for the contest is past, money is still coming in and of course, will be applied to the fund. The deadline as stated was more directed to that point in time when I.A.S. had to determine the winners among the schools sending in the largest contributions as well as the winner of the contest to name the

REMARKS ON NON-GAME MANAGEMENT

by WARREN R. DEWALT
Executive Director, Illinois Audubon Society

(Presented at Conservation Conference IV, sponsored by the Illinois Department of Conservation at Lorado Taft Field Campus, Oregon, Illinois, May 15, 1976.)

Non-game animals are those that are not hunted, trapped or otherwise intentionally removed. It is an inept, negative way to describe what represents at least 90 per cent of our wild creatures. The largest part of our wildlife is thus referred to as a "residual" — what's left over after we subtract game species.

It is unwise, however, to reject a term that had its beginnings in pre-history. The "game" obviously came first. At one time all animals were hunted, and man had to eat everything he could get his hands on that was edible. Our first art depicted game, and domestic animals evolved from wild species. Finally, when we got around to managing wild animals, we were concerned by necessity only with the hunted, the "sacred quarry." But, recognizing this need to bow to usage, I still find it uncomfortable to think of bluebirds and warblers as "non-game".

Non-game wildlife management is such a new discipline that no textbook is available for its practice. Until recently, standard wildlife books were concerned solely with fur bearers, waterfowl and fish, and non-game as a separate entry was not even found in the index. Wildlife funds were largely provided by hunters and anglers. State and federal programs were exclusively directed at providing what these people wanted — harvestable species. Laws were passed to protect some non-game species, especially songbirds, but the concept of "managing" these creatures was unthinkable. In short, non-game was left to academics and birdwatchers.

The first substantial awareness of a non-game problem developed in the early 1960's. Widespread loss of habitat, and Rachel Carson's message, struck home: nature was fragile, vulnerable, and technical and social progress often was won at the expense of the environment and wildlife.

A "silent spring" may have been hyperbole, but no thinking person could hear Rachel Carson's plea with indifference, and without a sharp sense of foreboding.

This ensuing explosion in environmental concern intensified our awareness of the need to help wildlife. The passage of the Endangered Species Act in 1973 carried this awareness to its highest point. The Act embodied the non-game problem, namely, the decline and possible extinction of species as a result of human activity, and the challenge we face in doing something about it.

I'm not saying that the world was shook by the non-game dilemma. It was only a tiny tremor. Even to this day, non-game concerns remain esoteric, limited to a handful of biologists, game managers, conservationists, and perhaps a few hunters.

The first non-game biologist was hired in 1967 by the state of Arizona. By 1975, some 30 states had non-game programs, but only 17 of these had at least one full-time person (15 states said that they intended to establish programs within two years). Illinois was among the states that had a non-game program, with one full-time biologist. I hope our state is committed to an expanded effort in this direction.

Most non-game specialists are ornithologists — a logical choice for non-game species are mostly birds. This is also a good choice because birds are reliable indicators of environmental health. I might add that birds have a growing constituency in local bird clubs, and state and national Audubon Societies. Taken together, these people represent a potential army of volunteers to conduct field surveys and provide vital data on the abundance and distribution of species.

I don't mean to imply that we should go overboard on avian problems. If we have learned one major ecological lesson in recent years, it is that our biota is extremely complex and our ignorance of biological inter-relationships is deep: not only mammals, fish, reptiles and amphibians, but also insects (particularly butterflies) are vital to maintaining environmental health and should come under the scope of this program.

It has been said that if a bluebird weighed three pounds and held to a point, the species would not now be in jeopardy. A similar comment has been made about the bald eagle: if the eagle were good to eat, and could be called to a blind, it would have escaped the Endangered Species List.

There is substance in these comments, the implication being that if a species catches the hunter's interest, it will be managed, and to be "managed" is to be "saved". But these are largely rhetorical statements. In truth,

there is a world of difference between an eagle and a traditional game species. This difference involves an important principle of wildlife biology: the more finicky a species is in habits and needs, the more difficult it is to control. Eagles have highly specific nesting requirements and a very low biological potential (reproduction rate). This makes them intractable as a managed species. In other words, there are not many eagles around — there never were, and never will be. In comparison, a whitetail deer is extremely manageable. We can produce within reason almost as many deer as we want.

We must insist, emphatically, that if you could coax an eagle to a shooting blind, and we wanted it for the plate, the species would now be as dead as the proverbial Dodo. An outstanding example of a species that was good to eat and was hunted, and yet declined to near-extinction, is the Greater Prairie Chicken. The bird was heavily hunted as a choice table item, but the main reason it disappeared was the loss of habitat and its replacement by cultivated fields. The prairie chicken needed specific native grasses to thrive, and a specific configuration of open fields as spring "booming grounds." Without these places, the bird could not carry out its elaborate mating ritual, and reproduction was thwarted.

The apparently successful program to save the prairie chicken in Illinois is an excellent example of non-game management "in action." It shows what can be done when hard work, scientific knowledge and public financial support are successfully combined.

I would like to mention briefly a few other principles of wildlife biology that are important to the non-game manager.

In order to control animal populations, our efforts have to be species-specific. We have to study and manage on the basis of life-histories and ecological requirements of each species. Our goal must be to acquire the kind of data for non-game that is now available for deer, quail and other game species.

Our work in non-game management must involve the broadest scope possible: the larger the area studied or preserved, the better. We can't limit our concern to state breeding populations, but must take into consideration migratory species as well. We live in perhaps the greatest flyway in the world, and we have an obligation to these birds no matter where they nest or overwinter.

We must recognize the wide variance in management potential among species. We have already touched on this principle. It is easy to manage mallards, but exceedingly tough to manage red-shouldered hawks; quail represent a simple problem, the peregrine falcon is almost impossible.

Diversity is the key to a healthy, stable and beautiful environment. Although it is desirable on occasion to manage broad areas for a single species (as they are doing in Michigan with early-seral-stage jack pine to

help save the Kirtland's Warbler), the ultimate goal in non-game programs is a balanced, diverse wildlife.

Diversity depends on vegetation, which means that the non-game manager must be competent in botany. Experience seems to prove that the diversity of species increases with each successional stage in vegetation, and becomes greatest when a climax vegetation is reached. This means that songbird variety is lowest in agricultural land and herbaceous field cover — of which we have much in Illinois. The forest edge, or ecotone, will have the greatest productivity. Riverine habitats rank high in species, but they also rank high on the list of endangered habitats.

In managing birds, it is important not to worry about a single kind of tree or bush, but to make certain that the habitat conforms to the structural needs of species. Generally, birds react best to a complex vegetational configuration with a wide mix of tree heights, textures and ground covers. They apparently like least of all a planting of single tree species with a uniform height. Modern timbering practices with the removal of snags, the reduction of brush, heavy pesticide usage and emphasis on short timber-cutting rotations, don't seem to go well with managing for non-game species. High-yield timber plantations tend to be biological deserts.

My final comment on principles involves the need for setting priorities. Management must first be directed at endangered species, with a close second going to species that are on the decline, especially those with a narrow range of tolerances and a minimum power of dispersal. Three species are readily suggested in Illinois as prime subjects in this context: the barn owl, which has virtually disappeared from our increasingly sterile farmsteads; the bluebird, which is losing out in the competition for a declining number of natural nesting cavities; and the bald eagle, an overwintering species with a highly specific roosting site requirement.

The tasks of non-game management are abundant, but funds to carry out these activities are almost unavailable. Money-raising schemes have been suggested that range all the way from a tax on birdseed and binoculars to special (meaning higher-priced) license plates for wildlife enthusiasts. In some states, special non-game stamps have been offered for sale. The results have been poor. The public will not respond adequately to these schemes. The reason is clear: they depend on voluntary participation. How many hunters would buy stamps or licenses if they were not required to do so by law?

Even with the best of non-game programs and adequate finances, we would still be in deep trouble with our wildlife, for the simple reason that the loss of habitat continues unabated, and habitat preservation is largely

beyond the capabilities of wildlife departments. A number of complex and controversial habitat issues are now before the public that are directly related to this point:

1. The need to stop uncontrolled, destructive land development through the use of land-use planning and regulation.
2. The need to regulate strip-mining, and to restore "orphaned lands" that have been abandoned by irresponsible strippers.
3. The need for flood-plain protection, and protection of natural and scenic riverine landscapes and other wetlands.
4. The need for more parks, nature preserves and wildlife conservation areas.
5. The need to throttle waterways developments which often destroy wildlife and habitat (channelization, dredging, dam and reservoir construction, etc.).

It is on the resolution of these issues that the future of wildlife in Illinois depends. If they are settled favorably, non-game managers can really go to work.

EAGLE CRY

Speak for me.

Too many do not hear the rustling of my wings.
And your children's children may only know me
Through a paper page, marked "Extinct;"
May not know the grandeur of my flight,
And the subtle value of my life.

Too many refuse to listen to my cry. And my cry
Is not just for myself and my winged and furry brethren.
My cry, and they should hear it well,
Is an indicator of life in trouble on this earth.
If I am not saved, hear now the message of my departure:

'Ere long, this Planet Earth will make it's track in space
Used-up and barren. No breeze, no brook,
No tree; no wings soaring freely in the sun,
No padded feet through timber roaming,
No little child to run with joy.

Speak for me.

Now.

Shirley Pauley

A Quiet Island

by CHARLES LAPPEN,
Chairman, Sanctuary Committee

As the world rushes on, the need becomes all the more vital that patches of land become preserved and protected so that wildlife, plant life, and yes, man himself can find sanctuary.

Wildlife, in all its forms, needs the opportunity to develop in its predestined manner.

Man, from time to time, needs the opportunity to find some seclusion and to re-establish himself with the world about him.

For an organization such as the Illinois Audubon Society, a sanctuary gives living witness to some of its ideals and objectives.

The Board of Directors adopted the following Statement of Policy when it established guidelines for property acquisition: "The acquisition of wildlife sanctuaries is one of the highest objectives of the Illinois Audubon Society. No other activity that we engage in will so directly affect the preservation of birds and other wildlife, and no other endeavor will so strongly influence the growth of our Society in membership and influence."

For us, ownership of land certainly cannot become an end in itself, but must be directly related to our formal purposes, as stated in Article One of our By-Laws:

"To encourage the study, preservation and appreciation of the wildlife of the State, especially the birdlife.

To promote the conservation and protection of all natural resources.

To develop and implement a broad education program in the interpretation, appreciation, enjoyment, and preservation of our natural heritage."

The Sanctuary Committee, under the leadership of our Executive Director, Warren Dewalt, who made a detailed study of sanctuary programs of other Audubon groups, has established guidelines for property acquisition.

It is not the essence of this article to list or review these guidelines but rather to bring to the attention of our members that we seek land appropriate for sanctuaries and funds to maintain them properly.

From a financial viewpoint, the donor can gain some important tax advantages.

From a personal viewpoint, the donor can perpetuate a living tribute in his name, or in the name of his loved ones, the grandeur of a sanctuary.

THE SPEECHLESS ONES

I speak for the speechless ones
 who are unable to speak
And tell of the countless woes
 inflicted upon the weak.
People are thoughtless creatures,
 and some of them even cruel.
How many humans are there
 Who live by the Golden Rule?
Animals cannot write protests
 or appeal to a court of law,
They have to depend on people
 for food or an injured paw.
How would *you* like to have children
 and be cast aside to die
On a county dump or roadside,
 Where cars go whizzing by?
Would you like to exist on garbage and bones,
 and often nothing at all?
Or be kept in a cage for a season,
 just to hunt a bit in the fall?
What of the wounded deer
 who drags itself off to die,
Or a wing-ed bird that is crippled
 and no longer fly?
Man was given dominion
 over beast both wild and tame —
His unconcern for cruelty
 is really a burning shame.
If God made all His creatures,
 and notes each sparrow's fall,
How can we hope for forgiveness
 if we are not king to all?

Mrs. Everett Waddey



Belmont Prairie

All photos by Alfred & Margo Dupree.



Starry False Solomon's Seal
(*Smilacina stellata*)



Indian Plantain
(*Cacalia tuberosa*)

PRAIRIE PROVIDES COMMUNITY EDUCATION

by ALFRED E. DUPREE

I.A.S. Director

The Belmont Prairie is educating the people of Downers Grove — a typical suburban community. There are not an unusual number of Audubon members or nature buffs in Downers Grove despite the fact that it includes the official headquarters of the Illinois Audubon Society.

Many classes from local schools, scout troops and other groups have taken guided tours of the Belmont Prairie. Teachers and leaders as well as the young people have had their eyes opened to the rare and beautiful plants found in this good native prairie remnant. They have developed a certain amount of local pride in the Belmont Prairie. My wife, Margo, is often available to lead the tour groups.

Neighbors have become interested in saving this beautiful area, serving on the Belmont Prairie Preservation Association, helping to burn the encroaching brush, posting signs and hauling off accumulated pockets of junk.

The Belmont Prairie has been named an official project of the Downers Grove Bicentennial Commission. The Commission is not in a position to contribute direct financial support; however, the recognition has resulted in invitations to show slide programs about the Prairie to many groups such as the local Rotary Club, Lions Club, Friends of the Library, a Parent-Teachers' Association and the DuPage County Press Association. All have enjoyed the slides and learned about the prairie as a unique ecological system.

The Belmont Prairie Association has received sound advice and an education on prairies from our scientific members, Dr. Robert F. Betz and Raymond Schulenberg. Much has been written elsewhere on the botany, zoology and ecology of prairies, therefore, we will not delve into these areas in this article.



Shooting Star
(*Dodecatheon meadia*)

The Annual Meeting — Peoria

30 April - 2 May 1976

photos provided by Dr. L. H. Princen

Photo 1: Early morning birding at Jubilee College Park.

Photo 2: Dr. L. H. Princen, Master of Ceremonies, at Annual Banquet, Mr. & Mrs. Peter Dring, seated.

Photo 3: President Peter Dring addressing the membership.

Photo 4: Banquet speakers, John and Kitty Kohout, presented a beautiful slide program entitled "From Season to Season."



Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

Photo 4



THE DR. R.M. STRONG AWARD FOR 1975

AWARDED TO TERRY & JAN PRIMAS

The R.M. Strong Award is given in recognition for outstanding contributions in the fields of conservation and ornithology. Nominations are made by organizations affiliated with the *Illinois Audubon Society* and must be signed by the President or Secretary of the Organization. Any citizen of the State of Illinois is eligible except professionally paid naturalists or ornithologists. The Board of Directors of the *Illinois Audubon Society* selects the Award winner based on the nominations received.



Jim Fralish presenting the 1975 Dr. R.M. Strong Award to Jan & Terry Primas.

This year the recipients of the Award are Terry and Jan Primas of Alton, Illinois.* These young people are both elementary-level teachers in the Wood River area. Their participation in environmental education is voluntary, outside their professional duties and has become almost a full-time avocation. Terry & Jan sponsor a Ranger Rick Club for fourth grade age children. The club's purpose is to actively involve youngsters in educational and service projects in the environmental field. Activities include field trips for wildlife study and trips to science museums and other related institutions. Educational-informational projects such as presenting programs on use and misuse of chemical herbicides, and poster projects for National Wildlife Week are examples of community

service. From 30 to 50 youngsters become involved in conservation and ecological projects each year.

One of the most important activities for the club has been participation in the 1974 and 1975 Wolf Walks for the Wild Canid Survival and Rescue Center. The youngsters obtain pledges for the Wolf Sanctuary and walk the ten miles to "earn" the pledges. They start many months ahead preparing armbands for the hundreds of walkers, and route signs, then place the signs along the walk route. The group is one of the most highly regarded in this program to provide funds for protection and study of the endangered timber wolf.

I.A.S. Chapter salutes the dedication of these fine young people who spend many, many hours of their time and a considerable amount of personal funds in the education of our young citizens so that they may grow up with a knowledge in the preservation of our wildlife. We honor Terry & Jan Primas with the 1975 R.M. Strong Award.

*Nominated by the Great Rivers Chapter

NEW I.A.S. CHAPTERS

Two organizations long affiliated with the Illinois Audubon Society received their Charters and became Chapters of the Illinois Audubon Society at the Annual Meeting in Peoria. In the picture below, Kay Scharf, left, welcomed the Chapters and their Presidents, Mrs. Warren Wickstrom — Tri-City Bird Club Chapter, and Mrs. Harriet Blomberg — Park Ridge Chapter, into the Society.



Photos by
L. H. Princen

MIGRATION

A solitary goose
 lifts his thin head.
Spring winds dance
 through shining feathers
whispering memories.
 For a heart beat,
bird retina fixes
 upon some distant
evening star.

 Spring winds
recircle him
 Tugging at
silver feathers.

 A transitory light needle
pierces ophidian brain,
 unable to impale
long buried thoughts.

 Time and winds whirl about
plucking pinions.

 He stirs — as if waking
from a dream.

 Night calls.
Spring winds whisper.

 Wings spread.
Answering the finally-remembered
 ancestral summons.

BIRD FINDING

The Skokie Lagoons

Cook County

Description: Built in 1933 by the Civilian Conservation Corps as a flood control project, the Skokie Lagoons area is today one of the most consistently productive birding spots in the Chicago region. Accessible by expressway, traversed by good roads with a number of paved pull-offs, and laced with a network of trails and bridle paths, the Lagoons provide the bird-finder with a one-half by three mile tract containing a variety of habitats. The many connected ponds, though man-made, have a natural appearance as irregular shore lines are bordered with native deciduous shrubs and trees. Wooded areas, grassy expanses, open water and overgrown fields offer food, cover and resting areas for many species of migrating birds. The northern third of this area consists of the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society.

Directions: Bounded on the west by Edens Expressway (Interstate 94) and lying opposite the northern Cook County suburbs of Glencoe and Winnetka, the Lagoons may be reached by exiting I-94 eastbound onto Willow, Tower, Dundee, or County Line (Lake-Cook) Roads. Forest Way Drive winds northward through the Lagoons from Willow Road to Dundee Road.

While birds may be seen anywhere, the usual starting point is from the Willow Road parking lot, located immediately east of Eden's Expressway. Wearing waterproof boots, walk over the foot-bridge, crossing the bridle path to the water; turn north (left), birding as you go. Nearby, but of sight, to your left, the bridle path parallels your route. Birding north along the water's edge and returning via the path is a delightful circuit.

Birding: Yellow-crowned Night Herons, Prothonotary Warblers and Orchard Orioles have established tenuous footholds as nesting species in recent years.

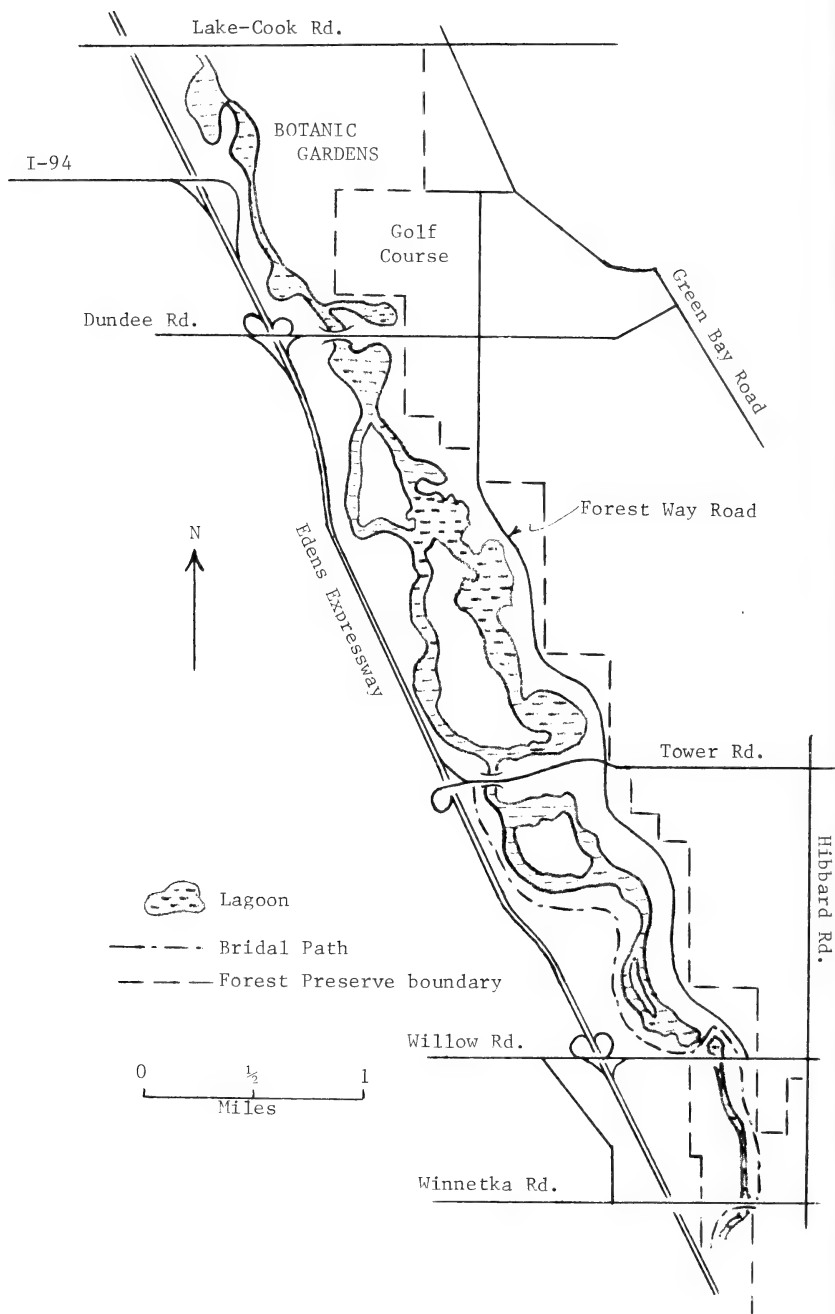
In winter, scan the treetops for raptors or an occasional Northern Shrike; if gulls are gathered on the ice, examine them in hopes of finding Glaucous or Iceland gulls.

Spring migration peaks during the second or third week of May. At this time the birds are vocal, affording the alert birder opportunities to locate such species as Connecticut, Kentucky, Hooded, Mourning, Cerulean and Worm-eating warblers. Concentrations of sparrows should be checked for the Clay-colored Sparrow; Harris' Sparrows are sometimes found. Driving through the Lagoons, the birder should scan each pond and channel for transient Osprey, Little Blue Heron, Great Egret, American and Least bitterns and waterfowl. Driving or hiking through the Botanic Garden can be rewarding, as fluctuating water levels sometimes provide shorebird habitat. Land-birding is profitable in the patches of woods and large fields. Look for the small (Richardson's) race amid the flocks of Canada Geese.

The chance of seeing all of the species mentioned on any given day is slight. However, birding is so good that at least three or four unusual sightings are assured.

—Gerald Rosenband
9444 Kedvale
Skokie, IL 60076

Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Summer, 1976.
Supplement to BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS,
by Illinois Audubon Society, 1975.



BIRD FINDING

Mermet Lake Conservation Area

Massac County

Description: The Mermet Lake Conservation Area is managed by the Illinois Department of Conservation primarily for waterfowl and is an excellent concentration point for these species. Pin Oak and Willow Oak provide high quality food along with the planted crops for these species. The total area includes 2,577 acres of which 690 are water. A structure allows for manipulation of the water level so that it is high in the summer and lower for the fall and winter. Being in extreme southern Illinois and close to the Ohio River, this area provides habitat for species more typical of the southern U.S. Outstanding areas include the lotus and cattail marshes where the only known Illinois nest of the Purple Gallinule was located in 1973. The southern portion of this Conservation Area is a dedicated Illinois Nature Preserve. Mermet Lake also abounds with a great diversity of reptiles and amphibians — if you have never seen a Cottonmouth, this area provides one of the easiest places to find one (and extreme caution should be exercised if you intend to wade in the water).

Directions: The area is located in Massac County west of U.S. Rt. 45 at Mermet which is practically half way between Vienna and Metropolis. There are two entrances into the Conservation Area (note map).

Birding: Although birding is excellent all year, Lake Mermet is chiefly visited in the summer by those desiring to find the southern specialties that occur here. With extreme luck (and much wading) a birder may find the Purple Gallinule in the lotus or cattails bordering the eastern portion of the Reservoir. During the search, you will probably encounter one or more Least Bitterns as they nest throughout the same area.

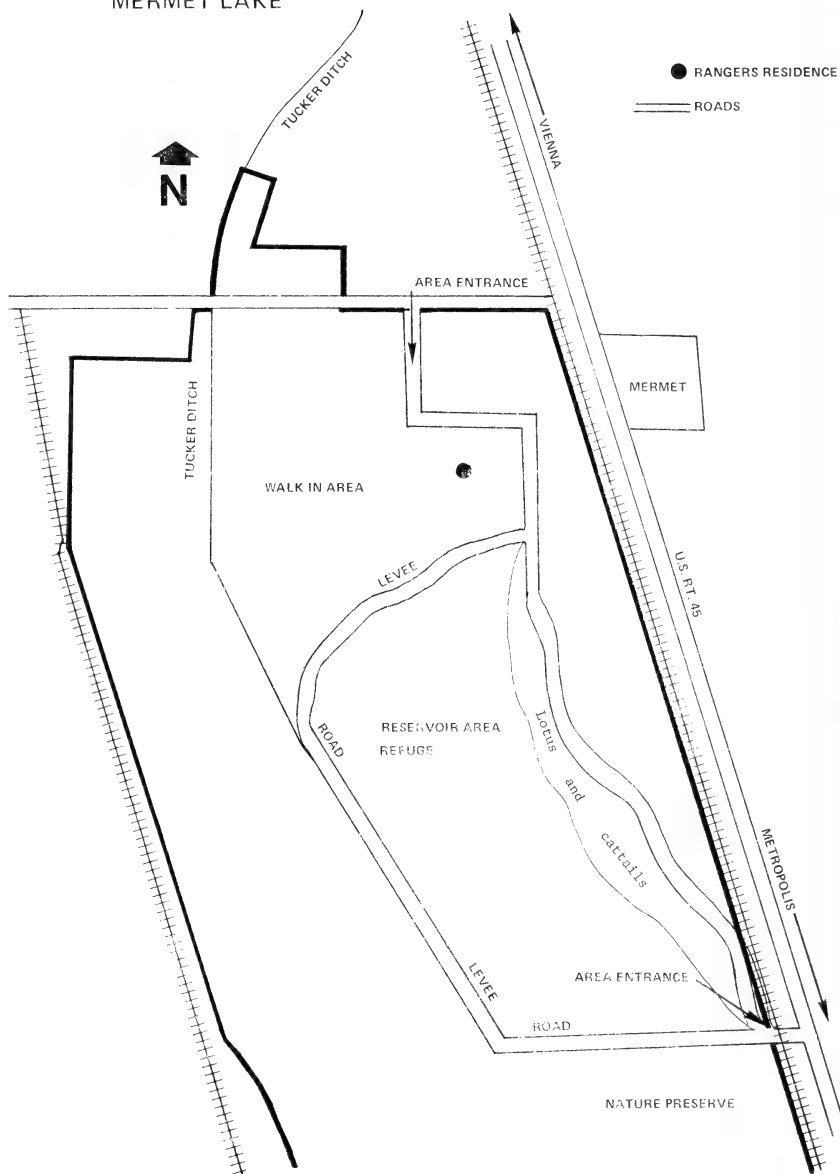
Little Terns are often found flying over the Reservoir Area (June and July) and herons regularly visit the area. Shorebirds and rails are also attracted to the area. The entire Reservoir Area is surrounded by roads and there are several pull-offs allowing views over the entire stump-filled lake. Land birds are best noted along the eastern portion of the refuge in the wooded areas and marshy edges. Orchard Orioles, Prothonotary Warblers, Acadian Flycatchers, White-eyed Vireos and Carolina Chickadees should be expected.

Since this is a waterfowl refuge, caution may be in order during the hunting season; however, it is quite appealing during the rest of the year.

—Vernon M. Kleen
2311 Huntington Rd.
Springfield, Il. 62703

Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Summer, 1976.
Supplement to BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS,
by Illinois Audubon Society, 1975.

MERMET LAKE



THE NEW ZOO REVIEW: An Incredible Experiment in Bird Identification

by RICHARD H. RYAN

A few years ago a group of birders took a field trip to a major zoo. I was employed in the bird department of that zoo at the time and served as one of the guides for this trip. One feature of the trip was a cage containing 25 species of birds, all but one of which occurred locally. Before the arrival of the birders, we completely covered the cage labelling the species present. We let the birders into the building 20 minutes before it was open to the public and gave them 20 minutes to identify the birds in the cage. There were 21 common species, with one to four individuals each (e.g., Song Sparrow, Fox Sparrow, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Black-and-white Warbler, Redstart, Orchard Oriole, etc.) and three rare ones — Western Tanager, Dickcissel, and Wheatear, plus a “ringer” we had slipped in from an adjacent cage. It was an African bird, an eclipse plumage Jackson’s Whydah, which was selected because it was quite nondescript and it would be interesting to see what it might be called.

There were 15 birders of whom ten were beginners or at best novices, and about five who were established birders with reputations for competence and reliability. None could be considered real “aces,” however. Playing slightly unfair, no warning was given of the presence of the exotic, and the birders were told that all were species that occurred locally. No figure was given on how many species were present.

The cage was eighteen feet long, seven-and-a-half feet high, and seven feet deep. The guardrail was about two-and-a-half feet from the cage, so no bird could get more than twelve feet from the observer. The front three feet were unplanted, and rear and corners had some short two- to three-foot shrubs and quite a few dead trees with many branches, some of which were draped with plastic ivy. In general, there was moderate cover. The light was good and the birds were accustomed to crowds, so none were cowering in the background. There was room to step back a few feet and focus binoculars, and most birders at least tried that. Some of the birds had faded in color, especially reds and yellows, but all were still within the normal color variation found in the field.

At this point, I suggest that the reader try to predict what the result of this experiment might be. How many birders would get all the species except the oddball? How many species not in the cage would be reported? How many would get the rare species and what would they call the exotic?

The ten beginners identified five to ten species each and for the most part were correct, naming species that were present. None got any rare species. The five others all very quickly pointed out the three rarities. No one listed more than 18 species. *Everyone* had at least one species on his list that was not present. The best list (18) had only one error, a House Wren. The bird that had been misidentified was actually a female Yellow-throat. The yellow was rather faded, though it still closely resembled an early fall, first-year, immature female. The trip was held in spring. The Whydah was a big bust, in a way. After the time was up we pointed it out. No one had noticed it despite the fact that it was perched on a bare twig in plain sight for all of the 20 minutes! A possible explanation is that people do not seem to notice birds that don't fit into the preconceived context. In this case they were thinking northeast North America and their subconscious rejected this bird because it didn't fit. If this explanation is true, it has interesting implications regarding how rarities could be easily passed up. A Virginia Rail, standing in plain sight, was also missed by all but two people.

What shocked me most was the low percentage of species identified under apparently ideal or almost-ideal conditions, and the high incidence of error among good birders working on common birds. Conversely, all the rare species were identified almost immediately.

Opportunities to try this experiment, or one that is similar, are few and far between because very few zoos have such a setup. Usually the number of local species is much more limited and/or they are scattered through the cages, mixed with many aliens. When feasible, it would be desirable to set this up to determine whether similar results would occur.

—38 Brookside Avenue
Livingston, N.J. 07039

(Reprinted by permission, American Birding Association.)

Destroyed buildings can be rebuilt; destroyed works of art may possibly be replaced by new creations; but every animal and every flower which becomes extinct is lost forever in the most absolute of all deaths.

—Joseph Wood Krutch

ONE DAY BALD EAGLE COUNT — FEBRUARY 14, 1976

Compiled by ELTON FAWKS

As in the past, most of the Mississippi River was surveyed from its source to below St. Louis and then into Kentucky and Tennessee. The Wisconsin River was surveyed by Terry Ingram and party. The Illinois River was surveyed from Ottawa to Grafton; its coordination was handled by L. H. Princen. The area of the Mississippi from Bellevue to Warsaw, Iowa, was again surveyed by cars and a plane; Dr. Hayden DeDecker flew the plane with Peter Petersen and Allan Mueller counting. The St. Louis Audubon Society had the most people counting. Lockmasters, Fish & Wildlife and Game Management personnel, Bird Clubs and others took part. Thanks to all.

Locations	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total
Lock & Dam 3 thru Lock & Dam 11	255	62	18	335
Lock & Dam 12 to Lock & Dam 22	227	56	6	289
From Lock & Dam 22 to below St. Louis	95	55	9	159
Illinois River	126	85	18	229
River Totals	703	258	51	1012
River Percentages	73.2%	26.8%		
Illinois Wildlife Refuges	11	18	3	32
Kentucky	15	16	9	40
Missouri	36	37	0	73
Tennessee	47	16	15	78
Nebraska	130	20	0	150
Other Totals	239	107	27	373
Other Percentages	69.1%	30.9%		
TOTALS	942	365	78	1385
PERCENTAGES	72.1%	27.9%		

For the period 1962 thru 1966 an average of 601 eagles were found; percentage, 80 to 20 percent.

For the period 1967 thru 1971 an average of 745 eagles were found; percentage, 72 to 28 percent.

For the period 1972 thru 1976 an average of 1017 eagles were found; percentage, 71 to 29 percent.

	Adults	Immatures	Not Aged	Total
Golden Eagles				
Illinois Refuges	0	8	0	8
Kentucky	1	1	0	2
Tennessee	4	4	0	8
Indiana	0	1	0	1
Totals	5	14	0	19

COMMENTS: Warm weather caused the rivers to open up; as we proceeded up the Mississippi River it was about 25 percent open, as we returned six hours later, it was nearly ice-free. The next day the river was completely open. A 60-mile section of the river produced only three eagles where 80-plus were always found on the other counts. A section of the river that had 126 eagles seven days earlier only produced 32. We found no floating ice as it had disappeared during the warm weather. Tennessee and Kentucky as well as most placed reported mostly open water. One spot in Indiana surveyed by Steven H. Glass had two Bald and one Golden eagle. Mr. Glass intends to survey all of Indiana next year. Our present plans call for more complete mid-west coverage. Several reports came in of eagles found away from the rivers, these were mostly immatures.

In the Annual Waterfowl and Eagle Count taken January 5, 1976 on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, a total of 464 adult and 254 immature Bald Eagles were found. This count did not include the Mississippi from Dubuque, Iowa, to Rock Island, Illinois, on that day. However, on January 9th, Steve Breaser of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service counted this latter area. He found 134 adults and 43 immatures. These figures tend to agree with the limited data that I have for January 5th. At this time of year eagles do not move around like they do in mid-February.

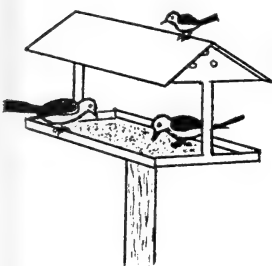
Besides this One Day Count, on February 3rd a count was made at the Chautauqua National Wildlife Refuge where 19 adults and 16 immatures were found. At the Union County Refuge a count taken on February 10 yielded 9 adults and 9 immatures. A total of 230 eagles were counted in Iowa. Most spots reporting wintering eagles reported larger numbers of birds with a larger percentage of immatures. The sudden warming and lack of ice depressed our February count. Next year's count will be on Saturday, February 5, 1977.

—510 Island Avenue
E. Moline, IL 61244

Bald Eagle Killer Put to Work as Part of Sentence

A Metamora man who illegally shot a bald eagle will have to work 80 hours for the Illinois Department of Conservation during each of three years of probation, according to a sentence handed down by Judge Robert D. Morgan of a U.S. District Court. The defendant was also fined \$1,000.

The judge said he assigned the defendant to work with the state agency to impress upon him the need to protect endangered species such as the bald eagle.



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

WINTER SEASON

Although the 1975-1976 WINTER SEASON was good for most wintering birds, it appeared to be a non-spectacular season. As always, a few new records were set, some species were more common or less common than usual, half-hardy species survived longer into the winter than normal or for the entire winter, some species pushed far inland compared to their more regularly reported locations and winter finches enlivened feeders. A good to excellent berry crop allowed great concentrations of robins and smaller numbers of bluebirds and waxwings to stay all winter.

Basically, the season was mild; a warm trend began about 10 February and triggered much early migratory activity — to be reported in the SPRING MIGRATION Report. The season included the traditional Christmas Bird Count Period which has already been reported; therefore, only a few of the exceptional records have been repeated.

Once again the Illinois Rare Bird Alert was in effect; unfortunately, there were few opportunities to use it. Occasionally, an outstanding rarity was reported and the information quickly sped through the Alert system allowing many observers to see the bird(s) and to further document the observations by including some notes that other persons had not recorded. As many birders (no longer to be called bird watchers) know, one of the important functions of birding (no longer to be called bird watching) nowadays is to see who can show the most rare birds to the greatest number of other birders. Therefore, the Alert system has great potential and many birders now get to see birds that they haven't seen before. We anticipate increased success for each year that the Rare Bird Alert is in effect throughout the state. We thank everyone who participated in the Alert this past winter.

The regular contributors were once again responsible for the majority of notes used throughout the report. We always welcome more contributions from any persons making significant field observations. The purpose of each SEASONAL REPORT is to assemble in one report all facts and information pertaining to the abundance and distribution of birds throughout the state during the appropriate season; therefore, we need the enthusiastic support of all field observers. The schedule of dates for submitting material is printed at the end of the report. Appreciation is extended to the following persons for their important contributions: Larry Balch, Dale Birkenholz, David Bohlen, Elaine Burstatte, Marilyn Campbell, Charles Clark, Robert Cottingham, Aura Duke, Joe Eades, Elton Fawks, Darlene Fiske, Jim Frank, Ed Franks, Darlene Friedman, Jim Funk, Leroy Harrison, Margaret Horsman, Virginia Humphreys, L. Barrie Hunt, Vernon Kleen, Roy Knisley, Inez McLure, Robert Montgomery, Mike Morrison, Jim Neal, William O'Brien, Richard Palmer, Bruce Peterjohn, Richard Sandburg, Betty and Harry Shaw, Jim Smith, Dick Thom and Patrick Ward. The symbol "m.ob" after an observation refers to "many observers." Observations for which a satisfactorily prepared documentation form was submitted have been denoted by an asterisk (*) in front of the observer's name.

As indicated in the past, we have adopted the common bird names as set forth by the American Birding Association; therefore, a few bird names may be different from what some observers are familiar with. Since forthcoming revisions of the standard Field Guides will also be adopting these new bird names by next year, it is desirable to incorporate and use the name changes right away.

LOONS, GREBES, PELICANS and CORMORANTS. Common Loons remained in fair numbers at Lake Springfield until 12 December when the last were observed (D. Bohlen). One Eared Grebe was present at Lake Springfield, 18 December (D. Bohlen). The American White Pelican discovered at Cordova, Rock Island Co., 27 December remained there until early April (*E. Fawks, m.ob). One Double-crested Cormorant was present at Lake Springfield until 21 December (D. Bohlen) while another (same one ?) was regularly observed between Alton and E. St. Louis 1-10 January (J. Eades).

WATERFOWL. A lone Whistling Swan was observed at Rend Lake, 10 January (*B. Peterjohn); it was not found there on later field trips. Many duck species were noted in February; however, most were migrants and will be reported in the SPRING MIGRATION Report. Wintering records of Canvasback included 27 birds at Mt. Pulaski, 11 December (M. Campbell); "more than usual" in the Chicago area (C. Clark, m.ob) and in "fair numbers" in central Illinois (D. Bohlen). Greater Scaup were identified (one) at Lake Springfield, 1 January (D. Bohlen) and (at least ten) at Rend Lake, 17 January to 1 February (B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison). The two Oldsquaw found at Lake Springfield, 27 November were still present there 1 December; one of them may have been the bird reported there 27 December (D. Bohlen); one was still present at Alton, 31 March (J. Eades). Three Harlequin Ducks were located in the Chicago area, 3 January (C. Clark); some, or all, may have been those reported in the area during the fall. The only inland White-winged Scoters reported were found at Lake Springfield, (one) 11 February (D. Bohlen) and Alton (one) through 27 March (J. Eades). There was one Surf Scoter at Waukegan, 25 January (C. Clark) and single Black Scoters at Rend Lake, 5-13 December (*B. Peterjohn) and Lake Springfield, 12 December (D. Bohlen). The last Red-breasted Merganser of the fall season was observed at Lake Springfield, 15 December and another individual was present there 11 February (D. Bohlen).

VULTURES, HAWKS and EAGLES. Single Turkey Vultures were reported from Charleston, 14 February (L.B. Hunt) and in Vermilion County, 24 February (M. Campbell). A kettle of 20 Red-tailed Hawks was observed in the Mason County Forest, 2 January and two more kettles totalling 17 birds were there 3 January (R. Knisley); this was a rather late migratory movement for the species. A Krider's Red-tailed Hawk was identified in the Kickapoo Forest Preserve, 31 January (C. Clark). A Red-shouldered Hawk was found near Chicago, 1 January (D. Emkalns). This was a good season for wintering Rough-legged Hawks; high numbers were reported — including the dark phase. An immature Golden Eagle was present at Crane Lake, 20 December (D. Bohlen); others wintered at the traditional southern Illinois wildlife refuges. The early January waterfowl/eagle surveys along the Illinois River (from Grafton to LaSalle) and the Mississippi River (from Alton to East Dubuque) showed 895 Bald Eagles present (598 adults and 297 immatures) for a 2:1 adult:immature ratio. This is about a 30% increase in the total number of birds counted over last year on this regular early January survey, and is the highest such count available. There is little evidence to show that the increase in birds is due to increased nesting success since the adult:immature ratio has remained unchanged. It is possible that birds of more distant origin were present in Illinois which were not here in other years; it is also possible that the observers conducting the survey

have greatly improved their searches for and identification of Eagles (Dept. of Conservation); however, without studying the entire distributional picture, it is impossible to know exactly why there was this sudden increase of birds found in Illinois. (Results of the annual Statewide Bald Eagle Census by Elton Fawks are printed on page 23. Observers reported that this was an excellent season for wintering Northern Harriers.

RAILS, SHOREBIRDS and GULLS. A Virginia Rail was encountered in Mason County, 23 December (D. Bohlen). An American Woodcock was still present at Highland Park, 27 December (Mrs. R. Brown). A few Common Snipe wintered (as expected) in central and southern Illinois. Some of the Least Sandpipers reported from Rend Lake last fall lingered there into December; over 40 were still there 5 December and 15 as late as 13 December (B. Peterjohn). At least 25 Dunlin and 6 Western Sandpipers were still present at Rend Lake, 5 December (B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison). Two Iceland Gulls were detected: one at Lake Chautauqua, 13 December (*D. Bohlen) and the other at Fulton, 28 February (B. Shaw, et al.). Four Glaucous Gulls were reported: one at Chicago, 31 January (C. Clark); one at Fulton, 28 February (B. Shaw, et al.); and **two** at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, 4-7 February (*B. Peterjohn) — for the first southern Illinois record. Interestingly enough, there was an adult **Great Black-backed Gull** at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge — also a first for southern Illinois — 5-8 February (*B. Peterjohn, m.ob); photographs further document this observation. A detailed description, approved by national experts, of an immature Thayer's Gull at Lake Chautauqua, 13 December, provides the fourth state occurrence of this species (*D. Bohlen). An adult Franklin's Gull in breeding plumage was discovered on the Springfield Christmas Bird Count, 23 December (W. O'Brien) and remained until 6 January (D. Bohlen).

OWLS and WOODPECKERS. A Barn Owl was reported from Sparta, 27 January (D. Thom). Snowy Owls were seen (one at each location) at Chicago, 28 December (D. Emkalns); Calumet, 23-24 January (L. Johnson, D. Matchett); Rend Lake, 31 December-3 January (*B. Peterjohn, m.ob); Anchor (McLean Co.), ten days in mid-February (m.ob, fide D. Birkenholz); and Red Bud (see cover photo, Spring 1976 **Illinois Audubon Bulletin**), 10-13 March (fide T. May). A single Long-Eared Owl was present at Rend Lake, 20 March (B. Peterjohn). The most southern records of Short-eared Owls included 13 birds in Marion Co. 22 & 28 January (M. Horsman) and 4 at Rend Lake beginning 21 February and remaining there into early April (B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison). The four Saw-whet Owls reported were found at Pere Marquette State Park, 20 December (J. Eades); Springfield (road casualty) 1 February (D. Bohlen); Danville, 5 February (M. Campbell); and Deerfield, 7 February (C. Clark). The Union County Christmas Bird Count had the national high for Pileated Woodpeckers in 1974 with 51; the 54 found on the 1975 count was even better — but we are not yet assured that it was the national high. The Red-headed Woodpecker was an uncommon to very common winter resident this year.

FLYCATCHERS, CHICKADEES, NUTHATCHES and WRENS. Wintering Eastern Phoebe were found in both Jackson and Johnson counties, 11 & 18 January, respectively (B. Peterjohn). The fall invasion of Black-capped Chickadees extended as far south as Rend Lake, possibly farther, as the species was detected on the Rend Lake Christmas Bird Count. Red-breasted Nuthatches were well-distributed and in good numbers in the south (288, or 64% out of the 452 reported on the Christmas Bird Counts were found on the three southern Illinois counts) and only sporadic in numbers in the north. Owing to the mild winter, it was not surprising to have Sedge Wrens reported, especially from such ideal locations as Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co.) where two were found 10 & 11 January (*B. Peterjohn).

MIMIDS, THRUSHES, KINGLETS and SHRIKES. In addition to the Brown Thrashers reported on the Christmas Bird Counts, there were singles at Woodstock, in January (D. Fiske) and Macomb, 31 January-2 February (fide E. Franks). Everyone, including non-birders, reported large numbers of wintering robins; some flocks numbered near or over 1000 birds. One Hermit Thrush was documented at Westville, 9 January (*G. Wilford). Ruby-crowned Kinglets have been regularly reported farther north over longer periods of time than traditionally expected; one was present this year at Macomb, 4 January (E. Franks, et al.). One Northern Shrike was found in Winnebago Co., 31 December (D. Bohlen).

WARBLERS, ORIOLES and BLACKBIRDS. An Orange-crowned Warbler was found in the pines at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, 4 January (*B. Peterjohn). A total of 235 Yellow-rumped Warblers were observed on the Union County Christmas Count; 42 and 36 were tallied on a couple of the Chicago area counts; many individuals of this species survived the mild early winter — but were not observed when the weather worsened. Pine Warblers also wintered in the extensive pines at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge; by February 26 some were heard singing (B. Peterjohn). Wintering Common Yellowthroats included three birds at Oakwood Bottoms, 11 January (B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison) and one in Chicago, 17 December (T. Cable). For other records of wintering warblers, readers are referred to the Christmas Bird Count tables in the past issue of the **Bulletin**. An adult male Northern Oriole was observed in Springfield, 11 December (D. Bohlen); another male was found at Glencoe, 24 December (C. Clark) — the first Chicago area winter record. An adult male Orchard Oriole was observed at Cobden, 30 November, was caught, banded and photographed, 16 December (*T. Merriam). Small numbers of Brewer's Blackbirds were observed in some of the winter Blackbird roosts — three were reported from Springfield. The number of roosts and their closeness to human habitations continues to be a problem for everyone — most notable were roosts in Massac, Alexander and St. Clair Counties.

GROSBEAKS, BUNTINGS, FINCHES, REDPOLLS, SISKINS and CROSSBILLS. The second winter record of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak for the Chicago area was established (photographed) 24 December at Winnetka (C. Clark); the bird was still at a feeder, 27 December (L. Yaskett). The Black-headed Grosbeak at Salem, 29 January-26 March constituted the fifth state record of this species, (photograph, M. Horsman, m.ob). One Indigo Bunting appeared at an Ottawa feeder, 16 January but was not seen again (*J. McKee); another was found in Sterling, 28 February-1 March (B. Shaw). Evening Grosbeaks were scattered throughout the state; most arrived in mid-to-late December. Although it was a good year for the species, most observers do not believe it was the best year. Purple Finches were well-distributed, but somewhat scarce in some areas. Common Redpolls were scattered throughout the state; however, it was not a major invasion. The highest Redpoll count was 14 — in Sangamon County, 15 January (D. Bohlen); some remained in Sangamon County through 9 March (D. Bohlen); others included one in Jackson County, 20 February (*B. Peterjohn) and three near Champaign, 23 March (I. McLure). There was a good to excellent flight of Pine Siskins. Red Crossbills spent all winter in Jackson and Williamson counties (B. Peterjohn); nine were encountered in Springfield, 9 December (D. Bohlen). White-winged Crossbills were first found in southern Illinois, seven at Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge, 7 December (B. Peterjohn); then, up to 12 at Springfield between 12 & 18 December with the last departing 20 February (D. Bohlen); the only others reported were found at Champaign: one, 18 March (I. McLure) and three, 20 March (D. Friedman).

SPARROWS, LONGSPURS and BUNTINGS. LeConte's Sparrows continued to winter in southern Illinois; this year they were found as far north as Rend Lake (B. Peterjohn). One Harris' Sparrow wintered at Danville, 29 December-10 April (*M. Campbell, m.ob); another was found at Carbondale, 14 January (B. Peterjohn). Four Lincoln's Sparrows were identified on Christmas Bird Counts — an exceptionally high number; at least two were documented; another was found at Grafton, 10 March (D. Bohlen). There were excellent flocks of Lapland Longspurs; a maximum of 520 were reported from Springfield, 14 February (D. Bohlen); about 400 were in Shelby County, 20 January (R. Cottingham). Snow Buntings were also quite abundant, especially in January and February; a maximum of 600 were reported from Shelby County, 20 January (R. Cottingham); the southern-most record included one just west of the Union County Refuge, 2 January (P. Ward, et al.).

As usual, all birders are encouraged to contribute to these SEASONAL Reports. Please observe the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

*For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

THE OWL

A shadow
 cast narrow by a setting sun
 bends on the half-moons of lithe
 grass, echoing stalk against stalk
 glides
 from the distant river jumbled
 trees, storm angular in dark crowds
 massive
 gray and white in nearness
 owl
 beyond your eyes I seek
 recognition, a still moment
 radiating in continuance.

—Mary Morgan

the Lord He created

*the water (clear) the firmament (clean)
the earth
(oh virgin mother earth so green)
and the fishes swam
in the tumbling clear waters
of the Lord's lovely creation
and the gentle wingéd ones
cleft the azure heavens in pure joy
ave aves
the furry ones
established order by which
they might all survive
came then man
the great creation to be
He
and eons of harmony
the Lord the earth and man
all three
but now
oh Lord
what say ye
air foul
water concrete dammed
and beer can damned
and killed from air (not fair)
the innocent balancing wolves
bleeding on the snow
the gentle Lord He looks
up down He looks around
at man oh damn man
damned beer canned
maker of dams
killer of rivers man
I gave you paradise man
balanced planned
trilogy of air sea land
then man oh man
damned man
with your cans and dams
you break my heart man
said the master planner
Lord creator and then
the Lord the anguished Lord
He cried and cried
why man oh why
must Earth die*

Shirley Pauley

SPRINGTIME

The air is filled with delicate fragrance;
The mid-day sun brings moist warmth.
Tune in to surrounding vibrations:
Bird song — buds bursting — frog syncopation —
Color — music — life —
Springtime!

Marie Nilsson

AUGUST DAWN

Come with me to dawn.

*'Ere first light Barred Owl called deep, deep.
Now woods are silent save for the untiring cricket.
Gone is the spring dawn chorus that lifted my heart.*

*Silvery moon sickle hangs low in the east.
Soon 'twill be vanquished by a fiery sphere.*

*Cotton wool cloud puffs float aimlessly, await momentary incandescence;
Spectral ground mists shroud dune crests and yellowing sassafras.*

*The cricket slows; a far cardinal whistles thrice.
The east explores in light, the nascent moon dies.*

The day is born.

Emma B. Pitcher

Court Rules For "Natural" Beauty

A Wisconsin Circuit Judge has ruled that the town of New Berlin's weed and grass control ordinance is unconstitutional. This earth-shattering decision means that Donald Hagar, a wildlife biologist, can let part of his yard revert to native grasses to benefit wildlife, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

Hagar's "wildlife habitat" had violated a town ordinance which said weeds and grass "in any recorded subdivision" could not exceed 12 inches in height. Judge William Graming ruled that Hagar could continue cultivating his yard "sensitive to the environment and wildlife."

BOOK REVIEWS

THE POLITICS OF EXTINCTION: THE SHOCKING STORY OF THE WORLD'S ENDANGERED WILDLIFE

by Lewis Regenstein

Macmillan, New York

1975, 280p., 33 b-w photos, \$9.95.

The Politics of Extinction is a hard-hitting, sometimes biased censure of politicians, government agencies, and even "conservation" organizations for failing to take a firm stand to protect supposedly protected species. Public officials — presidents, senators, heads of state departments and conservation personnel — are named and their sins of omission or commission exposed in detail. The World Wildlife Fund, National Wildlife Federation, National Park Service, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and even the National Audubon Society at times come in for criticism. Often it is a question of complete protection vs "harvesting" and "managing" animal species. We "manage" animals that we want to hunt, trap, or utilize for our own selfish purposes.

In spite of its invective — take heed hunters — there is much solid truth in this book. Regenstein, executive vice president of the Fund for Animals, has gone behind the scenes and ferreted out provocative, often shocking, data on the neglect or foot-dragging of responsible agencies in failing to do their duty. Endangered and declining species — whales, seals, polar bears, grizzlies, ferrets, wild horses, mountain lions, even kangaroos (Regenstein sometimes goes far afield) are still in danger; their hunting or "harvesting" is often condoned and even supported by the agencies supposed to protect them. Unfortunately there is no bibliography, which weakens the validity of Regenstein's claims.

Gathered in the center of the book, on glossy pages, are 16 pages (33 pictures) of excellent black and white photographs, mostly of endangered species.

—George J. Wallace

THE ECONOMICS OF NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT

by Marion Clawson

Published by Resources for the Future

Distributed by Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore

1976, 117p., Illustrated with figures and tables, \$4.50.

This book concentrates upon national forest management. It analyzes all outputs of the forests, giving each equal consideration, but valuing all in economic terms. In the author's view, economics does not mean only values which are measured in dollar terms. Non-marketplace items are included.

—Lonnie Williamson

PARENT BIRDS AND THEIR YOUNG

by Alexander F. Skutch

Univ. of Texas Press, Austin

1976, 503p., 116 b-w photographs, 18 tables, 19 figures, \$27.50.

Alexander Skutch is certainly one of the most knowledgeable field students of the breeding biology of birds in the world today. This large volume summarizes, in a non-technical presentation, what is known of the family life and reproductive behavior of the world's birds. As an overview it is as comprehensive as is feasible within one volume. Further reference is possible through the bibliography of over 800 titles. The chief fault, in the eyes of this reviewer, lies in the size of the finished product. The 8½" x 11" size and 1½" of thickness were necessitated by the double column format and wide margins. This results in a high price for a book that is without color illustrations. It is still a fine book but perhaps out of the reach of many who would otherwise benefit from it.

—Peter C. Petersen

BIRDS OF PREY

by Michael Everett

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York

1976, 128p., 131 color photographs, 2 maps and 3 drawings, \$12.95.

This is a beautiful, coffee table type book dealing with all the diurnal birds of prey in the world with a very general approach. It would seem to be aimed at the general reader and the photographs are probably the strongest point. The text treats evolution, the fossil record, a general classification, physical characteristics, hunting, feeding, breeding, migration and problems arising due to conflicts with man. The photo on page 84 is captioned a "Sparrow-hawk" while one on page 41 correctly identifies the same species as an American Kestrel and points out the old name but not as two words. This was the only error noted.

—Peter C. Petersen

THE ENDANGERED ONES

by James A. Cox

Crown Publishers, Inc., New York

1975, 224p., 44 color photographs, 82 b-w photographs, 251 line drawings, \$14.95.

Man in his quest to conquer the world is leaving a huge wake of destruction behind him. If other creatures sharing this planet could speak, they certainly would make vociferous complaints about mankind. During the past 2000 years, the extinction rate for vertebrates averaged about two species per century for the first eighteen centuries; however, now in the twentieth century, the rate is one species per year. In attempts to save species from extinction, many nations and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) have published lists of endangered species. In this new volume entitled "THE ENDANGERED ONES", the author presents the life history, habitat requirements, most current numbers, reasons for being threatened and recommendations for saving over 300 of the world's endangered species. The text has been organized so that continental species are discussed independently according to chapters for each continent; these are then followed by chapters for the oceanic island species and marine species. Of the 250-plus photographs and line drawings, the only one I believe that is poor quality is the Everglade Kite. For persons needing general information about certain endangered species, this book would be desirable.

—Editor

DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS OF NORTH AMERICA

by Frank C. Bellrose

Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa.

1976, 544p., 36 color plates, many line drawings, maps, charts and tables, \$12.95.

The "standard" waterfowl reference book has undergone a complete text rewrite by Bellrose but the color plates by T. M. Shortt are poorly reproduced from earlier editions. The species accounts provide vital statistics (unfortunately, not metric), field and in hand identification, population status, distribution, migration behavior, breeding, postbreeding seasonal movements and food habits. Detailed movement patterns are mapped and migratory movement is graphed for the various sections of the country. Introductory chapters cover classification, molts and plumages (written by Milton Weller), migration, conservation, the role of hunting regulation, mortality and disease, and identification. Appendices tabulate scientific names and list geographic locations and federal and state waterfowl areas. An extensive reference list is included. If you are interested in waterfowl this is a must for you. Those possessing earlier editions written by Kortright will find the new text worth the price of the revised book.

—Peter C. Petersen

LAND USE AND THE STATES

by Robert G. Healy

Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore

1976, 226p. A Resources for the Future book, \$10.00.

After discussing the states' role in land use planning and the present and future conflicts over land that have caused such proposals to be made, Healy focuses on three of the most significant state laws: California's Coastal Zone Conservation Act, Vermont's Act 250, and Florida's Environmental Land and Water Management Act.

Presented as case studies, these chapters afford a rare insight into how each has defined and evaluated its land use priorities and formulated a legislative solution to its particular crisis. Healy then discusses the alternative programs that various states have adopted, enumerates some of the political, social, and economic issues their implementation raises, and proposes a program of coordinated state and local controls to help ease the public's discontent with how the land has been managed.

—Lonnie L. Williamson

In Memoriam:

T. E. MUSSELMAN 1887-1976

Thomas Edgar Musselman, one of the most famous and beloved naturalists of the 20th Century died June 12 at the age of 89 in Quincy, Illinois. T.E., as he was best known, combined a career as a teacher-administrator at Gem City Business College, a proprietary school founded by the Musselman family, with an avocation of bird study and other nature phenomena. In the tri-state area of Illinois-Missouri-Iowa, T.E. was known as the "Bird Man of Quincy" to generations of school children and adults. A gifted speaker, buoyed by the enthusiasm of his love for nature, T.E. captivated audiences with his stories and mimicry of wild birds and animals. A high school principal in Mexico, Missouri once remarked "T.E. Musselman is the one man who can take snakes, bats, birds and other crawly creatures and make school boys and girls love them". Another remarked "Next to Ringling Brothers Circus, my students watch for the coming of T.E.".

In ornithological circles T.E. was best known for his "Bluebird Trails". In the early part of the century, T.E. noted a decline in bluebird populations which he ascertained were a result of the reduced availability of nesting sites in fence post and tree holes. As a consequence of his observations, T.E. began building bluebird boxes and establishing the many bluebird trails which made him famous. At one time these trails included over 1000 boxes

which T.E. maintained himself. His efforts inspired numerous area individuals, scout troops, and 4-H clubs to establish their own trails. Articles by and about T.E. in Ford Times and Readers Digest extended his bluebird inspiration to the rest of the country and established for him the reputation of being "godfather to a million bluebirds". A portion of his bluebird route is currently being maintained by members of the Musselman Audubon Society of Quincy, a chapter of the National Audubon Society, appropriately named in his honor.



T. E. Musselman was educated at the University of Illinois where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910 and a Master of Arts degree in 1913. As a student, he was a co-founder of Kappa Delta Pi honorary educational fraternity and was elected its first president. Kappa Delta Pi has since grown to be the largest and best known honorary educational society in the United States, with a present-day membership near 300,000.

T. E. wrote numerous articles on birds and nature study. In the 1920's he wrote daily columns on bird study in the Quincy Herald. In addition, articles by him or about him were published in *Country Life in America*, *Ford Times* and *Readers Digest*. His best-known effort was "A History of the Birds of Illinois", published in 1922 in the *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*. T. E. maintained a daily nature diary for most of his career. Although regrettably never published, his diary has been willed to the University of Illinois.

In his long and colorful life, T.E. received many honors. He was listed in *Who's Who in America* for three decades. In 1934, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from Carthage College in recognition of his contributions to the study of natural sciences. For his work with Boy Scouts, he received the Hornaday Award for Conservation in 1955 and the Silver Beaver Award in 1958. In 1965, T.E. received a citation for his outstanding work in ornithology and conservation from the Illinois Audubon Society, and in 1969 he was honored on a special "T. E. Day" by the city of Quincy and the Wild Bird Society of Griggsville.

As a conservationist, T.E. was a member of the "first wave". In the early part of the century, he worked with William Hornaday and others to end the wanton slaughter of birds that was still typical of day. He was a contemporary and friend of John Burrows, John Muir, and Aldo Leopold with whom he often corresponded. T. E. served on the Board of Directors of the Illinois Audubon Society from 1936 to 1949 and was an active member of both the Illinois and National Audubon Societies.

Although in declining health and restricted in his outdoor activities in the twilight of his career, T. E. was always available to cheerfully identify a bird, answer nature questions or advise a young protege on his or her bluebird trail.

In our travels in Illinois and surrounding states, we frequently encounter individuals who respond: "Quincy, oh yes, T.E. . . ."

—Thad Godish and Wallace Elmslie
Musselman Audubon Society

information briefs from **ERDA**

The Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) has announced that:

- the first significant production of electric power from a solar-driven turbogenerator was demonstrated in early July at a test facility in New Mexico. The facility uses parabolic trough-shaped reflectors which track the sun and focuses its heat onto pipes positioned in front of each reflector. Through heat-transfer systems a turbine and generator were driven to produce the electricity. The 32 kilowatts of electricity generated represented the largest amount ever produced by a solar thermal electric process.
- a new type of powerful battery, which could store about 20 times more energy for its size and weight than the lead-acid battery in present-day cars, is under investigation for use in electric cars. An electric auto powered with such a battery could perform comparably to today's compact, gasoline-fueled cars; however, operating costs now appear to be about two or three times greater, but could be reduced with further development.
- grain and crop drying are among the biggest energy-consuming processes in American agriculture. America's high-yield farms produce large crops that are harvested quickly, usually while still relatively wet. Because wet crops spoil quickly, high capacity gas — or oil-fired hot air dryers are used to reduce moisture content so the harvest can be stored. Therefore, a microwave-vacuum technique is being tested for use in grain drying due to its potential to save energy while assuring high product quality.
- special research is being conducted to determine whether electric fields produced by future high-voltage overhead transmission lines will affect creatures on the ground below. According to Francis F. Perry, "This research is particularly important because before we develop and use ultra high voltage transmission lines, public safety must be assured." The studies are being conducted near Richland, Washington.
- special manned balloon flights originating in St. Louis have been launched to follow industrial and air pollution into the surrounding countryside, and to record the changing concentration and chemistry of the pollutants. Through much of the 23 July flight which landed in northeast Kentucky, the balloon floated in, and scientists recorded detailed data from, a "plume" of air pollutants which emanated from the St. Louis area. Early findings indicate that high levels of ozone and sulfur dioxide, two major air pollutants, persisted throughout the flight.

(President's Message continued from page 2.)

new Eagle refuge when it is purchased and dedicated. Donations may be made at any time and can be ear-marked for the Bald Eagle Fund as the new preserve will have to be maintained and marked as a preserve. In fact, if sufficient funds are donated the preserve could be enlarged at some future date.

All in all my first year as your president has been a rewarding one and I hope that through the efforts of your board of directors and myself we may be able to report similar successes next year at this time.

—Peter B. Dring
P.O. Box 92
Willow Springs, IL 60480

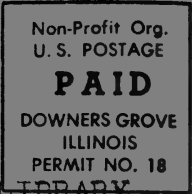
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The Society was organized seventy-nine years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, the Society has promoted measures to protect birds and to prevent destruction of the natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, IAS has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents are invited to join the Society in advancing the cause of wildlife conservation, as well as in cooperative efforts with all other organizations which work for protection of our natural resources.

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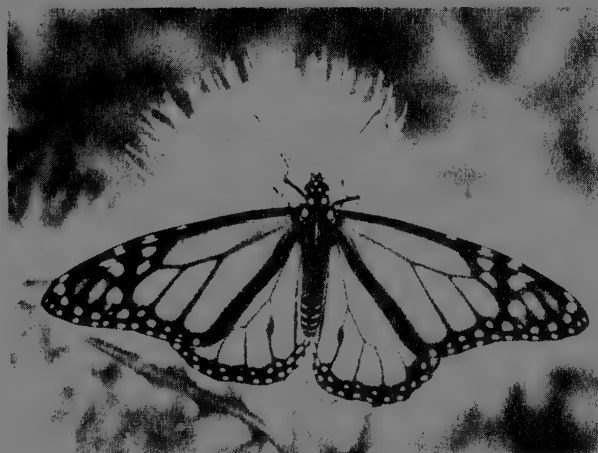
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1976
fall

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Dec. 11-12 — Central Area Fall Campout, Pere Marquette S.P.
Dec. 18 to Jan. 2 — Christmas Bird Count Period
Feb. 5 — Statewide Bald Eagle Survey
Feb. 12 — I.A.S. Board of Directors Meeting, Springfield
May 7 — Statewide Spring Bird Count

FRONT COVER: Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) resting on thistle (see story on page 23). — Photo by Illinois State Museum.

The President's Message

Recently, while casting about for a subject for the Fall President's message, consideration was given to a general article on birding rather than something heavy political or controversial. We continue to add new members to the I.A.S. and many are beginners in the fascinating and interesting world of birding.

First, **WHY DO PEOPLE OBSERVE BIRDS?** I believe they observe birds because birds are interesting and easy to see (most of the time, anyway); they are colorful and diverse; they sing, fly, migrate, and share our lives in many ways. As a group, birds are plentiful and may be found in every type of habitat. The list of birds seen in Illinois contains about 375 species. One may study year-round residents, occasional visitors, migrants and even strange releases or escapees. With a little luck, some leisure time and a few well-timed visits to proper habitats, one should be able to find 100 to 200 species or different kinds of birds in Illinois. Do not be disappointed if you are unable to identify every bird that you see, immediately. In a short time, the successes will out-number the failures. One of the basic premises, which I firmly believe in is: the number of species found is directly proportional to the number of hours spent in the field.

There are two basic tools for birding: one is a decent pair of binoculars and the other is a good field guide. The binoculars will help to give you a closer look at the bird and the field guide will help you to identify it. Most birders use binoculars which have 6, 7 or 8 power and an objective lens of 30 to 40 mm in diameter. Any of these are adequate for birding. The I.A.S. office has a good explanatory pamphlet on binoculars available that may be obtained on request. (Please enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope). There are several good field guides available; however, two stand out above the rest: *A Field Guide to the Birds*, by R. T. Peterson; and *A Field Guide to the Birds of North America*, by Robbins and Zim. These are also available at The I.A.S. bookstore.

Two more items that should be included when birding are a checklist and a field note book. The checklist will help you to keep track of the number of birds seen and the notes will help to identify a bird at some later time. Field records of sightings should include the date, time, location and weather conditions. For unidentifiable species, any and all field marks should be recorded.

Developing the skill of finding and recognizing birds is satisfying and challenging enough for many. It is an art that sharpens the eyes and fine-tunes the ears. However, birding can also satisfy those with

Out on the Limb of Urban Forestry

by BRUCE FULLER

Shade and ornamental trees have long played an important role in man's efforts to enhance his living environment. Trees are important not only for their beauty, but for contributing an air of freshness in crowded city surroundings. They seem to reflect a feeling of community and individual well being.

The urban forester is the professional in charge of planning, maintaining, and perpetuating a community's trees and green buffer zones. Like all foresters, he is a steward of the earth. And like all foresters, the ramifications of his stewardship will be evident long after he has gone.

Traditionally, foresters manage trees for any number of economic goods and services. These would include wood products and by-products, water quality, soil conservation, and wildlife production.

The urban forester, however, views trees for their esthetic value. Trees are looked upon as living

organisms and are enjoyed for their beauty. The ecological relationship a town has with its trees should be one of mutualism. With this association, both the town and its trees benefit. It is the job of the urban forester to achieve this goal between the two organisms — human and tree.

The forester encounters many pitfalls while striving to achieve this optimum co-existence. His problems can be with the environment, with the public, or of an economic nature. The challenge of urban forestry is to deal with these problems.

Environmental Problems

The environmental problems of a city's trees may be either biological or physiological.

Biological problems include all pathogens — agents causing disease — that could infect trees either in a natural setting, or those trees planted in a boulevard or park



*Communities
Must Live In Harmony
With Their Trees*



area. Pathogens, including both insects and diseases, are selective in the species they infect. Examples are: Dutch elm disease, oak wilt, fire blight, anthracnose, heart rotting fungi, bores, mites, galls, and thrips.

Fortunately, the species selectivity of pathogens is an asset to the urban forester. He can identify each type of tree and examine the pathogens that could infect it. Once identified, control measures may be taken to combat the specific problem.

Physiological problems in city trees usually stem from lack of sensitivity to a tree's biological needs. An example would be a city that is over-exuberant in its love for trees, and plants elms with only a ten-foot space between trees. The trees appear healthy at first, but problems arise after several years.

The trees compete for the same light, air, space, water, and soil nutrients. The result is an overcrowded condition in which trees are stunted and develop extensive dead wood. This leads to infection from secondary biological pathogens which would not infect a healthy tree. No consideration was given to the species' maximum size.

Planting trees such as sugar maples or lindens — which need a rich loam soil — in leaching sand will cause problems in years to come. Planting evergreens next to expressways where winter salt damage will result is an example of insensitivity to biological toler-

ances. Establishing trees that are susceptible to sun scald or winter burn in open sunny areas is another.

Public Problems

The majority of the urban forester's headaches develop from public problems with trees.

Years ago many of our boulevards and parks were devoid of trees. People wanted fast-growing, large trees to shade the multi-story homes which exemplified the architecture of the time. The most popular choices were elms, soft maples, and cottonwoods. These fast-growing giants were ideal; they grew in almost any soil and under many adverse city conditions. At that time, boulevards were large, and sidewalks were virtually non-existent. The trees thrived and now comprise the majority of our green corridors.

Our nation's love affair with the automobile "paved" the way for wider streets, curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. The walks had to be placed on the inside of our grassy boulevards to accommodate snow removal. These innovations and others have been detrimental to our large boulevard trees.

Boulevards, which once measured 25 feet wide, now have been reduced to eight or six feet. Today it is not uncommon to find a mature elm, five feet across at the base, growing on a six-foot boulevard. Its roots are pushing up the sidewalk and forcing out the curb

and gutter. The tree isn't getting enough water or nutrients to support its large mass. As a result, it starts to die back, with many unsightly dead branches in its leafy crown.

At this point, the taxpayer-homeowner, who by now is tired of paying for sidewalk and curb repair, wants immediate removal of the tree. This individual may be from an area where there has always been trees. He may not be aware of the consequences of not having trees.

Meanwhile, opposition to removal of the boulevard tree is voiced by a preservationist-type living next door. This individual is willing to pay for the sidewalk and curb repair. "So what if the tree's roots are cut when the new walk and curb are put in? We must save the trees!" Does this solve the problem? Not quite.

The following year the new roots have relocated into the sewer line. The homeowner now has an annual payment of either sewer cleaning or he must use chemicals to retard root development. In the meantime, where the old roots were cut, secondary pathogens are

entering the tree. Heart rot and carpenter ants have found a new home.

In addition, more dead branches are found in the tree's upper portion because of root cutting. The homeowner must now pay for removal of this dead wood. If not removed, the dead areas will provide breeding grounds for beetles and other insects. Or a limb may break loose and pierce the roof of a car.

*How **not** to trim a tree! Natural beauty of this tree is lost. The tree should be removed and replaced by small-growing variety which will not interfere with power and telephone lines.*





This tree is doomed. Root cutting and placement of concrete next to its base determined its fate.

The following year, the power company, whose lines are running through the tree, gives the tree a crew cut (literally). The tree now consists of three stubs emanating from the trunk.

A year later the telephone company may decide to place its lines underground. The tree's roots are severed on the street side where the lines are laid. Extensive decay now has a stronghold on this once stately tree.

The preservationist finally receives a "payment" for his zealous efforts to "save the tree." A July storm hits town and the boulevard elm takes up residence in his living room — by way of the roof. The final result is a citizen with a new insight (inside?) on boulevard trees.

Surprisingly, more trees are lost each year in Minnesota to various construction projects than to all diseases combined. This includes the much-feared Dutch elm and oak wilt diseases. The net result of many communities' efforts to im-

prove their buildings and streets is a tragic loss of quality green-buffer zones.

A treeless avenue, surrounded by old sun-bleached homes, is a perfect recipe for instant slum. The responsibility of the urban forester is to deal with such problems and to come up with viable solutions.

Economic Problems

No matter how progressive or ideal a shade tree program may be, there are still the problems of "economic feasibility" and "priorities." Acquiring, planting, and maintaining shade trees is a costly, long-term project. However, the benefits of such a program are not felt for many years.

Most phases of a tree program require extensive manual labor. Because of the high cost of labor and materials, monies are frequently channeled into a town's immediate and essential goods and services. It is very easy for a city to direct its priorities to such tangible

"improvements" as streets, walks, water, sewers, game fields, and swimming pools. Intangibles, such as trees, often take a back seat.

The urban forester must "sell" his tree program to the community which makes public education an essential part of his job. If the forester can instill an appreciation for trees and how they contribute to our cities, most financial obstacles can be overcome.

Solutions to Problems

Most of the urban forester's problems can be solved if a tree program is sensitive to (1) the biological needs of trees planted on city parks and boulevards; (2) the present and future environments where trees are established; and (3) the needs of people.

By recognizing the biological needs of trees, only those species that thrive under specific growing

conditions will be established. This insures optimum growth for these trees. In addition, it eliminates secondary pathogens that will not infect a tree unless it is under initial stress.

The forester must be familiar with the various insects and diseases that infect trees. One must also know the best techniques for combating these pathogens. An example is treatment of Dutch elm disease. One of the best methods of containing this disease is early detection and rapid removal of infected trees. Root barriers between elms must be established to prevent the disease from spreading through the root system.

One must know the life cycle of the fungus and know the principle vectors that spread the infection. Armed with this knowledge, the best method can be derived to check the spread of the pathogen.



Solution to sidewalk-tree conflict is to curve walkway around the tree. This minimizes need for root cutting and provides relief from traditionally arrow-straight sidewalk.

"To know the enemy is the biggest step in conquering him."

Sensitivity to the environment where trees are established takes a little foresight. Our boulevard giants may not be causing problems today, but what are the future development plans of the community? Is the present 25-foot wide boulevard to be narrowed to five feet? If so, these large trees should be removed and replaced by smaller, slow-growing, deep-rooted species. The transition should be gradual, however.

Sidewalks, power lines, street lights, and construction projects should be treated in the same manner. This is especially true when planning a new housing area. One has an opportunity to learn from past mistakes. If large trees are desired, then streets and boulevards should be wide enough to accommodate them. In future years, expansion can be made without degradation of green buffer zones. With this sensitivity, most city residents, regardless of their views, will be appeased.

Consideration for future needs of people is very important for pro-

gressive urban forestry. As urban America continues its inexorable growth, there will be an increasing desire for more green curtains. The "noble savage" and "return to nature" desires are instinctive, and they will become even more acute as the world becomes more crowded.

Genetic research and hybridization are producing more varieties of trees which are ideal for city planting. Areas that are void of trees can be planted with many varieties of trouble and maintenance-free species. Boulevards that are now established with pesky "weed" trees can be re-established with the more desirable varieties. Again, this transition should be gradual.

Urban forestry is part of a great movement in this 200-year-old country. By learning from our mistakes of the past two centuries, we can — and must — continue to enhance the quality of life and living in our urban areas.

Once again, let us turn to trees, which were vital to America's growth and progress, to help us build a better future.

(Reprinted by permission from **The Minnesota Volunteer**)

The Illinois Department of Conservation announces the availability of a new 16-page booklet: LANDOWNER'S GUIDE TO WILDLIFE. The booklet is free by writing to: Division of Wildlife Resources, 100½ E. Washington, Springfield, IL. 62706.

Endangered

LISTING AND DELISTING

The listing, delisting, and reclassifying of endangered or threatened species is a lengthy process that may start with a petition or a request to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for action. Or the process may be begun by internal initiative of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (hereafter, referred to only as "Service").

All petitions or requests from individuals or organizations must be accompanied by adequate supporting evidence or data. Once received by the Service, the evidence is reviewed by an *ad hoc* panel of professional biologists to determine a course of action. The panel may decide 1) further review of the species' status is warranted; 2) a Proposed Rulemaking should be published immediately in the *Federal Register*; 3) the evidence does not support the petition.

The Service may publish a "Notice of Intent to Review the Status of a Species" when circumstances indicate, although this step is not required by law. In the case of *resident* species the state governor must be given a 90-day comment period.

Following the receipt of comments, the Service makes a decision either to drop the species from

further consideration or to develop a Proposed Rulemaking. This takes from 30 to 90 days and involves the acquisition of the Service's own evidence that a species is endangered, threatened, or neither. In some cases the notice of review is omitted and the process begins with a Proposed Rulemaking.

Upon publication of the Proposed Rulemaking, the public is given 60 days to respond (governors get 90 days). When all comments are in, the Service must take the following actions:

- Review and summarize all comments.
- Make a decision on what the final action should be.
- Finalize a biological status report supporting that action.
- Finalize a document satisfying the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act.
- Prepare a Final Rulemaking, if this is the decision.
- Publish a negative decision in the *Federal Register*, if this is the final action.

During this 60-90 day period, anyone may request a public hearing on the Proposed Rulemaking. The Secretary of the Interior may

Species:

either grant or deny the hearing. Either action must be published in the *Federal Register*.

In cases concerning species under the joint jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service, the Secretaries of Interior and Commerce must mutually agree on any proposed listing or change in status for a species.

The last action in the listing

process is publication of the Final Rulemaking. This document gives the common and scientific names of the species concerned, states whether they are "threatened" or "endangered," the portion of their ranges in which they are listed, specifies any special regulations applying to a threatened species, and summarizes the supporting data for action.

THE ROAD BACK, MOVES AHEAD RECOVERY PROGRAM

The principal long-range goal of the Endangered Species Program is to bring about the eventual delisting of as many Endangered and Threatened species as possible. One of the most important means for achieving this goal is the development of effective recovery plans by teams of biologists expert in these species.

With the recent appointment of recovery teams for the Florida panther and Florida manatee, the Fish and Wildlife Service now has activated a total of 57 teams responsible for 68 species. The last

two teams completed the 1975-76 phase of the program.

Selection of Species

The teams have been named for species selected by Endangered Species Program Manager Keith M. Schreiner on the basis of the following considerations:

- Present status of the species
- Need for coordinating activity by all agencies already involved in recovery work
- Availability of funds
- Need for land acquisition to protect the species' habitat

Species already being adequately protected in refuges, such as the Key deer in Florida, or limited to a small geographic area where only habitat protection is required, are not included. States may develop their own recovery teams and plans for intrastate species, provided they meet certain conditions of the 1973 Endangered Species Act. (Texas has underway a plan for the Attwater's greater prairie chicken and Utah has elected to do the same for the Utah prairie dog.)

Formation of Recovery Teams

The recovery teams generally are composed of three to seven members, all on-the-ground professionals drawn from agencies and organizations with the greatest responsibility for and expertise in each species. Teams thus consist mainly of Federal and State agency employees. They also may include university researchers and representatives of private conservation groups. The members are all nominated by Fish and Wildlife Service regional directors in consultation with the States, other agencies and organizations, and Endangered Species Program officials. The regional directors are responsible for overseeing the operation of their teams and recovery plans subject to final approval by the Endangered Species Program manager.

The recovery team concept arose, in part, from the fact that prior to the 1973 Act, a number of agencies such as the Bureau of

Land Management, Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Department of Defense, State conservation agencies, private organizations, and foreign governments were conducting independent programs for various endangered and threatened species. Many of these programs were not adequately coordinated and were needlessly duplicative.

Accordingly, one main purpose of recovery teams is to be the means for combining varied efforts into a single effective program aimed at improving the status of the species in question. In developing plans, the ultimate goal is to bring about the removal of species from the endangered and threatened lists. There may be an immediate goal in some instances, such as the California condor, to prevent the imminent extinction of a species.

Biological Emphasis

Recovery plans are constructed around a "prime objective" relating to the biological status of each species. The accomplishment of this objective may be broken down into several subgoals covering the maintenance of habitat, food supply, natality, mortality, etc. The plan then gives a step-by-step outline for achieving these goals and, eventually, the prime objective.

All of the factors affecting the biological status of a species, and the problems to be overcome, are identified in the plans. They are updated as needed to incorporate

new facts, techniques, and objectives. Individual tasks assigned to specific agencies by the team become a budgetary mechanism for planning the funding of a recovery effort.

Teams work under some constraints. They make recommendations rather than "direct" what should be done. They are not permitted to address socio-economic or political restraints which are not within their purview of expertise. They do not engage in the actual process of acquiring land for habitat nor do they discuss the economic impacts of their recommen-

dations with business people or other persons in an affected locale.

All of the teams have been formed for the duration of carrying out their recovery plans. Once the prime objectives have been met, they will be disbanded. However, over the long term, the Service is considering forming regional teams which would oversee prime habitat areas or ecosystems to assure that former endangered or threatened species are able to maintain viable populations and are not subjected again to adverse environmental factors.

—*Endangered Species Program*
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

FALCON RECOVERY EFFORTS ENTER SECOND YEAR

Twenty-eight American peregrine falcons (*Falco peregrinus*) raised in captivity at Cornell University's Ornithology Laboratory have been released in Colorado and five eastern states over the past several weeks.

The experimental project under the direction of Dr. Tom Cade is designed to release upwards of 100 to 200 of these birds a year, until

they have reoccupied their vacant niche in the raptor world.

The peregrine falcon was extirpated east of the Mississippi River in the early 1960's. Some believe the bird is no longer to be found nesting from the east slope of the Rockies to the Atlantic. It is this uncertainty which prompted Dr. Cade and others to begin a stocking program in Colorado. A breed-

ing facility opened in Fort Collins, Colo., during the past year.

In the current effort three birds were released in New York; six in New Hampshire; four in Pennsylvania; four in New Jersey; seven in Maryland; and four in Colorado.

Last year 16 birds were released in the east. Twelve survived. Losses were: one to electrocution, two to great horned owls, and the fourth was recaptured and returned to the breeding facility.

Last year's birds have adapted well. They were hacked and now can survive on their own. Hacking is a process whereby the young birds are brought into the wild one week before fledging. They are hand-fed at the hacking station and then gradually weaned to taking birds on their own for food.

Food is plentiful in the areas where they were released. The best news for scientists watching the birds was the fact that they did not migrate last spring when other falcons got the urge. They have shown a tendency to wander from west to east, though. When autumn ended, the birds from New York and Pennsylvania headed toward and wintered along the east coast amid the wintering waterfowl.

The exact locations of the release sites for this year's program are not being disclosed. In 1974, a well-publicized release in New York state ended with the birds being shot. *

The peregrine falcon was extirpated by DDT east of the Mississippi. Today, use of DDT in the U.S.A. is severely restricted, and scientists hope the birds can live a healthy life in the wild.

Continued use of DDT in Latin America, where some peregrines spend the winter, still poses a threat. The restocked birds all remained in the U.S. this past winter, a hopeful sign. However, even these birds may suffer from DDT effects in the long run, if their prey includes birds which themselves winter in high DDT areas of Latin America.

Now that the operational details of hacking these birds back into the wild have been tested, the experimental program is scheduled to pick up steam next year. Dr. Cade hopes for a breeding season next spring that will produce on the order of 100 falcons. Most will be hacked back in the wild.

—*Endangered Species Program*
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

***SUPPORT THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON
SOCIETY'S PEREGRINE FUND.***

DISCOVERY

by JOE TAYLOR

I made a great discovery today! Of course, it is not as great as the Alaskan oil fields or as great as North America. In fact, it will not even make news in the local paper. But, in spite of all that, it is an important discovery. I was simply walking along an abandoned railroad right-of-way several hundred yards from my home. (It's odd. In my twenty years of living here, I had never walked along that old track before.) Shrubs and young trees bordered the path. On each side, there was a grassy meadow. The setting provided perfect habitat for birds and wildlife. Red-winged Blackbirds flew past me. A quail exploded from my feet, causing my heart to race gloriously faster. A pair of Bobolinks flew to and fro — carefully guarding their nest from the “predator.” A Field Sparrow, then a Yellow-rumped Warbler, flitted from branch to branch in the nearby shrubbery.

I continued to walk. Soon I noticed a small ravine ahead of me and to my right. I had never seen this place before. I had made a discovery! I made my way through waist-high grass which grew abundantly on the south side of the ravine. A trail, evidently made by some long-forgotten cattle who used to inhabit the pasture, ran ahead of me. I began to follow it. A rabbit, startled by my presence, darted across the path in front of me. The trail weaved around and through the shrubbery. As I dodged the brambles, another quail surprised me. Then I stopped, listened, and watched. A catbird mewed, then burst into a round of impersonations. A Red-headed Woodpecker made a visit to an old, gnarled tree.

I continued to walk. I made my way to the bottom of the ravine — my brush-covered discovery. Here I found a quiet pool of water. The water was murky and quiet but it was far from being stagnant. Cattails and small willows grew plentifully along the marshy banks. Naturally, the ubiquitous blackbirds had found the spot. I paused at the edge of the water and listened. I could hear no man-made sound. Peace and quiet was everywhere.

All too quickly, I had to leave my discovery. I made my way past the shrubs and grasses, past the Bobolinks' nest, and back to the old cindered right-of-way. I paused and looked at the ravine. Man had been there before — several shrubs had died from a herbicide. Man will come again — the little refuge lies in a freeway corridor.

I felt a touch of sadness as I left. I wished everyone could experience the serenity of nature that I had experienced. However, I wondered how many people would be too “busy” to take the time to simply walk and to make their own discoveries. I'll return to my discovery — to learn, to enjoy, to be.

— R.R. 1, Box 122
Aledo, Il. 61231

MEANS TO IMPROVE ACCURACY AND SCIENTIFIC VALUE OF CHRISTMAS BIRD COUNTS

by WILLIAM ROBERTSON

(Originally prepared in 1951 for the Springfield Audubon Society — Editor)

The chief items concerned here are:

- I. SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
- II. STANDARDIZATION OF COVERAGE AND COUNT PLANNING

I. SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

1. As a first step, past count records should be made available beforehand to all participants. This could be either the complete record, or, perhaps better, an abbreviated list showing the species that have been found, the number of counts on which they have been recorded, and a maximum figure of abundance. Everyone who goes into the field should have such a list. Then they can quickly determine just how rare a "rarity" it is that confronts them, and take appropriate care in their identification. The list would also serve, of course, to alert observers to unusual abundances of species, which might deserve comment.
2. In reporting unusual items, observers should be expected (and should expect) to recount in detail. The observed characters which led them to make the identification they did, the conditions of the observation, and the exact locality. We have, with the 1951 count, a 17-year record of winter bird populations in the Springfield area (therefore, in 1976, a 42-year record — Ed.). Even with 114 species recorded (through 1951), more will turn up. However, it stands to reason that they will be few and far between. Therefore, particular care should be exercised in case of reports which add species to the

list, or concern species now appearing on the list which are doubtfully included. Details of unusual records are also needed as substantiating data for inclusion with the count report as submitted to **Audubon Field Notes** (now, **American Birds**) and the **Illinois Audubon Bulletin**. Whenever possible, unusual "finds" should be checked on following days by additional observers.

3. **Hypothetical List**

In reading over any Christmas Bird Count list, you'll probably encounter some records which, for one reason or another, will set you wondering. These species have been reported only once, and the records are exceptional, considering their reported winter ranges. I've gone out on a limb and placed on the "hypothetical list" nine species whose winter occurrence in this region should, I think, be considered doubtful until further information is at hand. I imagine that some of these records are okay; but without any evidence except a bare listing with no details, I think they are properly to be questioned. This list is of importance, of course, only in terms of our long-term count records, since the species have already been published with the count reports.

II. **STANDARDIZATION OF COVERAGE**

1. **Increasing accuracy in recording numbers.**

It is difficult to standardize techniques of counting and coverage so that annual variations in numbers reported will reflect actual differences in winter populations. A few things can be suggested, however, which might increase accuracy of counts: (a) Observers should be encouraged to record numbers on the spot rather than waiting until evening and estimating, (b) Known large concentrations of birds, such as the Starlings and House Sparrows and the total duck flock on the lake, could be checked and carefully estimated a few days prior to the count date.

2. **Covering same areas each year.**

(a) Once we get the areas lined up, we should strive to keep coverage more or less uniform from year to year — attempt always to cover the same general areas and keep number of hours spent in the field as constant as possible.

(b) Whoever is in charge of arrangements should contact possible participants well in advance in order to have a definite idea of the number of observers who will be on hand.

(c) Probably at least a week prior to the count date, an organization meeting should be held at which territories are definitely assigned.

(d) Wherever possible, observers should attempt to spend some time in the field before the count day to determine where the concentrations of birds in their territory are located and also to spot less common species.

3. **Hours of observation and miles traveled** in different habitats are probably the most significant data in interpretation of coverage. These figures should be taken with care, so it is possible to compare efficiency of coverage from year to year. Each observer should be provided with a map of his territory (U.S. Geological Survey Topographic Maps). He can then trace his route exactly and come much closer to the true figure in estimating mileage traveled by foot.

4. **Weather Records**

Complete weather data for at least several weeks prior to the date of the Christmas Bird Count should be available at the meeting to draw up the list and should become a part of our permanent records. Weather data for the count day, itself, is of little importance, except as it affects the conditions of the observation. It is of almost no use in interpreting the effect weather may have had in determining observed annual variations in the mid-winter bird population.

5. **Care of Records**

A copy of the report submitted to **Audubon Field Notes (American Birds)** and the **Illinois Audubon Bulletin** along with any more detailed count records desired, should become the permanent record of the bird group. These records might well be deposited at the Illinois State Museum.

6. **Preparing the List**

The job of preparing the count list for submission to **Audubon Field Notes (American Birds)** and the **Illinois Audubon Bulletin** should be definitely assigned ahead of time. It seems to me that preparation of the report would be most simply accomplished if a typewriter were made available at the meeting.

III. REFLECTIONS

1. Seems that interest might be heightened by emphasis on the fact that (for better or worse) the Christmas Count reports have acquired considerable scientific standing. They are being more and more consulted for practical information such as for data on trends in gamebirds and waterfowl populations, etc. In other words, counts are not just taken and forgotten. The very fact that they have continued over a period of years is giving the records importance. It might be a good idea to plan to publish a 20- or 25-year summary of the Springfield (or any established) Christmas Counts, if this could be arranged.
2. One of our biggest problems has nothing to do with planning. It is to get all of the skilled observers in the Springfield region together in one group and preserve the group.

BIRD FINDING

Siloam Springs State Park Adams & Brown counties

Description: Siloam Springs State Park, located in Adams and Brown counties, is the third largest state recreational holding in Illinois. A total of 3,025 acres includes many deep, wooded ravines, extensive evergreen plantings, some native prairie, and a 68-acre lake. Picnicking, camping, and fishing are popular pursuits of the many visitors to the Park.

Directions: The park may be approached from U.S. Rt. 24 at Clayton, or from Ill. Rt. 104 between Quincy and Fishhook (three turnoffs.) Look for Park signs.

Birding: Siloam Springs Park is good at any time of the year. Large areas are sheltered in the winter enabling such species as Cooper's and Sharp-shinned hawks, Saw-whet Owls and Hermit Thrushes to winter there. Migration, both spring and fall, brings a large variety of species to the Park; a day's list of over 100 is possible in May in the park alone.

The breeding birds of Siloam Springs make it a unique area. Probably no other area of comparable size in west-central Illinois supports so many nesting species. The area near the springs for which the Park was named is one of the best. Such species include: Scarlet and Summer tanagers, Red-eyed and Yellow-throated vireos, Acadian and Least flycatchers, Parula, Cerulean, Blue-winged, Kentucky and Worm-eating warblers, Ovenbird, Louisiana Waterthrush, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, and Ruby-throated Hummingbird.

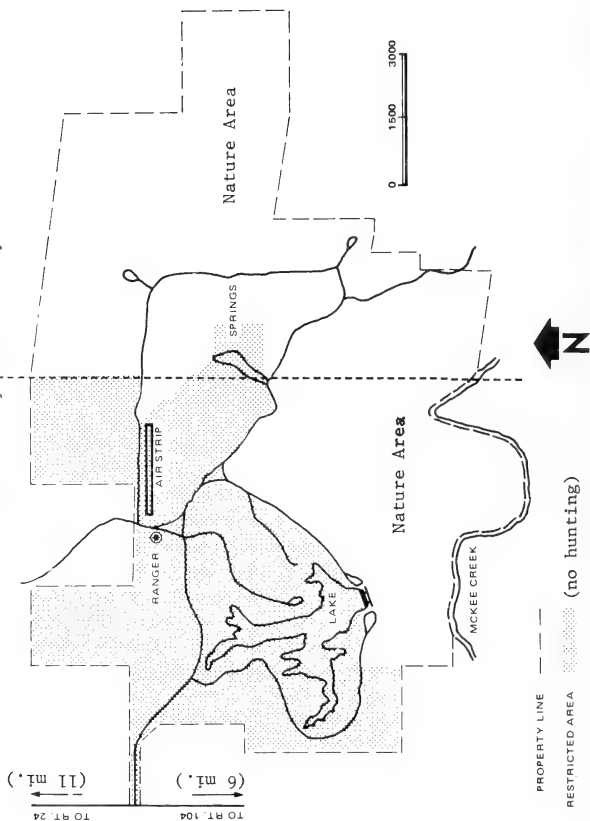
Habitat exists for Prairie, Pine and Yellow-throated warblers; however, there are no known summer records. Such species, if discovered, or any other unusual breeding species should be immediately reported. Additional records of known breeding species are also needed to more clearly understand their abundance and distribution in the Park. No doubt, rare species, nesting or otherwise, could be found in the Park if it were birded more intensively.

—Jim Funk
Rt. 1, Box 170
Liberty, IL 62347

Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Fall, 1976.
Supplement to BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS,
by The Illinois Audubon Society, 1975.

SILOAM SPRINGS STATE PARK

Adams County Brown County



BIRD FINDING

Forest Glen Preserve

Vermilion County

Description: Forest Glen Preserve was dedicated in 1968 and is probably the best birding area in east-central Illinois. 1800 acres in size, the preserve includes beech-maple and oak-hickory forests, successional fields, several ponds, a beautiful creek valley, five acres of restored tall-grass prairie, and about three miles of frontage along the Vermilion River. This meeting of prairie and woodland creates a varied habitat that draws many species of birds.

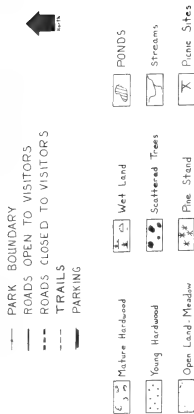
Directions: The Preserve is located in southern Vermilion County, six miles northeast of Georgetown. It is best reached by following Rt. 1 south of Danville to Georgetown, and then following signs for six miles east and north to the entrance road. The area is open from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the winter and from 7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. in the summer.

Birding: More than 200 species of birds have been recorded on the Preserve since 1969 and nearly 100 species have been found nesting here. Some of the interesting birds include the American Bittern, many species of waterfowl and shorebirds, Short-eared Owls, Pileated Woodpeckers, both species of chickadees, many Eastern Bluebirds, twelve species of nesting warblers, Upland Sandpipers, LeConte's, Savannah, Grasshopper and Henslow's sparrows, and several hawks and owls.

—Marilyn Campbell, Deputy Director
Vermilion County Conservation District
R.R. 1
Westville, IL 61883

Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Fall, 1976.
Supplement to BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS,
by The Illinois Audubon Society, 1975.

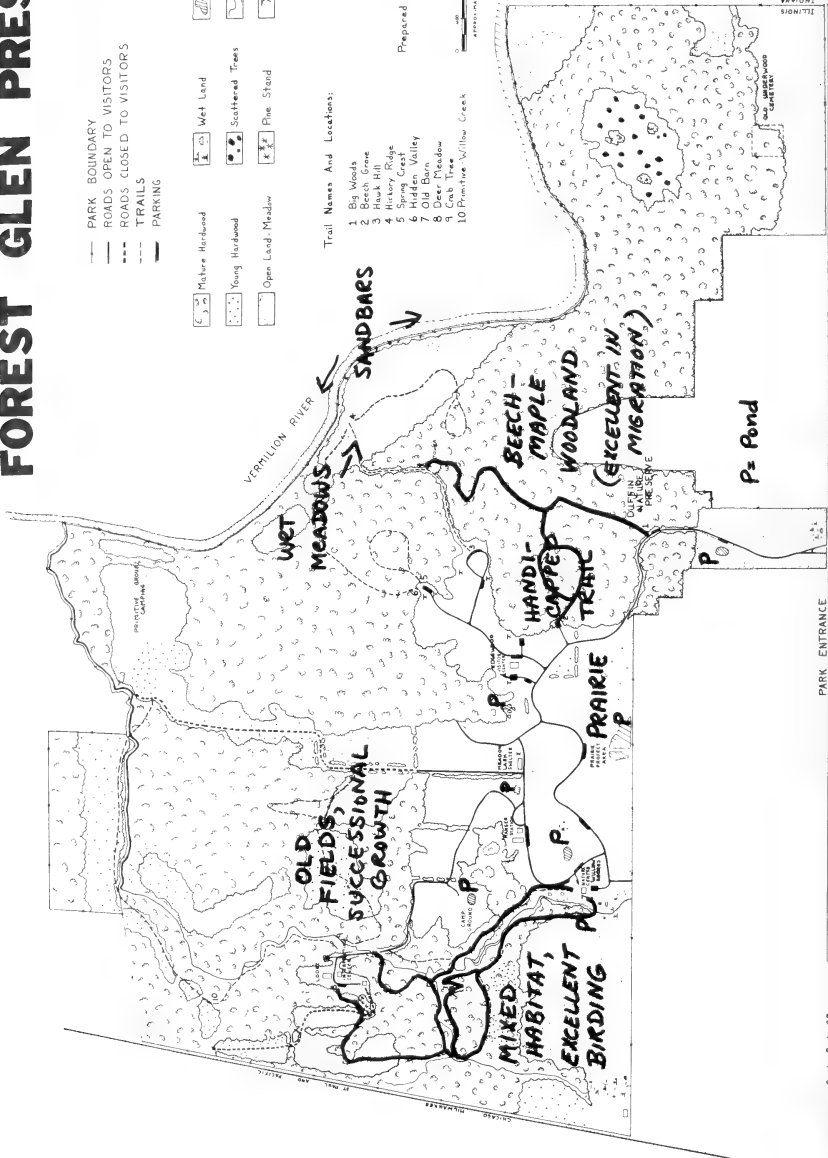
FOREST GLEN PRESERVE



Trail Names And Locations:

1. Big Woods
2. Beech Grove
3. Hawk Hill
4. History Ridge
5. Spring Crest
6. Hidden Valley
7. Oak Ridge
8. Deer Meadow
9. Oak Tree
10. Primitive Willow Creek

Prepared by:
Gary L. Wilford



MONARCH MIGRATION

by **EVERETT D. CASHATT**

Associate Curator of Zoology, Illinois State Museum

With approaching cool air masses of autumn comes the southward migration of one of our most common butterflies, the monarch (*Danaus plexippus* Linnaeus). For many years entomologists were uncertain whether this orange-brown and black species hibernated or moved south for the winter and returned again in the spring. Some butterflies, such as the anglewings, mourning cloak, and red admiral have been found hibernating under bark or in crevices that provide protection. Tests demonstrate that adult monarchs can survive only brief periods of sub-freezing temperatures and that the immature stages cannot endure temperatures that low.

With the cooperation of hundreds of entomologists throughout the country, thousands of butterflies were tagged with small paper labels bearing a return address and code number. These labels, weighing approximately 1/40 the weight of the butterfly, were folded over and glued to the front margin of the forewing near the body. Their flight apparently unhampered, some tagged individuals were recovered nearly 2000 miles away from the point of release.

After thirty-four years of studies, Dr. F. A. Urquhart of the Royal Ontario Museum presented his findings in a book, *The Monarch Butterfly*, University of Toronto Press. He has shown that the monarch generally migrates in a northeast-southwest direction to spend the winter months in Mexico and along the southern California coast where it is able to continue feeding on flower nectar. Sudden changes in temperature and possibly decreasing daylight hours appear to be contributing factors that initiate the southward migration. Although the migration begins earlier in the summer, it generally reaches a peak in September and is over by the end of October. Early in the season movement to the south seems rather nondirectional to the casual observer. By September, however, butterflies may approach flowers from the north; and after feeding, move off in a southerly direction.

Along migratory routes, the monarch commonly rests individually or in small groups near field borders, ravines, and bodies of water. Mass gatherings are frequently recorded after the passage of a severe cold front. Thousands of butterflies may then be found clinging to the branches of trees and bushes, especially near large bodies of water.

In the southern areas not affected by polar air masses the monarchs spend the winter as free-flying, non-roosting individuals. At temperatures of 60° to 70°F. they actively feed on nectar from nearby flowers. Along the northern limits of the winter range, where the temperature occasionally drops below 55°F., the butterflies exist in roosting colonies during cool periods and at night.

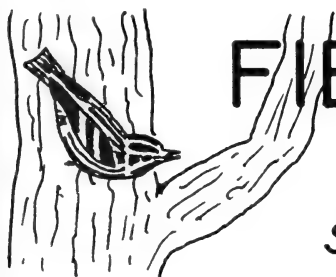
Generally, the spring migration begins near the end of February. In contrast to the leisurely flight south, the northbound migrants fly faster and do not linger during feeding. They may reach the central and southern portions of the United States in May and June to lay their eggs on the new growth of various species of milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.). While only one or two generations are produced in the north, three or four generations may complete development in the southern portions of the range.

The period of development from egg to adult is approximately 33 days. This time may be shortened as much as ten days at warmer temperatures, or it may be extended as much as fifteen days at cooler fall temperatures or in southern Canada. The egg, the size of a pinhead, is laid on the underside of an apical leaf and hatches in three to six days. The larva, with alternate bands of black, cream color, and yellow, has a pair of long black filaments on the second thoracic segment and on the eighth abdominal segment. During the next 10 to 17 days the larva moults five times. The mature larva then leaves the plant in search of a place to pupate. The chrysalis is hung head down from tree limbs, the underside of leaves of a variety of plants, or almost any place which will provide support and protection.

Some newly emerged adults may stay in the vicinity of their breeding grounds, but most move northward to mate and lay eggs. Therefore, a given field in August may have tattered and faded spring migrants, freshly emerged adults, and a mixture of all immature stages. Those butterflies found in the extreme northern fringes may actually be those which were reared on more southern breeding grounds. Late in the season spring migrants die; and their progeny, which number in the thousands, begin a leisurely trip to the southern winter range.

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Keep the statewide rare bird hotline working!



FIELD NOTES

by VERNON M. KLEEN

SPRING MIGRATION

We had another excellent spring migration; timing was often unpredictable — but that made for interesting records. Although large migration waves were not detected, daily birders found that most species passed through in good to excellent numbers (week-end-only birders missed many species). Our Spring Bird Count, Saturday, 8 May, indicated that there was a heavy concentration of birds in the southern two-thirds of the state providing record counts of both species and individuals for many observers on that day while there was a low concentration of birds in comparison in the northern third of the state which normally does better on this Count than all other areas.

The season was really rather disjointed, with irregular weather patterns; there was a very early warm spell (mid-February) that brought in many migrants — ducks, geese, woodcock, blackbirds, etc., followed by cold spells in March, even though it was basically a normal month. April temperatures averaged slightly above normal, but the weather could not be depended upon: warm, to very warm, some days (especially the third week) and cold, to freezing, later (record lows, including near-freezing temperatures the fourth week); it was also a dry month. The month of May was unusually cool — near freezing temperatures occurred the first week — and would have been dry had it not been for the heavy rains the last three days of the month. Because of the early warm trend, most trees were fully leafed out two to three weeks ahead of schedule — this led observers to expect an early spring migration, which for the most part did not materialize. Because of late cold spells, migration was often hindered with noticeable movements still evident the last week of May and the first week of June; in fact, hundreds of dead birds (especially warblers, thrushes and mimids) were found along the Lake Michigan shoreline Memorial Day weekend — the birds had become lost in the fog.

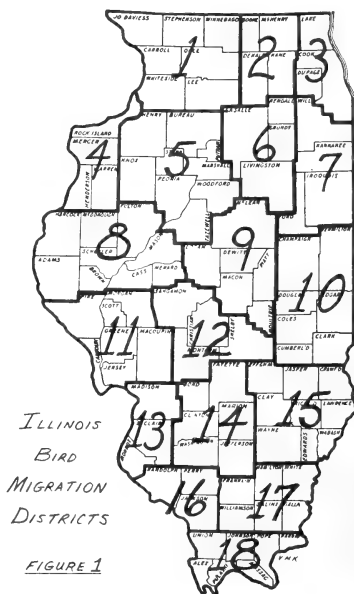
The most noteworthy event of the season was the shorebird migration; everyone found good numbers of most species and often found one or more of the less common species. All of this was a benefit of the dry spring season.

The Statewide hotline was again utilized to the benefit of many observers; however, in some cases, it needs to be greatly improved. All rarities should be reported immediately (the same day) on the Statewide hotline.

As usual, many observers contributed to this Report; they are individually acknowledged after each printed contribution. Much thanks to all of you. The following people, many of whom also made individual seasonal reports, are responsible for the majority of data used in the migration tables (each District Compiler's name is first): District 1 — Mr. and Mrs. **Harry Shaw**, Elda Goodmiller, Margaret Lehmann, Mark Swan; District 2 — **Elaine Burstatte**, Jane Anderson, William Chambers, Darlene Fiske, Andrea Kane, Carol McCurdy, Barbara Turner, Eleanor Zulauf; District 3 — **Jim Neal**, Karl Bartel, Dave Brenner, Terry Carter, Charles Clark, Ed Coffin, Aura Duke, Doug Emkalns, Dave Johnson, Don Jones, Walter Krawiec, David Matson, Calvin Snyder; District 4 — **Bill Bertrand**, Lynn McKeown, Al Mueller, Peter Petersen;

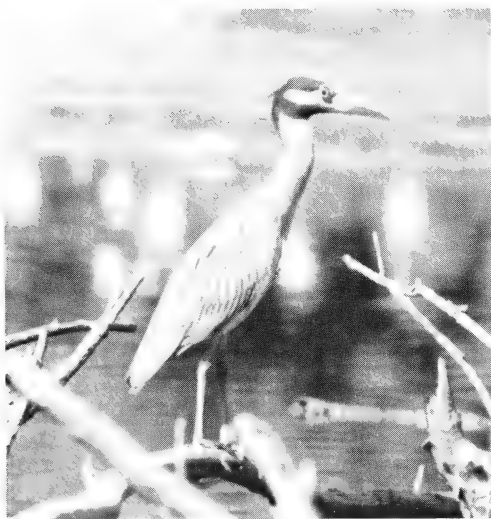
District 5 — **Richard Bjorklund**, Louise Augustine, Richard Collins, Mr. & Mrs. Mervin Foster, Eileen Crawford, Jim Hampson, Virginia Humphreys, L. H. Princen, Marie Welty, Zelma Williams; District 6 — **Maryann Gossmann**, John McKee, Jane Steele, Wayne Wachholz; District 7 — **Aura Duke**, Maryann Gossmann, Jerrold Olson, Kit Struthers; District 8 — **Jim Funk**, David Bohlen, Al Dierkes, Ed Franks, Virginia Humphreys, Robert Randall, Richard Sandburg; District 9 — **Dale Birkenholz**, Tom Marquardt, Richard Palmer, Richard Sandburg, Marjorie Staubus; District 10 — **L. Barrie Hunt**, Ray Boehmer, Marilyn Campbell, Bob Cottingham, Duane Dust, Jim Frank, Matthew Hewings, Larry Jeisy, James O. Smith; District 11 — **Pat Ward**, Joe Eades, Pam Gibson, Gilbert Ives, Hugh Null, Robert Randall, Richard Sandburg, Mildred Schaefer, Helen Wuestenfeld; District 12 — **David Bohlen**, Vernon Kleen; District 13 — Joe Eades; District 14 — Floyd Kringer; District 15 — **Vera Shaw**, Leroy Harrison, Wayne Taylor; District 16 — **Paul Biggers**, Bruce Peterjohn, Phil Gilliland, Mike Morrison; District 17 — **Mike Morrison**, Bruce Peterjohn; District 18 — **Vernon Kleen**, Bruce Peterjohn, Dan Klem, Mike Morrison. Official reports were not received from Districts 13 or 14.

The following notations have been used in the migration tables: Zero (0), the species was not reported to or by the District Compiler during the season; a plus (+) or dash (-), the species was reported, but not early or late enough to be considered the first arrival or latest departure; a "W", migrants could not be safely differentiated from wintering individuals; an "S", departing individuals could not be differentiated from summering individuals. Unless otherwise noted, dates or records in the Migration Tables or from the Spring Bird Count have not been included in the following written report. Please note our official use of common bird names as established by the American Birding Association. The notation, "m.ob." after several records refers to "many observers." Valid records for which documentation forms have been received and are on file are denoted by an asterisk (*).



LOONS, GREBES, PELICANS and CORMORANTS. The earliest Common Loon reported was found at Crab Orchard Refuge, 7 March; the latest, 14 May, at Rend Lake (B. Peterjohn). The only spring record of a Red-throated Loon came from E. St. Louis, 8 April (*J. Eades). Red-necked Grebes included singles at Springfield, 19-31 March (D. Bohlen), s. Cook County, 4 April (*A. Duke) and Olney, 11 April (*L. Harrison). Horned Grebes were reported from only half of our 18 Districts between 16 February and 12 May; the majority were present during March and the one day maximum was 28 at Springfield, 22 March (D. Bohlen). Only two Eared Grebes were reported: one each at E. St. Louis, 13-16 March (J. Eades) and Carbondale, 19 April (*B. Peterjohn). The American White Pelican found at Cordova last winter remained there all spring, (E. Fawks). Migrating Double-crested Cormorants were first detected 25 March at Lake Chautauqua and last (6) noted 21 May, also at Lake Chautauqua (R. Sandburg); two of the seven present at E. St. Louis, 30 April, were still there 8 May (J. Eades); a single bird was encountered at Springfield, 3 April (D. Bohlen).

HERONS, EGRETS, IBISES and BITTERNs. Although reported from 16 Districts, Great Blue Herons notably scarce this spring; one colony with 19 nests counted was observed in Pope County, 16 March (J. Smith). Except for the earliest report all observations of Little Blue Herons were of single birds; the first birds of the season (28) were observed at E. St. Louis, 27 March (J. Eades); others appeared throughout the state between 16 April and 1 May (m.ob). An early Cattle Egret had arrived at E. St. Louis by 27 March (J. Eades); others appeared more regularly after mid-April; May records away from known breeding colonies included five at Charleston, 19 May (L. B. Hunt) and one at Decatur through 21 May (T. Nearing). Even though Great Egrets were reported from 17 of the 18 Districts, they were apparently rather scarce this spring; the earliest reported arrival was observed at E. St. Louis, 27 March (J. Eades). Four Snowy Egrets arrived at E. St. Louis, 24 April (J. Eades); the only other records were of birds found in May: one in Whiteside Co. 15 May (B. Shaw); one in Jackson Co., 28 May (B. Peterjohn); and two at Lake Renwick (Will Co.), 31 May (D. Bohlen). A **Louisiana Heron** was discovered at E. St. Louis, 24 April (*J. Eades) and remained there through 30 April allowing most birders on the statewide hot-line to see it if they wanted to. There were no significant comments about Black-crowned Night Herons; they were reported from eight Districts and should have been found in others, especially in the south. Regular numbers of Yellow-crowned Night Herons were found; the one at Urbana, 23 April was considered unusual for that area (J. Frank). The first county record for a Least Bittern was obtained at Charleston (Coles Co.), 23 May — good record for a county without cattail marshes (L. B. Hunt). One Glossy Ibis was present at Havana, 21 May (*R. Sandburg, P. Gibson).



Adult Yellow-crowned
Night Heron at
Hennepin Bridge,
Bureau County.

Photo by Jim Hampson.

WATERFOWL. With the advent of warm weather beginning in mid-February, ducks and geese pushed northward way ahead of normal schedule. Much of this movement is recorded in the arrival migration table. The first Greater White-fronted Geese (25) were found at Horseshoe Lake (Alexander Co.), 15 February (B. Peterjohn, et al.); two others were present in Knox Co., 18 February through 24 March (R. Hodgson); three arrived at Lake Sangchris, 19 March (D. Bohlen) and 20 more near Havana, 20 March (R. Sandburg). A single Snow Goose that wintered at Hutsonville remained there through 1 May (*H. Abbott). Late-departing Gadwalls included three at Illinois Beach State Park, 19 May (J. Frank), one at Springfield, 23 May (D. Bohlen), and one at Decatur, 21 May (R. Palmer). As usual, a few divers lingered well into May, some even

SPRING ARRIVAL MIGRATION TABLE - 1976

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Common Loon	+	4-4	3-21	0	0	+	4-10	0	+	0	4-17	3-26	0	0	3-25	0	3-7	0
Green Heron	+	4-20	4-17	+	4-26	4-15	4-24	+	4-17	4-15	4-24	4-4	0	0	4-18	4-16	4-17	4-16
Great Egret	4-14	4-6	3-27	4-13	3-28	4-16	3-23	4-9	+	3-30	4-20	4-25	0	0	4-19	4-11	4-2	+
Wood Duck	3-20	3-3	3-14	3-19	2-20	2-19	3-20	3-4	2-15	2-28	W	2-16	0	0	3-7	2-13	+	2-15
Turkey Vulture	4-8	+	4-5	2-29	2-17	0	+	3-13	3-20	2-14	3-12	3-31	0	0	2-27	2-16	2-16	2-15
Broad-winged Hawk	+	4-18	+	4-23	4-16	4-27	4-24	4-24	4-22	4-20	4-23	4-16	0	0	0	4-2	0	3-27
Osprey	0	4-23	4-20	0	4-4	4-13	0	0	4-15	4-16	4-13	4-7	0	0	+	4-17	+	0
Sora	4-29	+	4-11	+	4-14	4-22	+	4-17	4-21	4-21	4-21	4-2	0	0	4-27	4-16	+	+
Killdeer	2-14	2-8	2-18	W	W	W	2-25	2-16	2-21	2-14	W	2-16	0	0	2-16	W	W	W
Lesser Golden Plover	4-14	4-17	4-16	0	0	4-18	+	+	4-4	3-25	2-29	4-3	0	0	3-27	4-11	4-18	+
American Woodcock	+	2-25	2-23	2-27	+	+	3-3	2-27	2-21	2-16	2-20	2-15	0	0	2-13	2-15	2-18	+
Spotted Sandpiper	4-17	4-17	4-23	+	4-27	+	4-24	4-18	4-25	4-15	4-21	4-20	0	0	4-24	5-1	4-28	+
Solitary Sandpiper	+	4-18	4-16	4-16	4-22	4-19	+	4-17	4-18	4-12	4-23	4-15	0	0	4-18	4-23	4-14	+
Greater Yellowlegs	4-14	4-4	3-28	+	+	4-6	+	+	4-18	4-7	3-20	3-26	0	0	4-12	+	3-26	3-27
Lesser Yellowlegs	4-14	4-4	4-14	+	4-14	+	4-18	+	4-14	4-7	4-3	3-25	0	0	4-6	4-17	4-2	+
Pectoral Sandpiper	4-14	3-24	3-27	+	3-28	4-16	+	+	4-4	3-25	2-29	3-27	0	0	3-23	4-3	3-20	3-27
Yellow-b Cuckoo	5-8	0	5-9	+	5-9	5-31	5-8	5-8	+	5-8	+	5-10	0	0	5-8	5-16	+	5-7
Black-b Cuckoo	5-16	5-11	5-14	5-16	5-7	5-13	5-8	5-8	+	5-8	+	5-6	0	0	5-9	5-9	0	+
Whip-poor-will	4-19	+	4-22	0	4-22	4-12	4-15	4-12	0	4-15	+	4-15	0	0	4-14	4-4	+	+
Common Nighthawk	5-9	+	4-26	5-4	4-28	5-6	5-8	4-29	5-8	4-29	+	5-7	0	0	5-5	4-23	4-28	5-7
Chimney Swift	4-22	4-17	4-15	4-27	4-15	4-25	+	4-17	4-14	4-11	4-15	4-13	0	0	4-10	4-3	4-14	+
Ruby-thr Humm-brd	5-11	4-26	5-2	+	4-26	4-23	+	4-28	+	4-24	4-23	4-30	0	0	5-5	4-16	+	4-16
Eastern Kingbird	+	5-6	4-9	5-8	4-21	+	5-1	4-22	4-23	4-16	+	4-23	0	0	4-23	4-17	4-21	+
Grt Grsd Flyctchr	+	4-29	4-24	+	4-21	+	+	+	4-22	4-19	4-23	4-20	0	0	4-24	+	4-21	4-23
Eastern Phoebe	3-28	4-2	3-20	3-28	3-20	3-19	+	2-29	3-28	3-7	+	3-23	0	0	3-31	2-27	3-28	3-15
Acadian Flycatcher	+	0	5-9	+	0	5-8	0	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-6	5-8	0	0	4-28	4-24	+	4-23
Least Flycatcher	5-5	5-5	4-30	5-8	5-13	5-3	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-2	+	4-22	0	0	5-4	4-30	0	+
E. Wood Pewee	5-14	5-8	5-1	5-13	5-5	5-8	5-8	+	3-14	5-6	+	5-6	0	0	5-8	4-25	5-16	+
Tree Swallow	3-27	4-4	3-27	4-3	+	4-4	+	4-3	3-23	3-21	4-1	3-23	0	0	3-6	+	3-16	3-27
Bank Swallow	5-2	4-29	4-18	5-8	4-26	4-25	5-8	4-16	4-25	4-25	5-8	4-23	0	0	4-25	4-28	4-20	+
Rough-wgd Swallow	4-14	4-18	4-17	5-8	4-27	4-22	5-8	4-18	4-15	4-5	4-21	4-4	0	0	4-12	4-11	4-28	+
Barn Swallow	4-14	4-13	4-4	4-24	4-5	4-15	4-24	4-10	4-23	4-14	4-10	4-10	0	0	4-12	3-26	3-16	+
Purple Martin	4-4	4-6	3-13	4-15	4-5	4-2	+	4-1	4-3	3-26	3-22	4-3	0	0	3-28	3-18	4-2	+
House Wren	4-22	4-17	4-18	4-24	4-19	4-17	5-1	4-15	4-16	4-11	4-22	4-16	0	0	4-22	4-15	4-11	4-16
Gray Catbird	+	4-17	4-24	+	5-1	4-30	5-3	4-22	4-15	4-6	4-23	4-22	0	0	4-23	4-17	4-21	+
Brown Thrasher	4-3	4-6	3-27	4-10	3-31	4-7	4-17	3-31	+	+	4-3	3-20	0	0	3-26	3-21	W	+
American Robin	W	W	W	W	W	W	+	+	+	W	W	W	0	0	W	W	W	W
Wood Thrush	4-30	5-5	4-17	4-24	4-21	4-15	5-5	5-8	4-18	4-17	4-23	4-19	0	0	4-19	4-16	4-21	4-16
Hermit Thrush	4-8	3-23	3-21	4-3	4-3	W	+	+	4-4	3-25	4-13	4-3	0	0	+	W	W	W
Swainson's Thrush	5-5	4-16	4-13	+	4-22	4-16	5-5	+	4-22	4-15	4-22	4-18	0	0	4-20	4-24	+	4-16
Gray-chek Thrush	5-5	5-8	4-30	5-6	5-2	4-25	4-24	5-8	4-22	4-26	4-23	4-26	0	0	4-23	4-24	0	4-23
Veery	5-5	5-8	4-30	5-12	4-29	+	4-24	5-8	4-22	5-8	5-6	4-20	0	0	4-26	4-24	0	+
Blue-gr Gnatctchr	+	4-28	4-17	4-22	5-1	+	5-1	4-27	4-18	4-9	4-20	4-4	0	0	4-5	3-28	4-4	3-27
Ruby-cr Kinglet	3-27	3-24	4-7	4-3	4-2	4-4	+	4-7	4-3	3-31	W	3-29	0	0	+	W	4-4	W
White-eyed Vireo	5-26	5-1	4-18	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-1	4-28	4-18	4-15	4-20	4-17	0	0	4-18	4-2	4-21	4-10

Districts

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Yellow-thr Vireo	5-8	5-4	4-30	5-8	5-1	5-2	5-7	4-24	5-7	4-19	4-22	4-20	0	0	4-16	4-21	4-16	
Solitary Vireo	5-5	5-6	5-1	5-8	5-7	3-8	5-7	5-8	+	4-18	4-23	4-26	0	0	5-7	5-8	0	+
Red-eyed Vireo	5-11	5-8	4-28	+	4-23	4-28	5-8	5-8	5-8	4-22	4-22	4-21	0	0	4-20	4-17	4-23	4-16
Warbling Vireo	5-6	5-4	5-8	5-8	4-27	5-1	5-8	4-24	5-7	4-19	4-20	4-27	0	0	4-17	4-16	4-19	4-16
Black-&Wh Warblr	5-5	5-4-22	4-17	+	4-14	+	4-10	+	4-27	4-20	4-23	3-29	0	0	5-4	4-11	0	4-23
Prothonotary Warblr	5-13	5-8	5-7	+	4-29	4-19	5-8	5-8	4-18	4-18	4-23	4-18	0	0	4-20	4-16	4-21	4-10
Golden-wg Warbler	5-10	5-1	4-30	5-8	5-12	5-8	5-5	5-8	5-7	5-11	+	5-5	0	0	4-27	0	0	+
Blue-winged Warbler	5-8	5-1	4-18	0	4-28	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-7	4-18	4-23	4-26	0	0	4-23	4-16	0	4-23
Tennessee Warbler	5-8	5-3	4-18	5-8	4-26	+	5-5	5-5	5-7	4-18	4-22	4-21	0	0	4-21	4-22	4-30	4-23
Orange-cr Warbler	5-8	5-6	4-17	5-8	0	5-8	0	5-8	+	4-18	5-12	+	4-19	0	5-1	4-25	0	4-23
Nashville Warbler	5-5	5-5	4-22	5-8	4-30	5-8	5-1	5-8	+	4-20	4-23	4-20	0	0	4-23	4-23	0	4-16
Northern Parula	5-11	5-3	4-26	+	5-4	5-19	0	5-8	4-23	4-15	4-9	4-10	0	0	4-12	4-4	4-11	4-10
Yellow Warbler	5-9	5-4	4-30	5-8	4-30	5-12	5-8	5-8	5-4	4-23	+	5-1	0	0	5-8	4-16	5-19	+
Magnolia Warbler	5-6	5-5	4-30	+	5-12	5-13	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-6	+	5-5	0	0	5-7	+	0	+
Yellow-rn Warbler	3-28	3-24	4-3	4-3	3-19	W	+	3-20	4-3	3-29	W	3-24	0	0	3-25	W	0	W
Blk-thr Grn Warblr	5-5	5-3	4-30	5-4	5-1	5-8	5-1	4-24	4-27	4-21	4-23	4-21	0	0	4-20	4-22	0	4-23
Cerulean Warbler	5-9	+	5-8	0	0	0	5-8	+	5-8	4-26	4-27	4-27	0	0	5-1	4-23	0	4-23
Blackburnian Warbl	5-15	5-11	4-24	5-12	5-1	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8	4-26	+	4-27	0	0	5-4	4-19	0	5-8
Chestnut-sd Warblr	5-8	5-8	4-30	5-8	4-28	+	5-8	5-8	5-8	4-27	5-4	5-5	0	0	3-2	5-8	0	5-7
Bay-brst Warbler	5-6	5-11	4-30	+	5-7	5-12	+	5-8	5-9	5-3	+	5-5	0	0	5-7	5-8	0	5-7
Blackpoll Warbler	5-5	5-12	5-13	5-1	5-13	5-7	5-13	5-7	5-15	5-8	5-7	5-5	0	0	5-8	4-24	5-11	+
Palm Warbler	4-30	4-19	4-18	4-23	4-23	4-18	5-1	4-25	4-23	4-18	4-23	4-18	0	0	4-20	4-19	4-21	+
Ovenbird	5-5	5-5	5-1	+	5-4	5-5	5-5	5-7	4-22	4-20	+	4-20	0	0	4-24	+	0	+
No. Waterthrush	+	+	4-17	4-15	4-21	4-16	+	4-19	4-18	4-16	4-22	4-16	0	0	4-18	4-17	0	4-23
La. Waterthrush	+	0	4-14	+	5-7	5-14	0	0	+	4-18	4-9	+	0	0	4-23	3-27	4-11	3-27
Kentucky Warblr	5-9	5-1	4-29	5-8	4-25	4-24	5-1	4-24	4-19	4-18	+	4-27	0	0	4-26	4-23	4-21	4-16
Com. Yellowthroat	5-5	5-1	4-29	5-8	4-25	4-24	5-1	4-24	4-19	4-18	+	4-21	0	0	4-23	4-16	4-21	+
Wilson's Warbler	5-8	5-5	5-2	5-8	5-10	5-11	5-8	5-8	4-27	5-11	+	5-8	0	0	5-8	5-15	0	5-8
Canada Warbler	5-14	5-12	4-21	5-16	5-13	5-18	+	5-8	5-16	+	5-6	0	0	0	5-15	+	5-8	
Amer. Redstart	5-12	5-5	5-8	5-8	4-30	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-1	5-6	+	5-6	0	0	5-6	4-24	5-3
Bobolink	5-1	4-29	4-30	5-8	5-2	4-27	5-5	4-30	4-27	4-20	5-1	5-1	0	0	0	5-8	4-30	5-8
Orchard Oriole	5-5	5-4-22	4-30	0	5-8	0	0	4-23	5-8	4-19	4-22	4-21	0	0	4-23	4-19	4-28	+
Northern Oriole	5-5	5-1	4-30	5-7	4-28	5-2	5-5	4-23	+	4-23	+	4-22	0	0	4-23	4-20	+	4-23
Scarlet Tanager	5-10	5-5	5-2	+	5-7	5-10	5-8	4-26	5-8	4-22	4-23	4-20	0	0	4-20	4-19	5-5	4-23
Rose-brst Grosbeak	5-1	5-2	4-17	5-7	4-19	5-6	4-24	4-22	5-1	4-24	4-23	4-21	0	0	4-22	4-22	+	4-23
Indigo Bunting	5-8	5-10	4-30	5-4	4-18	5-5	5-7	4-27	4-15	4-19	4-22	4-20	0	0	4-18	4-16	4-21	+
Dickcissel	5-8	5-8	0	5-8	4-30	5-8	+	5-8	4-27	5-8	4-23	5-1	0	0	5-6	+	4-30	5-7
Savannah Sparrow	4-14	4-2	4-13	+	4-15	+	4-21	4-4	4-15	4-4	4-4	3-26	0	0	4-1	+	W	+
Vesper Sparrow	4-2	+	4-3	+	3-26	+	3-26	+	4-3	+	4-11	4-2	3-25	0	0	3-26	3-27	+
Chipping Sparrow	4-12	4-13	4-17	4-13	+	4-22	+	4-3	4-5	3-22	4-3	4-4	0	0	4-14	3-27	4-4	+
White-crn Sparrow	5-8	5-2	4-20	+	W	5-2	5-5	4-25	+	5-3	W	4-17	0	0	4-18	W	W	W
White-thr Sparrow	4-10	4-13	3-22	4-16	4-9	4-16	4-15	4-3	+	3-23	W	4-14	0	0	4-18	W	W	W
Fox Sparrow	3-20	3-10	3-1	3-7	3-6	W	3-19	3-6	3-4	2-20	2-26	2-29	0	0	2-15	2-20	W	W
Lincoln's Sparrow	5-5	+	4-30	5-8	W	0	5-1	4-24	+	4-18	+	4-27	0	0	0	4-23	+	4-23
Swamp Sparrow	W	W	3-13	W	W	W	5-1	W	W	W	W	2-21	0	0	W	W	W	W

later. The following list summarizes the results for the Springfield area by D. Bohlen: Redhead (2), 19 June; Ring-necked Duck, 6 June; Canvas back, 16 May; Lesser Scaup, 6 June; Ruddy Duck, 19 June; and Red-breasted Merganser, 16 May. Should we consider the Common Goldeneye, (L. Balch) and Common Merganser (C. Clark) last seen at Lake Calumet, 22 July and 11 July, respectively, and the Lesser Scaup at Rend Lake, 16 July (B. Peterjohn), as spring departure records? An Oldsquaw was still present at Alton Dam, 2 April (*H. Wuestenfeld). A Surf Scoter was recorded at Dundee from 29 March to 15 April (R. Montgomery).

KITES, HAWKS, EAGLES, OSPREYS and FALCONS. Outside of the normal observations of the few remaining Mississippi Kites that thrive in isolated areas bordering the Mississippi River in extreme southern Illinois, the only report was of one bird in s. Morgan Co. 23 May (*R. Sandburg, P. Gibson). One Goshawk was found in Vermilion Co. 16 April (M. Campbell) for the only spring record. Over 1000 Broad-winged Hawks were seen in Bureau Co., 26 April (J. Hampson); another group of 321 was observed at Dundee, 27 April (B. Turner). One Red-shouldered Hawk was observed near Belvidere, 4 May (*E. Burstatte) and another at Oregon, 18 May (*M. Swan). Most Bald Eagles were already migrating north at the time the Winter Bird Survey was conducted in mid-February. (See Winter Season Report for complete results). Ospreys were recorded from eleven Districts; however, reports of only nine birds (between 17 April & 1 June) were submitted for the official record. Only two Peregrine Falcons were specifically mentioned; one at Homer, 15 May (J. Smith) and one at DeKalb, 20 May (*M. Swan); there may have been other reports as part of field trips or bird counts — see comment in box at the bottom of the page. The only Merlin reported was observed at E. St. Louis, 16 March (J. Eades).

CRANES, RAILS and SHOREBIRDS. The only special mention of Sandhill Cranes was of 1000 near Barrington Hills (D. Dick) and 17 near Dundee (A. Kane), both on 19 March. The only Yellow Rail observed this spring was found at Lake Sanchris, 25 April (D. Bohlen). One Black Rail was also found, 21 May, near Havana (*R. Sandburg, P. Gibson). Two Piping Plovers arrived at Waukegan by 27 April (J. Neal) and singles were reported near Havana, 1-2 May (D. Bohlen, R. Sandburg) and Normal, 9 May (D. Birkenholz). An early-arriving Lesser Golden Plover was found at Mark Twain Refuge, 29 February (J. Eades); other arrivals were not discovered until late March or early April; late-departing individuals lingered at Rend Lake until 27 May (B. Peterjohn) and in Mason Co., 29 May (D. Bohlen). The highest number of Ruddy Turnstones reported was 150 in Lake Co., 30 May (D. Bohlen). American Woodcocks returned to Illinois during the mid-February "heat-wave"; most areas reported them before the end of February. Common Snipe arrived about two to three weeks later; the highest number reported was 35 at Decatur, 11 April (R. Palmer). A group of 26 Solitary Sandpipers were reported from Decatur, 8 May (R. Palmer). Willets were reported as follows: 4 at Springfield, 25 April (D. Bohlen), 1-2 at Champaign, 3-7 May (J. Frank), 1 at Streator, 4 May (J. McKee), and 1 at Havana, 3 June (R. Sandburg). Fair to excellent numbers of

CHECKLISTS, BIRD COUNTS and TABLES

Contributors should be advised that the Editor does not screen checklists, tables or bird counts (including the Christmas Counts and Spring Counts) for records to be used in the SEASONAL REPORT. If an important observation is made (an early or late date, large numbers of unusual species, accidental occurrences, etc.), please send separately written details about that observation directly to the Editor. Regular migration data should be sent to the appropriate District Compilers.

White-rumped Sandpipers were reported; the majority of course, after mid-May — but trickling into June; over 100 were present at Mark Twain Refuge, 22 May (J. Eades). There must have been an early influx of Long-billed Dowitchers as three east-central Districts reported them between 23 April and 1 May. Stilt Sandpipers are not reported very often in spring, therefore the following observations were noteworthy: one at Lake Shelbyville, 23 April (R. Sandburg); one at Champaign, 28 April-8 May (J. Frank); one at Rend Lake, 30 April (B. Peterjohn); two at Union County Refuge; 8 May (V. Kleen); one near Havana, 12 May (D. Bohlen, et al.) and 17 near Havana, 14 May (D. Bohlen). The only Marbled Godwit reported was found near Normal, 9 May (D. Birkenholtz). Six Hudsonian Godwits arrived at Champaign, 6 May; at least five remained there through 9 May (*J. Frank, m.ob.); another (the missing sixth one from Champaign?) was found near Normal, 9 May (D. Birkenholtz); and one was present at Mark Twain Refuge, 14 May (*H. Wuestenfeld).

GULLS and TERNS. Another **California** Gull has been thoroughly documented, this time at Lake Chautauqua, 21 May (*R. Sandburg, P. Gibson). Single Laughing Gulls in adult plumage were identified at Waukegan, 19 May (*J. Frank) and Lake Chautauqua, 3 June (R. Sandburg). An unusual place for a Little Gull to be was Crab Orchard Refuge, 9 April, (*B. Peterjohn). Foster's Terns were found at both E. St. Louis (1) and Springfield (2) on 8 April (J. Eades and D. Bohlen, respectively); others had arrived along Lake Michigan by 11 April (fide J. Neal); the latest record was 1 June, also along Lake Michigan. The only Little Terns reported were three at Alton, 22 May (J. Eades).

CUCKOOS, OWLS, WHIP-POOR-WILLS, NIGHTHAWKS and HUMMINGBIRDS. Both species of cuckoos were scarce during May since the majority of birds did not arrive until after 29 May; most were still migrating through early June; after the population arrived, neither species was particularly scarce. The only Barn Owl reported was found in Coles Co., 13 May (L. Harrison). A few Short-eared owls lingered at central and southern Illinois locations as late as the first week of April. The earliest Whip-poor-will reported was 4 April in District 16 (M. Morrison); you may recall the 23 March record of last year. Common Nighthawks were first detected 23 April (District 16) but the first influx arrived during the last four days of April; the main influx was observed between 4 & 9 May. Ruby-throated Hummingbirds were first detected 16 April (Districts 16 & 18) and then at more northerly areas after 23 April.

WOODPECKERS, FLYCATCHERS and SWALLOWS. Red-headed Woodpeckers were common migrants this spring and, according to the Spring Bird Count results, continues to be the most common (or at least most conspicuous) woodpecker in Illinois. The general influx of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers began after 20 March and the species was last observed 21 May in District 3. A Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was observed at Champaign, 18 May (D. Black). February-arriving Eastern Phoebe included individuals in District 16, 27 February, and District 8, 29 February; another early arrival was one at Charleston, 7 March (L. B. Hunt); the more general arrival period was 19 March or later. It seems that some observers have a difficult time safely separating the Alder and Willow flycatchers. The Willow F. usually arrives first (and nests in Illinois) and the Alder F. generally arrives after 20 May (often later) and is still migrating throughout early June; their songs are the only safe method for differentiating the two species. Olive-sided Flycatchers appeared to be more common this spring; again, most arrived in Illinois after 15 May. Many swallows were early migrants; the first Tree Swallows were found at Rend Lake, 6 March (B. Peterjohn); Rough-wings were in District 12 by 4 April (D. Bohlen); Barn Swallows in District 17 by 16 March (B. Peterjohn), and Cliff Swallows in District 11 by 14 April (fide P. Ward). The first Purple Martins were found in the Chicago area (or at least District 3) on 13 March; the next record was in Jackson Co. (District 16) 18 March.

SPRING DEPARTURE MIGRATION TABLE - 1976

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Common Loon	5-8	-	5-8	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	5-8	0	0	5-1	0	5-14	0
Horned Grebe	0	0	5-12	0	4-10	0	0	0	-	4-19	-	4-8	0	0	4-11	0	-	0
Black Duck	-	S	5-5	0	S	-	0	-	S	4-2	-	3-21	0	0	5-8	4-3	4-11	-
Gadwall	0	-	5-8	-	4-12	-	-	-	5-21	0	-	5-23	0	0	4-11	3-28	5-7	3-27
Pintail	0	4-19	6-5	4-3	4-8	-	-	0	0	3-16	4-2	3-23	0	0	3-19	-	3-26	3-19
Green-winged Teal	0	4-8	5-21	4-11	4-27	-	-	-	4-4	4-4	-	4-11	0	0	4-11	4-3	4-18	-
Blue-winged Teal	S	5-8	S	5-10	5-20	-	S	-	5-8	5-8	S	5-23	0	0	5-30	5-28	5-16	-
American Wigeon	4-14	4-14	5-13	4-11	4-8	-	0	-	4-7	4-2	4-2	5-16	0	0	5-9	-	5-14	-
No. Shoveler	4-14	4-14	5-21	5-8	5-2	-	5-8	-	5-4	-	-	5-2	0	0	5-7	0	5-14	-
Redhead	0	5-12	5-21	-	4-3	-	-	-	4-4	4-3	-	5-16	0	0	5-10	-	4-2	-
Ring-necked Duck	0	4-6	5-8	4-9	4-8	-	5-8	-	4-10	-	4-5	4-11	0	0	6-12	-	4-16	-
Canvasback	0	5-8	5-2	4-9	5-2	-	0	0	0	4-2	-	3-24	0	0	5-27	-	4-2	-
Lesser Scaup	0	4-8	5-10	5-8	4-17	-	5-8	-	4-18	4-27	5-8	5-16	0	0	5-8	-	5-14	-
Common Goldeneye	0	4-4	5-5	-	-	0	0	0	0	4-7	5-8	3-28	0	0	3-22	-	3-7	-
Bufflehead	0	4-8	5-8	4-9	-	-	0	0	4-4	4-17	-	4-25	0	0	4-4	4-28	4-11	-
Ruddy Duck	0	5-8	5-16	4-15	-	-	+	0	5-8	4-17	5-8	4-25	0	0	5-8	4-19	-	-
Common Merganser	-	3-15	5-1	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	4-4	0	0	2-11	-	3-7	-
Red-br Merganser	5-8	-	5-16	0	-	0	0	0	-	-	4-23	5-16	0	0	5-8	0	4-19	0
Sharp-shin Hawk	0	5-17	5-8	-	5-1	-	5-8	-	-	4-3	4-17	4-1	3-27	0	-	5-1	-	0
Rough-legged Hawk	4-14	4-11	5-2	4-5	-	-	5-7	-	4-3	4-17	4-1	3-27	0	0	-	-	4-2	4-10
Bald Eagle	3-13	3-15	0	-	3-29	0	0	0	0	4-18	3-20	-	0	0	2-29	2-29	2-28	-
Marsh Hawk	S	S	5-8	-	-	-	5-8	-	4-18	5-12	-	4-24	0	0	5-8	4-23	4-2	4-10
Osprey	0	-	5-8	0	5-20	-	0	0	-	-	-	4-27	0	0	S	-	5-16	0
American Coot	5-22	-	S	S	5-22	-	S	-	5-10	5-23	-	6-1	0	0	5-27	5-8	5-7	5-8
Golden Plover	5-19	5-8	5-8	0	0	-	5-15	-	0	4-11	-	5-7	0	0	5-10	4-11	5-27	-
Common Snipe	0	5-8	5-11	-	S	-	+	-	5-8	-	5-8	4-25	0	0	4-25	5-8	4-21	5-8
Solitary Sandprr	0	5-8	5-16	5-8	5-12	-	5-10	-	5-21	5-20	5-8	5-19	0	0	5-21	-	5-7	5-8
Greater Yellowlegs	0	5-8	5-8	5-8	5-7	-	0	-	5-11	5-8	5-15	-	0	0	5-1	-	5-7	5-8
Lesser Yellowlegs	5-15	5-8	5-12	5-8	5-7	-	5-13	-	5-11	5-11	5-15	5-10	0	0	5-25	5-28	5-21	5-8
Pectoral Sandprr	5-23	-	6-6	-	-	-	5-15	-	5-21	5-21	5-14	5-8	0	0	5-25	5-8	5-16	5-8
Least Sandpiper	0	5-8	6-9	5-8	5-15	-	0	-	5-21	5-21	5-18	5-27	0	0	5-30	5-15	5-27	5-8
Semi-palm. Sandprr	0	5-19	6-6	-	5-18	-	0	-	5-21	5-21	5-15	6-11	0	0	5-21	5-28	5-28	-
Ring-billed Gull	5-16	0	6-12	-	5-8	-	+	-	5-8	-	5-18	5-29	0	0	5-6	-	5-13	0
Bonaparte's Gull	0	0	5-31	5-8	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	4-15	0	0	4-14	5-8	5-14	0
Short-eared Owl	0	-	4-17	0	0	S	+	0	4-4	3-30	0	-	0	0	0	0	4-2	0
Yellow-b Sapsucker	0	5-19	5-21	4-30	-	-	5-8	-	5-1	4-17	-	5-8	0	0	4-27	-	-	-
Yellow-b Flycatchr	5-29	-	6-6	0	0	-	0	0	5-23	-	-	6-4	0	0	-	5-30	0	-
Alder Flycatcher	5-29	-	5-31	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	S	6-11	0	0	0	-	0	0
Least Flycatcher	0	-	-	-	5-20	-	0	-	5-25	5-25	5-15	6-7	0	0	-	5-30	0	-

SPECIES	Districts																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Olive-sd Flycatchr	5-20	-	6-1	5-26	0	-	0	-	5-25	-	-	6-4	0	0	0	0	0	-
Red-br Nuthatch	5-15	-	5-20	-	0	-	5-15	-	5-16	5-10	4-24	6-4	0	0	5-4	5-8	5-3	-
Brown Creeper	5-8	5-1	5-9	5-23	-	-	5-8	-	4-17	5-8	5-5	4-15	0	0	3-27	4-10	-	-
Winter Wren	0	4-7	5-23	4-15	4-13	-	5-2	0	4-27	4-23	-	5-3	0	0	4-7	-	4-9	-
Hermit Thrush	5-8	5-12	5-23	-	5-16	-	-	-	5-8	5-8	-	5-8	0	0	4-22	5-8	-	-
Swainson's Thrush	-	-	6-1	5-23	5-25	-	5-26	-	5-25	5-16	5-16	6-6	0	0	5-18	5-25	-	-
Gray-cheek Thrush	-	5-23	6-1	-	5-21	-	-	-	5-25	5-19	-	5-24	0	0	5-18	5-24	0	-
Veery	-	-	6-3	-	5-21	-	-	-	5-25	5-19	-	5-28	0	0	-	5-22	0	-
Golden-cr Kinglet	0	4-27	5-10	4-15	5-3	-	5-8	-	5-25	4-22	-	4-23	0	0	-	-	4-7	-
Ruby-cr Kinglet	-	5-26	5-22	5-13	5-14	-	5-10	-	5-16	5-18	5-9	5-25	0	0	5-12	5-18	-	-
Solitary Vireo	5-20	5-23	6-1	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	5-21	0	0	-	-	0	-
Philadelphia V.	0	-	6-1	-	0	-	-	0	5-25	5-27	-	6-4	0	0	5-30	-	0	-
Black-&-wh Warblr	-	-	6-5	-	5-20	-	5-26	-	5-25	-	-	5-21	0	0	-	5-30	0	-
Golden-wg Warbler	5-22	-	5-23	-	5-20	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-17	0	0	-	0	0	-
Tennessee Warbler	5-22	6-1	6-6	-	5-26	-	-	-	5-23	5-25	-	6-4	0	0	5-21	5-22	-	-
Orange-cr Warbler	-	-	6-1	-	0	-	0	-	-	5-22	-	5-20	0	0	-	-	0	-
Nashville Warbler	-	6-5	6-1	-	5-20	-	-	-	-	5-27	-	5-25	0	0	-	-	0	-
Magnolia Warbler	5-22	5-26	6-6	-	5-24	-	5-26	-	5-25	5-26	-	6-3	0	0	5-31	-	0	-
Cape May Warbler	0	5-23	6-5	0	-	-	5-18	-	-	5-24	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	-
Yel-rumped Warbler	5-18	5-25	5-28	5-20	5-19	-	5-15	-	5-15	5-19	-	5-27	0	0	5-12	5-15	5-11	-
Blk-thr Grn Warbler	5-26	5-26	6-1	-	5-24	-	5-18	-	-	5-22	-	6-3	0	0	-	5-23	0	-
Blackburnian Warblr	-	5-26	6-1	-	5-27	-	-	-	5-25	-	-	6-4	0	0	5-29	-	0	-
Chestnut-sd Warbler	-	6-8	6-4	-	5-24	-	6-9	-	-	-	-	6-4	0	0	5-31	-	0	-
Bay-breasted Warblr	5-26	-	6-6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-26	-	6-4	0	0	-	-	0	-
Blackpoll Warbler	5-21	5-23	6-6	5-24	5-26	-	-	-	5-21	5-23	-	6-4	0	0	5-29	-	5-26	-
Palm Warbler	5-18	5-19	5-31	-	5-18	-	-	-	5-15	5-19	-	5-26	0	0	-	5-15	-	-
No. Waterthrush	0	-	6-1	-	5-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-24	0	0	-	5-15	0	-
Mourning Warbler	5-26	5-18	6-6	0	0	0	0	0	5-25	0	0	6-6	0	0	5-30	5-23	0	-
Wilson's Warbler	5-21	5-25	6-6	5-26	5-20	-	-	-	5-23	5-27	-	6-4	0	0	-	-	0	-
Canada Warblec	5-21	5-27	6-6	5-24	5-22	-	0	-	5-25	5-26	-	6-4	0	0	0	-	6-3	-
Rusty Blackbird	0	4-20	5-9	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	4-13	4-20	0	-	4-16	4-28	-
Evening Grosbeak	5-8	0	5-9	-	5-6	-	5-8	-	0	4-15	5-11	5-5	0	0	5-9	5-2	5-8	-
Purple Finch	5-8	5-3	5-25	5-4	5-13	-	-	-	-	4-29	-	4-29	0	0	5-8	-	-	-
Dark-eyed Junco	5-5	5-8	5-18	-	5-6	0	5-1	-	-	5-10	5-5	5-3	0	0	-	-	4-28	-
Amer. Tree Sparrow	-	5-8	5-8	-	4-20	-	5-8	-	-	-	-	4-12	0	0	-	-	-	-
White-cr. Sparrow	6-8	5-26	5-31	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-19	-	5-20	0	0	-	-	5-14	-
White-thr Sparrow	5-188	5-21	6-4	5-18	5-20	-	-	-	-	5-22	5-18	5-26	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fox Sparrow	-	5-6	4-21	-	4-6	-	-	-	4-17	-	4-10	4-8	0	0	4-8	-	4-7	-
Lincoln's Sparrow	5-18	5-23	6-1	-	-	0	-	-	5-23	5-19	-	5-24	0	0	0	-	5-14	-
Swamp Sparrow	S	S	S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5-20	0	0	-	-	-	-

NUTHATCHES, CREEPERS, WRENS and THRUSHES. With the number of wintering Red-breasted Nuthatches, it was difficult to detect spring-arriving birds; however, departures were more easily recorded with most gone by 8 May in the south, mid-May in the central, and by 20 May in the north; the one outstanding exception was one bird at Springfield, 4 June (D. Bohlen). Brown Creepers lingered at various localities through early May; it may become difficult to truly determine departures if breeding evidence continues to increase throughout the state. A Winter Wren was observed in full song at Allerton Park, Monticello, 20 May (D. Friedman). Bewick's Wrens were found in eight Districts this spring including District 2; the earliest reported arrival was at Springfield, 26 March (D. Bohlen). There was nothing reported as exceptional for any of the thrushes; however, Hermit Thrushes lingered into early May at some locations — slightly longer than usual and Gray-cheeked Thrushes seemed to be more common this year — as common as Swainson's in many areas, and arriving somewhat earlier than normal. Veeries were also reported more commonly this spring than in other recent years.

PIPITS, SHRIKES, VIREOS and WARBLERS. One **Spragues Pipit** was closely observed at Springfield, 26 April (D. Bohlen). A Northern Shrike was still present at Antioch, 21 March (J. Neal). White-eyed Vireos continued their northward appearances — at least one had arrived in District 3 by 18 April; one was found at Oregon, 26 May (*M. Swan); the species was recorded in all 16 Districts for which a migration report was received; the earliest arrival was 2 April, in District 16.

At least five Swainson's Warblers were present at Heron Pond Nature Preserve by 18 April (R. Madding). The more northerly records of Worm-eating Warblers included one at Woodstock, 22 April (fide E. Burstatte), one at Chicago, 2 May (C. Clark), and one at Morton Arboretum (Lisle), 18 May (J. Frank); the species had arrived in mid-Illinois by 18 April which is normal for this area. Blue-winged Warblers were noted as early as 16 April in District 16 (P. Gilliland) and 18 April at Urbana (J. Frank). One Brewster's Warbler was encountered in Will County, 5 May (K. Struthers). Everyone reported Yellow Warblers; however, this species, especially the breeding populations, should be closely monitored because in some parts of the country it is on or a candidate for the national "Blue List". An exceptionally early-arriving Cape Warbler was closely observed for several minutes at Springfield, 23 April (W. O'Brien, et al.). There were only a scattering of Black-throated Blue Warblers; as expected, most were in the northeast corner of the state; two were observed at Decatur, 2 May (T. Nearing). The latest Yellow-rumped Warblers reported were observed at Springfield, 27 May (D. Bohlen), and in District 3, 28 May (fide J. Neal). A note from Turner Nearing states that "On 19 May we had an invasion of Bay-breasted Warblers in our Norway Spruce and Scotch Pine. Beautiful plumage and Pauline (Mrs. Nearing) watched them for about 20 minutes, she found that Sprunt describes the feeding behavior very accurately. Hovering, feeding like chickadees and titmice. There were two waves, one of some eight birds and the later one of three or four. Nothing but Bay-breasted." Prairie Warblers were found on schedule in southern Illinois; singles were noted at Urbana, 22 April (J. Frank) and in District 3, 15 May (fide J. Neal). Connecticut Warblers staged an unprecedented westward migration extension; as always, the birds passed through Illinois during the last two weeks of May — however, single birds were found in St. Clair County, 21 May (*B. Peterjohn) and in Jackson County, 22 May (B. Peterjohn) and 25 May (M. Morrison). Yellow-breasted Chats and Hooded Warblers were found in practically every District including all three of the northern Districts.

WEAVER FINCHES, BLACKBIRDS, GROSBEAKS, FINCHES and CROSSBILLS. The first Chicago-area record of a European Tree Sparrow was documented at the Northwestern University land-fill, 28 March (*M. Mlodinow, *m.ob.). Five male Yellow-headed Blackbirds were present at E. Moline, 1-16 May (P. Petersen); one female appeared briefly at Champaign, 8 May (*J. Frank). A very early Blue Grosbeak had

arrived in Cass County by 24 April (R. Sandburg). Evening Grosbeaks remained throughout the state during April and at several localities until 7-11 May, the latter in District 11 being the latest date for the season. The only Pine Grosbeak for the entire state this past winter or spring was found at Park Forest, 7 April (*A. Duke). The last of the Common Repolls were gone before April arrived — none were seen after 25 March. Late dates for Red Crossbills included: 12 birds at Urbana, 25 May (D. Friedman) and 7 (all adults) at Springfield, 23 May (D. Bohlen); is it possible that these were birds that had attempted nesting somewhere locally or farther south and were unsuccessful (at least three nests were attempted in Springfield during March & April)?

SPARROWS and LONGSPURS. LeConte's Sparrows were only reported from five Districts; careful scrutiny of proper habitat should prove these birds to be more common than the records indicate. Henslow's Sparrows were also reported rather sparingly; even though this species has been considered for the national "Blue List", observers familiar with their habitat should find these birds or at least prove they are worthy candidates for the "Blue List", — look for this species during the last two weeks of April. More and more observers are familiarizing themselves with Clay-colored Sparrows; the species migrates regularly through Illinois — especially the western portion — during late April and early May; the species was found in eight Districts between 22 April and 12 May. Harris' Sparrows were also noted in eight Districts; migration occurred between 26 April and 22 May. The first Smith's Longspurs (2) of the season were found at Springfield, 6 March (D. Bohlen); others included one at Rend Lake, 20 March (B. Peterjohn); eight at Urbana, 19 April (J. Frank, et al.); the last one of the season was at Springfield, 7 May, (D. Bohlen). The large flocks of Lapland Longspurs had greatly diminished (or moved on) by April and nearly all birds were gone by mid-April; the last authentic report was 1 May in District 7 (fide A. Duke).

As everyone can see, the amount of information used in the SEASONAL REPORTS continues to increase. We encourage all birders to contribute notes so they can be included in these regular reports. Please observe the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

* For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

Kids Aid Fullersburg Birds

Oak Brook bird life will be better housed this year, thanks to efforts of 40 eager youngsters who built 25 new birdhouses to place around Fullersburg Woods Nature Preserve.

The young folk, 4-to-12 years old, sawed and hammered for 3 hours in the recent "Bird-Box Build-In" of DuPage County Forest Preserve District. Naturalists hope to attract tree swallows, wrens, bluebirds & screech owls.

Channelization Reduces Fish Population:

by LONNIE WILLIAMSON

Wildlife Management Institute

Researchers in California have found that channelized sections of a stream support less fish life than unchannelized portions of the same stream, according to the Wildlife Management Institute.

Reporting in the July 1976 edition of "California Fish and Game," researchers said that channelized and unchannelized sections of Rush Creek, Modoc County, California were compared to determine the impact of channelization on fish populations, especially those of trout and the rare Modoc sucker.

The researchers said, "Channelized sections contained fewer and smaller trout, as well as a lower biomass, than the unchannelized sections. Modoc sucker numbers and biomass were also lower in the channelized sections. Only Pit sculpin were consistently more numerous in the channelized sections. Overall, total fish biomass in the channelized sections was less than one-third of that in the unchannelized sections. The biomass of invertebrates in the channelized sections was found to be less than one-third of that in the unchannelized sections. The invertebrate species composition of the two areas was also different."

(President's Message continued from page 2)

a scientific bent. One can study such things as bird behavior, migration, habitats, populations and songs. Amateur birders have made significant contributions to ornithology, the study of birds. For those with artistic or photographic talents, birds have always been popular.

Many birds have learned to live with us. Now, many people are discovering that most of our birds can be interesting neighbors; they give us a closer tie with nature's ways. Migrant birds tell us when Spring or Fall is coming; bird activity at feeders indicate coming weather conditions. A bird's song, whether the thin melody of a White-throated Sparrow or the raucous harmony of a flock of Canada Geese is a reminder that nature composed a tune in some long-forgotten time. The way birds are made: their design, their color, their song, seems to indicate that they were intended to be something special. Many of us think they are.

—Peter B. Dring

P.O. Box 92

Willow Springs, IL 60480

BOOK REVIEWS

PHOTOGRAPHING NATURE

by **Claude Nuridsany and Marie Perennou**
Oxford University Press, New York.

**1976, 157 pp., illustrated with photographs,
\$17.95.**

In addition to presenting intriguing information on plants and animals, this book is a practical guide that helps amateur photographers with simple equipment to take their first steps into the world of macro-photography and experienced photographers with more sophisticated equipment to perfect their knowledge.

The authors discuss the type of photographic equipment to use, how to take good shots in field and in the home, color temperatures, flash/subject distances, and even how to build aquariums for "underwater" photographs.

— Lonnie Williamson

CHECKLIST OF THE WORLD'S BIRDS

by **Edward S. Gruson**

**Quadrangle/The New York Times Book
Co., N.Y.**

1976, 212 pp., \$10.95.

CHECKLIST OF THE WORLD'S BIRDS is a one-volume complete listing of all of the known bird species in the world. The usual nine to fifteen volumes have been computer-slimmed into one — a job too onerous before computer techniques.

This handy reference work provides the scientific and English common names of each species as well as the zoogeographic regions in which the bird may be found. For each entry there is a reference to other sources containing additional details.

For bird watchers, travelers and others, this checklist is a valuable volume. It is useful anywhere in the world.

— Lonnie Williamson

A GUIDE TO BIRD-WATCHING IN EUROPE

by **James Ferguson-Lees**

Charles Scribner's Sons, New York

1975, 334 pp. many maps and line drawings, \$9.95

The birder planning to visit Europe will find this book a quite useful reference to locate the various European birds. Sixteen authors, in addition to the three editors, have contributed sections on the various countries. Some authors cover the various locations listing the prevalent species at different seasons while others tell where to look for a particular spe-

cies. They also give an insight into the general geological and biological features of their areas. The maps locate the best birding areas. Of great value is a table giving the status of the 432 species to be found in Europe in each of 31 countries and regions using twelve categories. The U.S.S.R. is not covered at all. References to local societies are included. Altogether this is a good book well-suited to its purpose.

— Peter C. Petersen

POTOMAC: THE NATION'S RIVER

by **Frank Graham, Jr.**

Lippincott Publishers, New York

1976, 128 pp., color photos, \$15.95.

This handsome book takes the reader on a photographic exploration of the entire length of the Potomac River and its environs. The area is beautiful with great historical and resource importance.

Beginning at the river's mouth on Chesapeake Bay, the book's story proceeds up the estuary where the capital was built, along the C&O Canal, by Harper's Ferry, and to the source in the Allegheny Mountains of West Virginia.

—Lonnie Williamson

WATERFOWL OF NORTH AMERICA

by **Paul Johnsgard**

Indiana University Press, Bloomington

1975, 640 pp., 64 line drawings

32 color & 96 b-w photographs, 46 range maps, \$25.00.

There are many books on North American waterfowl, but this one tops them all. Considering the price of other new books it must be considered a bargain. It deals with 55 species and truly covers North America, all areas from Panama north. For each species the distribution, weights, measurements, identification marks, sex and age criteria, preferred habitat, food, ecology, migratory movements, sociality, age at maturity, nest location, clutch size, incubation, fledging periods, pairing and flocking behavior, and copulatory, nesting, brooding and postbreeding behavior are given. The introductory section deals with generalized migration and distribution patterns, hunting and recreational values and waterfowl biology in general. The birds are illustrated by line drawings, color and black-and-white photographs. Range maps are included for all breeding species.

— Peter C. Petersen

Guest Editorial

BLACKBIRDS, SCARE TACTICS, AND IRRESPONSIBLE LEGISLATION

by **JEROME A. JACKSON**
Editor, The Wilson Bulletin

A friend of mine once commented that there are only 2 ways that a legislator can responsibly vote on legislation: (1) he can vote according to the expressed wishes of his constituency, or (2) he can vote following his own convictions after having thoroughly studied the pros and cons of a particular bill. On 27 January 1976 a bill was introduced into both houses of Congress that would allow Kentucky and Tennessee to bypass environmental laws so that they might eliminate millions of blackbirds by spraying them on their roosts with the pesticide Tergitol. The bill was passed by the Senate and House on the day it was introduced and was quickly signed into law by President Ford. Since there was no opportunity for citizens to express their feelings to their legislators and since the bill was passed without legislators having an opportunity to study both sides of the issue, I can only conclude that a majority of our legislators voted irresponsibly.

Environmental groups have expressed serious concern over the passage of this bill because it allows a special interest group to circumvent the National Environmental Policy Act and other federal laws. A dangerous precedent has been set. Recognizing the seriousness of these broader implications of the blackbird bill, I would like to comment on the specific problem which precipitated this legislation.

Few people would want a blackbird roost in their back yard or perhaps even within a kilometer of their residence. Blackbird roosts smell, an accumulation of excrement may kill vegetation in the roost, there may be a health hazard due to the growth of the fungus *Histoplasma capsulatum* in the nitrogen-rich soil beneath the roost, and some blackbird species feed on agricultural crops. The first two negative effects of a blackbird roost are obvious, but do not have dangerous or enduring consequences. The second 2 effects are controversial, but are continually recited in the popular press and on radio and television in attempts to gain support for blackbird "eradication" programs. We hear a lot about the dangers of histoplasmosis associated with blackbird roosts, but no one has quantified this danger nor has the relative importance of blackbird roosts as reservoirs for the fungus been examined. Unfortunately most of the literature concerning histoplasmosis is in medical journals, though I have elsewhere summarized and interpreted some of this literature as it relates to birds (Jackson, *Inland Bird Banding News* 45:52-57, 1973). The spores of *Histoplasma* are dispersed from the soil by the wind and the fungus grows not only in blackbird roosts, but anywhere there is a high concentration of nitrogen in the soil. Poultry farms are important natural reservoirs for the fungus. They tend to be much more permanent than blackbird roosts and the ground is often bare, thus increasing

the likelihood of growth of the fungus and dispersal of the spores. Cattle feedlots would also seem to be optimum areas for growth and dispersal of *Histoplasma*, though I know of no studies that document this. In short, I suspect that the seasonal, frequently moved blackbird roosts present much less of a hazard than do other situations which we have readily accepted. Why aren't the potential hazards of poultry farms and the like subject to as much public attention? Perhaps it is a matter of economics — we are willing to tolerate the danger of histoplasmosis if it means dollars in the pocket. On the other hand, perhaps it is because the disease-causing fungus is ubiquitous and the elimination of individual reservoirs of the fungus is meaningless in terms of the general presence of the spores in the air. The real answer may be somewhere in between. It is of interest that skin tests indicate that up to 90% of adults in the states where the disease is most common have been exposed to the pathogen (Ajello, in *Histoplasmosis*, p. 88-98, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1960; Negroni, *Histoplasmosis, diagnosis and treatment*, Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1965), and that in most people the disease is apparently little worse than the common cold.

The second "serious" consequence of blackbird roosts is also generally aired by the news media from only one point of view — the number of dollars worth of grain consumed by the hoards of blackbirds. What weed seed and overwintering insects do blackbirds also eat and what dollar value do we place on the birds' control of these pests? Both sides of the ledger need to be completed before the books can be closed. Furthermore, what will be the long term effects of destroying millions of blackbirds? These birds feed anthropods to their nestlings. If fewer blackbirds return north in spring to nest, might not northern farmers have greater problems with crop pests? And what of reproductive potential of blackbirds? We know that when other species' populations are reduced they "bounce" right back as a result of increased production and survival of young. We have no reason to suspect that blackbird populations are any different. Blackbird roosts are a part of our environment and they are likely to remain so because of the innate behavior of the birds and the ways in which we manage the land. Attempts to rid ourselves of blackbird roosts will only result in destruction of wildlife, degradation of the environment, the dispersal of some roosts for part of a winter season, and the continual expenditure of large sums of money. If the birds don't return to the same roost the following year, it doesn't mean a problem has been solved; it means only that the problem has gone somewhere else — and perhaps it is even more of a problem there.

Blackbird roosts near human population centers may be bad, but when the birds roost on public land away from human population centers, let's leave them alone. Instead of spending money and energy on anti-blackbird campaigns using scare tactics based on half-truths, let us assemble what knowledge we have of the birds and the problems they supposedly cause, find out what we don't know, then spend our money on research to answer some of the presently many unanswered questions. Perhaps then we will be able to understand and reasonably manage the birds rather than merely destroy them.

(As a sad footnote to this editorial, I have learned that on 27 and 28 January, the Tennessee Department of Agriculture directed the spraying of Fenthion from National Guard helicopters at a blackbird roost at Henry Horton State Park. The kill from this spraying was apparently insignificant and on 9 February a second spraying was done using methyl parathion. The Audubon Council of Tennessee reports that only a few dozen blackbirds were killed, but that Cardinals, Song Sparrows, Mockingbirds, Screech Owls, Red-tailed Hawks, and Marsh Hawks were also found dead.)

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information briefs from **ERDA**

The Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) has announced that:

- technical reports pertaining to 29 different fossil energy programs may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Springfield, VA. 22161. The variety of topics is impressive.
- coal combustion wastes could become an agricultural benefactor. Two Federal agencies are cooperating in tests to evaluate the uses of wastes from new coal-fired boilers for fertilizer and soil treatment. Soils from several locations will be treated with the waste materials and compared to soils treated with agricultural lime, sulfur and other materials.
- new solar energy pamphlets are available. Homeowners who want to use solar heating and hot water equipment, but are not sure if the savings are worth the investment, can find some help in answering their questions from these new pamphlets. Single copies of the pamphlets are free — one copy per requester — and can be obtained by writing ERDA Technical Information Center, Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830. Request an order form and price information if multiple copies are desired.
- Sundstrand Corporation of Rockford, Il. will be developing a system that will generate electricity for industrial processes from the waste heat given off by the large, stationary diesel engines. They have arranged to build five demonstration units, each able to produce 600 kilowatts of electricity without using "fuel" in the usual sense. This will eliminate the "dumping" of waste heat into air or water.
- they are seeking a contractor for designing, building and evaluating an efficient Integrated Community Energy System (ICES). The ICES is to provide the most energy efficient utility services for a total community or building complex. It would generate electricity and use the waste heat from the power plant for such purposes as domestic hot water and space heating and cooling. In addition, municipal solid waste, trash, may be burned in the power plant to supplement fossil fuel. Most benefits would come to commercial establishments and buildings in the immediate vicinity of the power plant.
- nine sites have been proposed for the world's first solar electric plant. The actual site will be selected in early 1977 and construction is to begin in 1978. Electric power from the new plant will produce about 10,000 kilowatts under optimum, full sunlight conditions. This is approximately the amount of power required by a city of 10,000 population. An energy storage system that will permit operation to continue into the early evening will be included.

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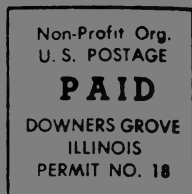
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The Society was organized seventy-nine years ago for the protection of wild birds. Throughout its existence, The Society's goals have been to promote measures that would protect birds and prevent the destruction of natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, I.A.S. has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents interested in birds, other wildlife and conservation are invited to join and support The Illinois Audubon Society in its cooperative concern for the protection of the state's wildlife and natural resources. All members of The Society receive the ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN.

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Family Membership	\$8.50 annually
Active Member	\$6 annually
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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

*Organized in 1897 For the Protection of Wild Birds
And the Preservation of the Natural Environment*

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UPCOMING EVENTS

29 Apr. — 1 May: I.A.S. Annual Meeting, Carbondale

7 May: Statewide Spring Bird Count

11-19 June: Mid-June Birding Challenge

FRONT COVER: Bluebird nesting box made from half-gallon milk carton. Photo by Gary Thomas.

The President's Message

This message is directed towards the I.A.S. Chapters. At the 6 Nov. 1976 Board of Directors meeting a proposal was aired by the Long-Range Planning Committee that could have far-reaching results; the proposal was designed to involve the Chapters much more deeply into the Society's endeavors although the exact wording has not yet been completely worked out, the substance of the proposal is as follows:

The I.A.S. would like to invite each Chapter to elect a representative to be on the Society's Board of Directors as a bona-fide voting member. This would be a voluntary participation on the part of the Chapters as they would not be required to send a representative to the Board every year; however, we would encourage them to participate as often as possible.

The intent of this proposal is to give Chapters the opportunity for greater participation in the affairs and decision-making of the Society. We want this to be a type of participation which can be taken back "home" so that Chapter members will better understand what is going on. It will also provide Chapters with an opportunity for changing something they do not like or finding out why things are the way they are. It must be understood, though, that with this new privilege goes an accompanying responsibility; each newly-elected, Chapter, Board member must make a serious effort to attend all Board meetings, to join and actively participate on at least one committee and to help promote the Society to the general public.

Any person appointed or elected by a Chapter to participate in this new program, will, of course, be governed by the same requirements as other Board members. I, as President, see this as a significant advance in the thinking of The Society. Hopefully, all Chapters will send a representative to the Board; the greater the participation by Chapters, the stronger we become; and the more persons involved in a decision, the more that decision reflects the will of the majority of members.

This proposal is not without its drawbacks, however. The number of people involved in decision-making is usually proportional to the time it takes to make the decision. The addition of more Board Members may very likely necessitate a change in the location of our meeting rooms as we are about at capacity now at meeting locations. I am sure more problems will surface as time goes by, however, I am also sure that more benefits will become evident. I should mention that as of this writing this proposed change has not

THE I.A.S. OFFICE HAS MOVED TO WAYNE, ILLINOIS

The office is now located in our new Dunham-Dole Sanctuary. Details and photographs of the Sanctuary will be the lead article in the Spring *Bulletin*.

New I.A.S. address:

P.O. Box 441

Wayne, Illinois 60184

Telephone: 312/584-6290

yet been approved by the Board; however, the outlook is good. We hope that the Chapters will look upon this as a sincere effort on the part of the Board to provide them with the opportunity of greater involvement and that they will respond affirmatively to this proposal when it is adopted.

—Peter Dring
P.O. Box 92
Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

Report and Results

The '76 Spring Bird Count

by VERNON M. KLEEN
Illinois Department of Conservation

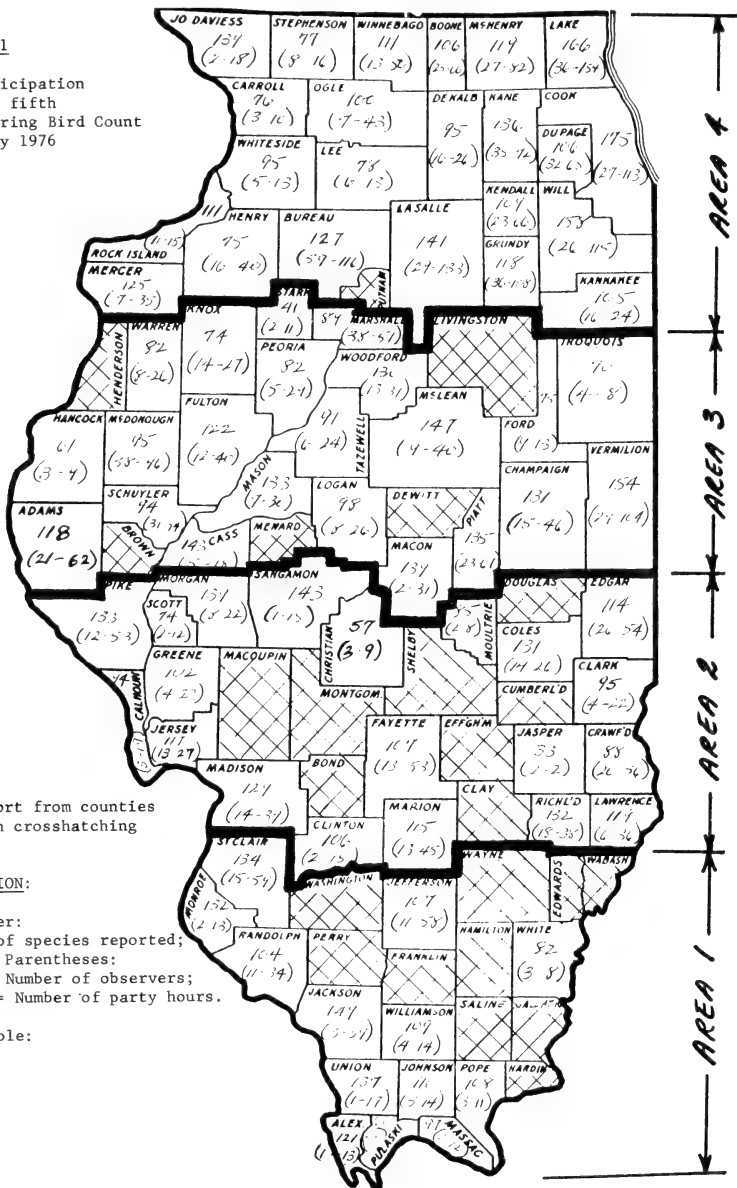
Saturday, 8 May 1976, the day we conducted our fifth annual statewide Spring Bird Count, was the best day of birding ever for many Illinois birders. Record numbers of birds, both species and individuals, were recorded in many counties and by many persons. The Count was most rewarding for participants in the southern two-thirds of Illinois because of a heavy concentration of birds there; that concentration was not apparent in the northern third of the state on count day but, as always, the northeastern counties continued to dominate the high species totals.

As in the past, standard rules and procedures were used to conduct this count. Without such standardizations, the count would be meaningless. The only real problem encountered was getting the whole system computerized this year; after several meetings and long delays, the results were finally available. Some "bugs" must still be worked out (here in Springfield) to make the data more presentable for analysis and typing.

Another near-perfect day, weatherwise, made birding enjoyable and allowed everyone to spend all day in the field. Early-morning temperatures ranged from low-to-mid thirties in the north to low forties in the south and by afternoon had climbed to the middle or upper sixties everywhere. For the most part, it was calm most of the day in the southern and central parts of the state with only light and variable winds reported in the early afternoon; however, in the north, the winds were stronger, reported in the 5-20 mph range — primarily from the W or SW. The skies were beautiful all day — few if any clouds were present.

FIGURE 1

County Participation
in the fifth
Statewide Spring Bird Count
8 May 1976



Each year we have continued to establish new records. High records set in 1976 included: 1) 255 species (although we recorded 256 species in 1972 and 255 in 1973, those totals were achieved before the current species lists were in effect); 2) 346,662+ individual birds reported (previous high, 324,000+ in 1974); 3) 15,135 miles driven (a gain of nearly 1500 miles from 1975); 4) 37 species in 90% or more of the participating counties, and 5) 50 counties (nearly two-thirds) reporting 100 or more species. Second high counts were: number of participating counties, 78 (high of 81 in 1975); number of observers, 1009 (high of 1046 in 1974); total party hours, 3149 (high of 3307 in 1975); party miles walked, 1675 (high of 1737 in 1975); and number of counties with 20 or more participants, 18 (high of 19 in 1974).

The number of annual participants seems to have leveled off at about 1000; however, the quality of birding and reports has continued to improve. Some birders again started off at midnight (Pike County) and birders in 38 counties (nearly 50%) were in the field by 0530 — over 80% of these reported 100 or more species for the day (this should prove the importance of early morning birding; one interesting note, many of the high counts have recorded over 100 species by 0800). Of the remaining 40 counties, some starting as late as 0800, only 53% reached the 100 species mark. The latest birders stayed out until midnight (Ogle County). Pike County birders were out in the field for the most consecutive hours: 22½. TABLE 1 shows that there were 20 or more observers in 18 counties; however, it is important to note that 20 members of the Southern Illinois Audubon Society covered eight counties and 43 members of the Peoria Audubon Society covered five counties — these organizations deserve special appreciation for helping to make this count more meaningful. In twelve of the 78 participating counties, there were only one or two observers. This was the first year we have had participants in Stark and White counties. We still have not been able to fill the obvious voids in central and southeastern Illinois counties.

Most birders were again able to visit the best birding areas in their counties and the only species truly missed by everyone was the Barn Owl. There were 13 species reported and documented that were not on the official count form and the American White Pelican present near Rock Island was not reported at all. A few observers still have difficulties in identifying birds, remembering the new bird names, knowing migration patterns and timing, and properly documenting noteworthy observations. The greatest problem is the reporting of species such as American Tree Sparrows, Fox Sparrows, juncos, longspurs, Rusty Blackbirds, Winter Wrens, Golden-crowned Kinglets, etc., that for the most part have long-departed Illinois; if

the Spring Count was conducted in early April, these species would not have to be documented — however, they do have to be documented in early May. Some other species not included in the report that regularly occur in mid-to-late May had not yet arrived in the state. The total number of cuckoos, both species, was rather low — but that was not too surprising this year since the majority of these birds did not arrive here until after 29 May and were still migrating throughout early June. There were some interesting highlights, such as the abundance of shorebird habitat, and hence, the excellent numbers of shorebirds reported. Of course, the early warm spells and fully-leaved trees made songbirds more difficult to see. All-in-all, though, everyone was pleased (except Chicago-area birders) with their personal achievements of the day. As always, Cook (175), Lake (166), and Will (158) counties reported the most species; however, Vermilion (154) and Jackson (149) counties were close behind.

TABLE 1

Counties with
20 or more participants

Bureau	59
McDonough	38
Marshall	38
Grundy	36
Lake	36
Kane	35
DuPage	32
Schuyler	31
LaSalle	29
Vermilion	29
Cook	27
McHenry	27
Edgar	26
Boone	25
Kendall	23
Piatt	23
Adams	21
Crawford	20

TABLE 2

Species Reported from 70 (90%) or more Counties

Mourning Dove	78	Gray Catbird	76
Red-headed Woodpecker	78	Chimney Swift	75
Brown Thrasher	78	Purple Martin	75
European Starling	78	Northern Oriole	75
Eastern Meadowlark	78	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	75
Redwinged Blackbird	78	Downy Woodpecker	74
Common Grackle	78	Common Yellowthroat	74
Northern Cardinal	78	White-throated Sparrow	74
American Goldfinch	78	Killdeer	73
Common Flicker	77	Tufted Titmouse	73
Barn Swallow	77	Yellow-rumped Warbler	73
American Crow	77	Indigo Bunting	73
American Robin	77	Chipping Sparrow	72
House Sparrow	77	Horned Lark	71
Brown-headed Cowbird	77	Tree Swallow	71
Field Sparrow	77	Palm Warbler	71
Song Sparrow	77	Rufous-sided Towhee	71
Rock Dove	76	Red-bellied Woodpecker	70
Blue Jay	76		

As previously indicated, 37 species were reported from 70 (90%) or more of the participating counties (TABLE 2); only 9 species were reported from all 78 counties. In contrast, 16 species were found in a single county and another 10 species in only two counties. FIGURE 1 shows the total number of species, the number of observers and the number of party-hours for each county.

TABLE 3 shows the species observed, the number of counties reporting each species, the total number of individuals of each species reported, and the county reporting the highest number of individuals of each species (with that highest total in parenthesis). Birders in at least 59 of the 78 participating counties were

TABLE 3

Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County	Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County
Common Loon	8	11	Three counties (2)	Grtr Yellowlegs	38	178	Lake (32)
Horned Grebe	1	1	Cook (1)	Lesser Yellowlegs	49	758	Lake (102)
Eared Grebe	1	1	Cook (1)	Pectoral Sandpiper	51	1804	Union (325)
Pied-billed Grebe	45	196	Cook (26)	Least Sandpiper	46	3087	Mason (1500)
Dbt-cr Cormorant	5	20	Carroll (14)	White-rumped Sandpiper	5	10	Two counties (3)
Great Blue Heron	39	251	Lake (65)	Baird's Sandpiper	2	3	Lake (49)
Green Heron	68	445	Cook (50)	Dunlin	7	85	Cook (36)
Little Blue Heron	12	200	St. Clair (167)	Sht-bill Dowitcher	13	31	LaSalle (8)
Cattle Egret	9	91	Will (37)	Lng-bill Dowitcher	1	1	Champaign (1)
Great Egret	21	117	Will (34)	Semip. Sandpiper	19	150	Alexander (32)
Snowy Egret	2	4	Two counties (2)	Stilt Sandpiper	2	3	Union (2)
Blk-cr Nt Heron	13	256	Will (107)	Western Sandpiper	5	9	Mercer (3)
Yel-cr Nt Heron	7	11	Cook (3)	Hudsonian Godwit	1	5	Champaign (5)
Least Bittern	4	5	Cass (2)	Sanderling	5	14	Piatt (7)
American Bittern	25	47	Cook (9)	Wilson's Phalarope	8	29	Madison (10)
Mute Swan	2	3	Fulton (2)	Herring Gull	13	172	Cook (56)
Canada Goose	37	716	Union (96)	Ring-billed Gull	18	1988	Cook (887)
Snow Goose	6	8	Two counties (2)	Bonaparte's Gull	6	1431	Cook (931)
Mallard	69	2512	Lake (255)	Franklin's Gull	1	1	Lake (1)
Am. Black Duck	7	14	McHenry (6)	Forster's Tern	10	614	Lake (463)
Gadwall	6	26	Lake (10)	Common Tern	9	1153	Lake (1058)
Common Pintail	6	10	Four counties (2)	Caspian Tern	3	10	Cook (8)
Gr-winged Teal	7	162	McHenry (147)	Black Tern	22	307	Cook (78)
Blue-winged Teal	66	1677	Lake (276)	Rock Dove	76	4880	Lake (657)
American Wigeon	8	25	McHenry (12)	Mourning Dove	78	7452	Will (405)
No. Shoveler	25	149	Lake (36)	Yellow-b Cuckoo	30	54	Bureau (6)
Wood Duck	67	1007	Will (61)	Black-b Cuckoo	7	15	Two counties (4)
Redhead	9	34	Lake (17)	Com. Screech Owl	23	71	Pike (15)
Ring-necked Duck	7	30	Lake (9)	Great Horned Owl	37	88	Pike (12)
Canvasback	3	4	Boone (2)	Barred Owl	38	106	Pike (11)
Greater Scaup	2	7	Lake (6)	Long-eared Owl	1	1	Will (1)
Lesser Scaup	36	514	Lake (75)	Short-eared Owl	2	3	Henry (2)
Com. Goldeneye	4	4	Four counties (1)	Chuck-w.-widow	3	3	Three counties (1)
Bufflehead	3	7	Lake (5)	Whip-poor-will	47	312	Two counties (30)
Ruddy Duck	13	59	Cook (28)	Common Nighthawk	69	986	Macon (117)
Hooded Merganser	1	1	McLean (1)	Chimney Swift	75	4383	Adams (268)
Common Merganser	3	8	McHenry (6)	Ruby-thr Hummingbird	44	165	Johnson (13)
Red-br Merganser	12	95	Lake (40)	Belted Kingfisher	46	140	Johnson (10)
Turkey Vulture	48	429	Clark (30)	Common Flicker	77	2041	Lake (190)
Black Vulture	2	12	Johnson (11)	Pileated Woodpecker	21	73	Union (22)
Mississippi Kite	2	4	Union (3)	Red-bel Woodpecker	70	819	Two counties (32)
Sharp-shin Hawk	11	23	Cook (6)	Red-head Woodpecker	78	4368	Adams (234)
Cooper's Hawk	12	17	Bureau (3)	Yel-bell Sapsucker	26	46	Cook (10)
accipiter, sp.	1	1		Hairy Woodpecker	58	230	Marion (14)
Red-tailed Hawk	69	402	McHenry (37)	Downy Woodpecker	74	1079	Bureau (67)
Red-shld Hawk	23	48	Two counties (6)	Eastern Kingbird	69	1044	Lawrence (69)
Broad-wgd Hawk	32	100	Lake (18)	Grt Crstd Flycatr	64	494	Mason (44)
Rough-leg Hawk	2	2	Two counties (1)	Eastern Phoebe	62	324	Adams (24)
Northern Harrier	20	38	Lake (6)	Yel-bel Flycatcher	4	4	Four counties (1)
Osprey	3	3	Three counties (1)	Acadian Flycatcher	27	147	Jackson (46)
Peregrine Falcon	1	1	Boone (1)	Willow Flycatcher	14	19	Two counties (3)
American Kestrel	53	174	Cook (20)	Least Flycatcher	52	226	Macon (23)
Wild Turkey	2	3	DuPage (2)	Eastern Pewee	46	152	Jackson (13)
Common Bobwhite	69	1702	Schuyler (88)	Olive-s Flycatcher	4	5	Vermilion (2)
Ring-n Pheasant	47	154	Ford (212)	Horned Lark	71	210	Vermilion (248)
Gray Partridge	5	16	Ogle (6)	Tree Swallow	71	5334	Cass (903)
Gr Prairie Chicken	1	68	Jasper (68)	Bank Swallow	48	1520	Jersey (246)
Sandhill Crane	1	1	Will (1)	Rough-wg Swallow	67	1569	Pike (106)
King Rail	9	12	Three counties (2)	Barn Swallow	77	5630	Lake (537)
Virginia Rail	22	62	Lake (13)	Cliff Swallow	33	313	Union (156)
Sora	45	394	Lake (73)	Purple Martin	75	3722	Cook (705)
Yellow Rail	2	2	Two counties (1)	Blue Jay	76	6368	Lake (501)
Common Gallinule	12	48	Cook (24)	American Crow	77	4184	Lake (688)
American Coot	69	3668	Cook (563)	Fish Crow	5	8	Three counties (2)
Semipalmated Plover	33	369	Champaign (52)	Blk-cap Chickadee	52	1206	Bureau (97)
Killdeer	73	1086	Lake (88)	Carolina Chickadee	24	383	Marion (62)
Lesser Golden Plover	30	7465	LaSalle (1208)	Tufted Titmouse	73	1365	Marion (98)
Blk-bellied Plover	10	118	Marshall (50)	White-br Nuthatch	61	453	Bureau (41)
Ruddy Turnstone	4	53	Lake (48)	Red-br Nuthatch	36	159	Will (25)
American Woodcock	27	81	Lake (14)	Brown Creeper	15	31	Cook (4)
Common Snipe	34	116	Lake (16)	House Wren	69	2101	McHenry (109)
Upland Sandpiper	11	26	Will (5)	Winter Wren	4	5	Woodford (2)
Spotted Sandpiper	61	495	Two counties (43)	Bewick's Wren	3	4	Moultrie (2)
Solitary Sandpiper	58	435	Vermilion (34)	Carolina Wren	57	757	Marion (61)
Willet	1	1	Cook (1)	Marsh Wren	22	89	Cook (20)

TABLE 3 - cont.

Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County	Species	No. Co.s	Total	High County
Sedge Wren	21	55	McLean (7)	Mourning Warbler	3	3	Three counties (1)
No. Mockingbird	59	692	Crawford (56)	Com Yellowthroat	74	1678	Jackson (115)
Gray Catbird	76	1859	Vermilion (116)	Yellow-br Chat	43	254	Jackson (30)
Brown Thrasher	78	2379	Vermilion (121)	Hooded Warbler	9	17	Jackson (6)
American Robin	77	15967	Lake (1339)	Wilson's Warbler	34	53	Macon (6)
Wood Thrush	66	748	Vermilion (74)	Canada Warbler	9	14	Grundy (4)
Swainson's Thrush	63	1032	Vermilion (90)	American Redstart	55	287	Iroquois (33)
Hermit Thrush	34	123	Cook (25)	House Sparrow	77	27943	Bureau (2932)
Gray-chk Thrush	59	612	McLean (80)	Eur. Tree Sparrow	12	165	Jersey (55)
Veery	58	327	McLean (44)	Bobolink	65	3514	Jersey (373)
Eastern Bluebird	64	763	Adams (58)	East. Meadowlark	78	5675	St. Clair (334)
Bl-gr Gnatcatcher	46	485	Jackson (59)	West. Meadowlark	20	128	Kendall (29)
Golden-cr Kinglet	4	9	Two counties (3)	Yel-head Blkbird	11	85	Lake (42)
Ruby-cr Kinglet	68	814	Cook (72)	Redwinged Blkbird	78	43121	Bureau (3354)
Water Pipit	15	60	Lake (27)	Orchard Oriole	44	161	Pike (16)
Cedar Waxwing	16	82	Cook (23)	Northern Oriole	75	1527	Fulton (83)
Loggerhead Shrike	29	128	Marion (16)	Rusty Blackbird	4	7	Kane (3)
European Starling	78	29825	Lake (2668)	Brewer's Blackbird	1	5	Lake (5)
White-eyed Vireo	44	430	Jackson (43)	Common Grackle	78	43865	Will (2843)
Bell's Vireo	15	24	Bureau (5)	Brown-hd Cowbird	77	5490	Bureau (574)
Yellow-thr Vireo	38	125	Pike (11)	Scarlet Tanager	54	222	Vermilion (24)
Solitary Vireo	33	64	Woodford (7)	Summer Tanager	26	101	Edgar (23)
Red-eyed Vireo	48	377	Jackson (70)	No. Cardinal	78	5362	Adams (203)
Philadelphia Vireo	10	12	Coles (3)	Rose-brst Grosbeak	75	1659	Platt (98)
Warbling Vireo	56	456	Monroe (33)	Blue Grosbeak	11	17	Mason (3)
Blk-&Wht Warbler	57	347	Will (29)	Indigo Bunting	73	2607	Clark (230)
Prothon. Warbler	34	201	Two counties (24)	Dickcissel	54	1060	Adams (103)
Worm-eat Warbler	9	19	Monroe (6)	Evening Grosbeak	14	127	Schuyler (47)
Swainson's Warbler	2	5	Jackson (4)	Purple Finch	20	62	Marshall (10)
Golden-wg Warbler	30	82	Macon (15)	Pine Siskin	34	237	Pike (44)
Blue-wing Warbler	27	75	Jackson (8)	American Goldfinch	78	6726	Pike (354)
Brewster's Wrblr	1	1		Red Crossbill	1	6	Mason (6)
Tennessee Warbler	62	1138	Monroe (178)	Rufous-sdd Towhee	71	911	Vermilion (59)
Orange-cr Warbler	16	38	Cook (9)	Savannah Sparrow	55	737	Sangamon (72)
Nashville Warbler	65	746	Will (68)	Grasshopper Sparrow	42	184	Pike (16)
N. Parula Warbler	37	198	Jackson (39)	Henslow's Sparrow	4	16	Kane (12)
Yellow Warbler	58	458	Jackson (32)	LeConte's Sparrow	1	1	Lake (1)
Magnolia Warbler	38	132	Macon (17)	Sharp-tld Sparrow	1	1	Peoria (1)
Cape May Warbler	12	252	Two counties (6)	Vesper Sparrow	43	174	Will (28)
Blk-th Blu Warblr	5	6	Winnebago (2)	Lark Sparrow	17	78	Mason (27)
Yellow-rmpd Wrblr	73	3556	Will (414)	Northern Junco	15	29	Boone (7)
Blk-th Grn Warblr	49	368	Cook (51)	Am. Tree Sparrow	8	15	Two counties (3)
Cerulean Warbler	23	53	Jackson (9)	Chipping Sparrow	72	1079	Will (56)
Blackburnian Warbl	39	90	Vermilion (12)	Clay-col Sparrow	7	10	Adams (3)
Yellow-thr Warbler	15	45	Union (8)	Field Sparrow	77	2555	Will (151)
Chestnut-s Warbler	53	206	Two counties (22)	Harris' Sparrow	8	9	DeKalb (2)
Bay-brstd Warbler	24	56	Richland (9)	White-cr Sparrow	66	2143	Cook (219)
Blackpoll Warbler	32	167	Monroe (21)	White-thr Sparrow	74	5234	Will (551)
Pine Warbler	18	39	Two counties (6)	Lincoln's Sparrow	31	129	Lake (20)
Prairie Warbler	10	31	Pope (11)	Swamp Sparrow	55	1151	Lake (156)
Palm Warbler	71	2214	Platt (314)	Song Sparrow	77	4071	Will (337)
Ovenbird	56	476	Champaign (49)	Lapland Longspur	1	100	Kane (100)
No. Waterthrush	62	739	Platt (77)				
La. Waterthrush	28	137	Vermilion (36)				
Kentucky Warbler	28	146	Jackson (24)				

Total Number of Species: 255
 Total Number of Individuals: 346,662+

TABLE 4

COUNTIES REPORTING HIGHEST COUNTS (INCLUDING TIES) FOR EACH SPECIES

COUNTY	NO. HIGH COUNTS	NO. PARTIES/ OBSERVERS	AVERAGE NO. HIGH COUNTS PER PARTY	COUNTY	NO. HIGH COUNTS	NO. PARTIES/ OBSERVERS	AVERAGE NO. HIGH COUNTS PER PARTY
Union	9	1/ 1	9.0	McHenry	7	7/27	1.0
Monroe	6	1/ 2	6.0	Marion	6	6/13	1.0
Jackson	17	3/ 3	5.7	McLean	4	4/ 9	1.0
Macon	7	2/ 2	3.5	Adams	7	9/21	0.8
Mason	6	2/ 7	3.0	St. Clair	4	6/15	0.7
Lake	41	16/36	2.6	Bureau	11	18/59	0.6
Cook	31	14/27	2.2	Platt	4	7/23	0.6
Pike	10	5/12	2.0	Champaign	5	10/15	0.5
Cass	4	2/ 5	2.0	Boone	4	10/25	0.4
Will	20	14/26	1.4	Kane	5	13/35	0.4
Vermilion	16	16/29	1.0	Marshall	4	11/38	0.4

(+37 additional counties with one, two or three high counts).

responsible for finding the highest number of individuals (including ties) for one or more species; TABLE 4 shows the 22 counties reporting the high totals for four or more species, and, for proper perspective, the counties have been recorded in descending order according to the ratio of number of high counts divided by the number of parties per county. Such ratios would also be interesting for comparing total species reported per party per county (number of species/party effort); however, there is no realistic way of doing this.

TABLE 5
TWENTY MOST COMMON SPECIES

	1976	1975	1974
Common Grackle	43865	40576	59264
Redwinged Blackbird	43121	42313	47843
European Starling	29825	23310	22886
House Sparrow	27943	24749	33013
American Robin	15967	12393	13878
Lesser Golden Plover	7465	8643	6517
Mourning Dove	7452	6007	6191
American Goldfinch	6726	5073	5444
Blue Jay	6368	7847	7189
Eastern Meadowlark	5675	5404	6673
Barn Swallow	5630	3722	3194
Brown-headed Cowbird	5490	3879	4655
Northern Cardinal	5362	5162	5806
Tree Swallow	5334	*	*
White-throated Sparrow	5234	*	*
Rock Dove	4880	5506	4706
Chimney Swift	4383	4412	2959
Red-headed Woodpecker	4368	4020	4564
American Crow	4184	3649	4146
Song Sparrow	4071	3305	3528

*Not in top 20 these years.

The Common Grackle was once again the most numerous bird reported — it achieved this distinction four of these first five years; this does not, however, mean it is necessarily the most common species in Illinois. The grackle and the next four most common (or most conspicuous) species have always been the top five species, numerically speaking: Redwinged Blackbird, European Starling, House Sparrow and American Robin. This is the first time that the Tree Swallow made the top 20 list and only the second time for the White-throated Sparrow. Our state bird dropped to thirteenth place this year compared with tenth place last year. There was a great increase in European Starlings compared to past counts and this is the greatest number of American Robins, Mourning Doves and American Goldfinches ever reported. You will note the increases and decreases in the other top 20 species, compared to past years, in TABLE 5.

TABLE 6

COVERAGE WITHIN THE FOUR AREAS

AREA	POSSIBLE NO. OF COUNTIES	NO. COUNTIES PARTICIPATING	NO. PARTY HOURS	AVE. NO. P. H. PER COUNTY
1	23	13 (56.5%)	300	23.8
2	28	20 (71.4%)	574	28.7
3	27	22 (81.5%)	882	40.1
4	24	23 (95.8%)	1393	60.6
TOTAL	102	78 (76.5%)	3149	40.4

As established in past years, the state has been divided into four latitudinal AREAS (see FIGURE 1). By knowing the amount of birding effort (party hours) in each county and each AREA, we can annually and geographically compare the relative abundance and distribution of each species throughout Illinois. This is most useful in determining population changes — especially of permanent resident species and the early-arriving breeding species. The basic AREA statistics are shown in TABLE 6 and the county statistics, in TABLE 7 (Column 1 is the county abbreviation as used in TABLE 10; Column 2, the AREA in which the county occurs; Column 4, the number of species reported; Column 5, the number of individual birds reported; Columns 6 & 7, the number of observers and parties, respectively; Column 8, the hours of observation, inclusive (in the 24-hour system); Columns 9 & 10, the number of miles walked (W) and driven (D), and hours walked (W) and driven (D), respectively; Column 11, the county compiler. TABLE 8 provides comparisons of the first five statewide counts. The complete statewide results are available on request from the author.

In concluding this report, I believe that everyone deserves a special word of appreciation and that without their continued support, we would not be able to gather and assemble this information. The County Compilers work hard to coordinate and tabulate everything that is required and through their efforts the reliability of each report continues to improve; therefore, I express thanks to them all very much. I also wish to express gratitude to Sylvia Hackman who typed all of this material and in many cases transcribed or transposed material that could not be typed directly from the computer printouts.

In 1977, the Count will be held on Saturday, 7 May; please set this day aside now. If any persons can help in counties that are generally not covered, please volunteer to do so; such assistance is greatly needed and appreciated.

TABLE 7
COUNTY STATISTICS

County		Tl. Sp.	Total Indiv.	No. No.		T I M E		Party Miles	Party Hours	Compiler
				Obs	Pts	Start-End		W/D	W/D	
ADM	3	Adams	118	8233	21	9	0430-1930	22/367	26/36	Al Dierkes
ALX	1	Alexander	121	1446	1	1	0530-2030	8/ 70	9/ 4	Michael Morrison
BOO	4	Boone	106	3617	25	10	0530-2000	41/291	41/25	Elaine Burstatte
BUR	4	Bureau	127	16261	59	18	0430-2100	51/593	59/57	Watson Bartlett
CAL	2	Calhoun	94	1342	3	2	0600-1700	9/ 55	16/ 3	Hugh Null
CAR	4	Carroll	76	2685	3	1	0700-2000	8/100	4/ 6	John Newton Jr.
CAS	3	Cass	143	4569	5	2	0530-1500	5/132	4/13	Robert Randall
CHA	3	Champaign	131	3629	15	10	0645-1830	33/135	41/ 5	Beth Chato
CHR	2	Christian	57	813	3	1	0655-1635	7/141	5/ 4	Ronald Ogden
CLK	2	Clark	95	3636	4	2	0530-2100	-/111	-/22	Jean Hartman
CLI	2	Clinton	106	3021	2	1	0530-2030	10/ 55	11/ 4	Roger Hayes
COL	2	Coles	131	2751	14	5	0515-2030	17/ 85	23/ 3	Barrie L. Hunt
COO	4	Cook	175	14272	27	14	0500-2100	74/462	85/28	Lawrence Balch
CRA	2	Crawford	88	4100	20	8	0515-1835	16/266	26/30	Mrs. Fred Barrick
DEK	4	DeKalb	95	3207	16	7	0730-1700	7/357	10/16	Mildred Freeman
DUP	4	DuPage	106	5481	32	12	0730-2000	72/125	54/11	Paul F. Mooring
EDG	2	Edgar	114	3488	26	12	0500-2020	32/ 99	39/15	Patsy Steidl
PAY	2	Fayette	107	4306	13	11	0630-1930	27/210	34/19	Winifred Jones
FOR	3	Ford	75	1705	9	5	0445-1900	6/ 52	9/ 4	Dennis Kirkham
FUL	3	Fulton	122	4633	12	4	0700-1900	19/310	14/26	Virginia Humphreys
GRE	2	Greene	102	2072	4	2	0500-1700	13/ 71	12/11	Helen Wuestenfeld
GRU	4	Grundy	118	5006	36	22	0530-1900	70/200	74/34	Mrs. Wayne Hoffman
HAN	3	Hancock	61	1177	3	1	0600-1500	3/ 95	2/ 7	Donald Steffek
HNR	4	Henry	75	1549	16	8	0615-2000	23/230	26/14	Frances Johnson
IRO	3	Illinois	70	4305	4	1	0615-1415	5/ 50	6/ 2	Robert Gruenewald
JAC	1	Jackson	149	4663	3	3	0445-1700	18/299	19/20	Paul Biggers
JAS	2	Jasper	33	622	2	1	0515-0710	-/ 20	-/ 2	Ron Westemeier
JEF	1	Jefferson	107	1592	11	6	0600-2100	15/120	47/11	Kenneth Greene
JER	2	Jersey	117	4172	13	3	0600-2100	18/168	16/11	Joseph Walsh
JOD	4	JoDaviss	139	4640	2	2	0300-1700	5/ 63	6/12	Calvin Snyder
JOH	1	Johnson	110	1673	3	1	0545-2030	12/ 65	8/ 6	Mike Homoya
KAN	4	Kane	136	8675	35	13	0500-2000	57/240	61/11	Betty Dralle
KNK	4	Kankakee	105	2666	16	6	0645-1800	15/111	14/10	Mrs. W. T. Lory
KEN	4	Kendall	109	4572	23	12	0555-1930	29/268	46/20	Maryann Gossman
KNO	3	Knox	74	1590	14	4	0700-1730	14/204	13/14	Elmer Mueggenborg
LAK	4	Lake	166	22464	36	16	0100-2015	62/792	118/36	Jim Neal
LAS	4	LaSalle	141	10880	29	13	0530-2115	78/695	73/60	John McKee
LAW	2	Lawrence	119	3631	6	3	0530-2000	17/ 96	22/14	Dennis Jones
LEE	4	Lee	78	2375	6	3	0600-1430	10/ 75	10/ 3	John Bivins
LOG	3	Logan	98	1886	8	4	0630-2000	10/164	12/14	Betty Sams
McD	3	McDonough	95	6077	38	17	0600-2045	32/406	42/54	Alice Krauser
McH	4	McHenry	119	8430	27	7	0300-2000	31/448	34/48	David Frey
McL	3	McLean	147	4323	9	4	0600-1800	25/150	28/12	Dale Birkenholz
MAC	3	Macon	139	3512	2	2	0400-2000	15/ 80	25/ 6	Richard Sandburg
MAD	2	Madison	129	3094	14	7	0545-1700	28/154	28/11	Albert Willms
MRN	2	Marion	115	6104	13	6	0600-2130	43/253	24/21	Margaret Horsman
MSL	3	Marshall	89	4642	38	11	0500-2000	36/309	30/21	Florence Burgess
MSN	3	Mason	133	6306	7	2	0515-2045	12/128	20/10	Richard Bjorklund
MSC	1	Massac	97	1115	2	1	0525-1900	6/ 84	7/ 5	Daniel Klem
MER	4	Mercer	125	4747	7	4	0325/2000	10/211	17/18	Bill A. Bertrand
MON	1	Monroe	132	8398	2	1	0600/1900	5/102	6/ 7	Dick Anderson
MOR	2	Morgan	139	3544	8	3	0530-1930	5/ 87	6/16	Patrick Ward
MOU	2	Moultrie	85	756	2	1	0445-1245	4/ -	8/ -	Robert Cottingham
OGL	4	Ogle	100	2381	7	5	0600-2400	25/375	18/25	Mark Swan
PEO	3	Peoria	82	2843	5	3	0700-1900	9/146	9/20	Zelma Williams
PIA	3	Piatt	135	4829	23	7	0415-2200	35/125	54/13	Hurst Shoemaker
PIK	2	Pike	133	7823	12	5	0000-2230	21/233	25/28	Jim Funk
POP	1	Pope	108	824	3	1	0430-1500	-/ 86	1/10	Fred Wooley
PUL	1	Pulaski	60	317	3	1	0800-1630	-/ 85	3/ 5	Joe Newcomb
RAN	1	Randolph	104	4336	11	6	0615-1930	12/206	15/19	Robert Lusk
RIC	2	Richland	132	3552	18	10	0550-2000	24/104	27/11	Leroy Harrison
ROC	4	Rock Island	111	7994	11	4	0600-1930	10/301	4/11	Elton Fawks
STC	1	St. Clair	134	8552	15	6	0545-1900	22/449	26/33	Richard Rodrian
SAN	2	Sangamon	143	3304	1	1	0430-2000	11/135	9/ 6	H. David Bohlen
SCH	3	Schuyler	94	3771	31	17	0600-2230	43/294	46/48	Ruby Bryant
SCO	2	Scott	74	1524	2	1	0530-1750	2/ 58	6/ 6	Melba Funk
STA	3	Stark	41	604	2	1	0630-1900	7/ 42	5/ 6	Mary Hartley
STE	4	Stephenson	77	2012	8	3	0700-1900	9/ 52	11/ 5	Chuck King
TAZ	3	Tazewell	91	2040	6	2	0630-2030	10/161	9/15	Eileen Crawford
UNI	1	Union	137	3942	1	1	0415-2045	11/ 82	11/ 6	Vernon Kleen
VER	3	Vermilion	154	8403	29	16	0600-1700	45/189	79/25	Marilyn Campbell
WAR	3	Warren	82	2220	8	6	0530-2000	15/173	14/12	Bruce Hall
WHI	1	White	82	691	3	1	0600-1400	4/ 30	5/ 3	Russell Murray
WHS	4	Whiteside	95	2412	5	1	0600-1900	4/ 84	7/ 6	Mrs. Harry Shaw
WIL	4	Will	158	16505	26	14	0500-1800	95/519	84/31	Jerrold Olson
WLM	1	Williamson	109	1562	4	2	0600-1800	7/150	8/ 6	Ben Gelman
WIN	4	Winnebago	111	3251	13	5	0500-2200	52/250	40/10	Richard Thom
WOO	3	Woodford	130	6517	13	5	0630-1800	12/352	15/16	Mary Parr
TOTALS			255	346,662+	1009	449		1675/	1901/	
								15,135	1248	

TABLE 8

Table of Comparisons for the First Five Statewide Counts

<u>NUMBER OF</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>
Species	256*	255*	241	248	255
Individual Birds	217,065+	245,266+	324,213+	310,872+	346,662+
Participating Counties	62	73	77	81+	78
Observers	650	852	1046	987+	1009
Party Hours	1700+	2227+	2841+	3307+	3149
Party Miles Walked	767+	1232+	1474+	1737+	1675
Party Miles Driven	10,252+	11,883+	12,748+	13,776+	15,135
No. Species in 90% or more Counties	30	23	33	36	37
Counties with 100 or more species	29	28	31	42	50
Counties with 20 or more observers	10	15	19	15	18

*Species counted before the 1973 American Ornithologist's Union changes.

Our Wildlife

Our Fishes

Our Plants

Our Forests

Our Trees

Our Rivers

Our Streams

HELP

Our Cities

Our Towns

Our Air

Our Deserts

Our Mountains

Our Oceans

Our Lakes

Our Tomorrows

Manuscripts, notes, photographs and other materials are regularly needed and used in the *Illinois Audubon Bulletin*. To assure appropriate timing and mailing of the *Bulletin*, the editor should receive final copies of all materials for each issue of the *Bulletin* accordingly:

WINTER Issue by 31 October
 SPRING Issue by 31 January

SUMMER Issue by 30 April
 FALL Issue by 31 July

Endangered

HABITAT ACQUISITION: \$7.1 MILLION LAND PURCHASES SET FOR ENDANGERED ANIMALS

A hard fact about helping Endangered species to recover is that it is expensive — particularly the acquisition of habitat.

Land costs, especially in areas scheduled for development, are under heavy inflationary pressure these days. Unfortunately, it is often just such areas that are the natural and only habitats of some of our most critically endangered animals.

In laying out the Endangered Species Program's land purchases, we have had to plan on paying several thousand dollars per acre. In Hawaii, for example, we must pay up to \$10,000 an acre in order to preserve wetlands for Endangered waterbirds.

The initial purchase cost is only one concern in deciding what lands to acquire within our budget. We also have to consider the long-term costs of developing, operating, and maintaining the purchased land as a refuge. We have to take into account the possibility that these ongoing costs may cut heavily into other Program activities as time goes on.

Accordingly, where it is both legally permissible and agreeable to all concerned, we try to enter into arrangements whereby other Federal agencies and individual states can share or assume the management costs.

The ceiling placed on Endangered Species Program authorizations makes it essential for us to explore such alternative arrangements as much as possible. (Funds for land acquisition come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, which is financed by receipts from Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing and the tax on outboard motor fuel).

The Program currently is scheduled to acquire a total of 8,895 acres for \$7.1 million under its regular FY 1977 budget.

Acquisition Plans for FY 77

All of our regularly scheduled projects for FY 77 would be additions to refuge lands acquired earlier. In Mississippi, for example, we plan to buy 2,770 acres at an estimated cost of \$2.5 million to add to the Mississippi sandhill crane

pecies:

KEITH M. SCHREINER
Endangered Species Program Manager
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

refuge. In Hawaii, where the wetlands habitat of waterbirds is fast disappearing because of drainage and development, we plan to acquire 425 acres at a cost of approximately \$2 million.

In Texas, we anticipate purchasing 1,600 acres at a cost of \$350,000 to add habitat to the Attwater's prairie chicken refuge. The bird's habitat is subject to heavy grazing and rice farming which destroy nesting cover.

In Florida, the \$750,000 programmed for the dusky seaside sparrow habitat is for a 1,160-acre addition to St. Johns National Wildlife Refuge. We expect this addition to help preserve a habitat that is subject to frequent wild fires.

Also in Florida, we are planning on adding to the Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge with the purchase of 2,940 acres for \$1.5 million. Fortunately, this addition will also benefit several other Endangered and Threatened species, including the southern bald eagle, Florida manatee, American crocodile, and brown pelican.

Land Heritage Projects

In addition to the regular FY 77 land acquisition program, the President's proposed Bicentennial

Land Heritage Program would provide for the acquisition of 65,562 acres of habitat at a total cost of \$16.3 million. This land heritage program will be taken up by the next session of Congress, in January 1977.

Under this proposed program, acreage would be added for the Mississippi sandhill crane, Hawaiian waterbirds, and the dusky seaside sparrow.

The largest single project involves the expenditure of \$8 million to acquire the 56,000-acre Tejon ranch, which is an important feeding and roosting area for the California condor. After acquisition, the Fish and Wildlife Service plans to lease the land and keep it as a working cattle ranch. Dead cattle are a main source of carrion food for the condor, and so this purchase will ensure that the feeding ground will be maintained. If not acquired, the ranch would be developed by private interests.

Another land heritage project would permit purchase, for \$200,000, of certain caves in Kentucky and West Virginia that constitute the home of the Indiana bat. This acquisition would enable us to control the 410-acre area in order to prevent human disturbance and vandalism of bat colonies during

winter hibernation.

In addition, we look to the land heritage program to provide for acquisition of approximately 2,450 acres of pine and hardwoods flats to be added to the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge in Maryland. Amounting to \$1.3 million, this

expenditure would help preserve the habitat of the Delmarva fox squirrel. An additional benefit would be that this same area may also contain nest trees of another Endangered species, the redcockaded woodpecker, which currently is reappearing in Maryland.

BOX SCORE OF SPECIES LISTINGS

Category	Number of Endangered Species			Number of Threatened Species		
	U.S.	Foreign	Total	U.S.	Foreign	Total
Mammals	35	215	250	1	3	4
Birds	65	144	209	1		1
Reptiles	8	46	54			
Amphibians	4	9	13			
Fishes	30	10	40	4		4
Snails		1	1			
Clams	22	2	24			
Crustaceans						
Insects	6		6	2		2
Plants						
Total	170	427	597	8	3	11

Number of species currently proposed: 73 animals
1850 plants (approx.)

Number of Critical Habitats proposed: 7

Number of Critical Habitats listed: 5

Number of Recovery Teams appointed: 57

Number of Recovery Plans approved: 3

Number of Cooperative Agreements signed with States: 15

CRITICAL HABITAT:

WHAT IT IS — AND IS NOT

In recent months, my staff and I have been barraged with innumerable queries and comments concerning critical habitat. It is clear that Federal and State administrators, Congressmen, biologists, reporters, and private citizens are

wondering about the meaning of critical habitat and its potential effects on their own activities and interests.

The most important point I can make about critical habitat is that in no way does it place an iron

curtain around a particular area; that is, it does not create a wilderness area, inviolable sanctuary, or sealed-off refuge. Furthermore, I would stress that it does not give the Fish and Wildlife Service or any other government agency an easement on private property nor will it affect the ultimate jurisdiction regarding any public lands.

Critical habitat is provided for by section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, which charges Federal agencies — and **only** Federal agencies — with the responsibility for ensuring actions authorized, funded, or carried out by them do not either 1) jeopardize the continued existence of Endangered or Threatened Species or 2) result in destruction or adverse modification of the habitats of these species. (State and private actions that do not involve Federal money or approval do not come under the terms of the Act.)

Simply stated, critical habitat is the area of land, water, and air-space required for the normal needs and survival of a species. As published in the **Federal Register** (F.R.) on April 22, 1975, the Service has defined these needs as space for growth, movements, and behavior; food and water; sites for breeding and rearing of offspring; cover or shelter; and other biological or physical requirements. Determination of a critical habitat may include consideration of certain biological, physical, or human elements of a species' environment, if — but only if — the element is required for the continued

survival or reasonable recovery of the species.

We are taking special pains to make sure that every shred of biological data is obtained and analyzed before any critical habitat is determined. Federal and State agencies are being contacted in writing prior to publication of a proposal. Once the proposal has been published, written comments on its biological adequacy are actively sought from all interested parties. In some cases, if the situation warrants, public hearings are being held in the affected States to seek the views of local residents. It is only after all of this biological information has been collected and carefully analyzed that a final determination is made.

Once the final determination has been published, its only effect is to cause Federal agencies managing lands or administering programs within the area to examine their actions in light of section 7.

The actions of private individuals (farmers, ranchers, trappers, etc.), firms, and State agencies are not affected unless funding or approval from a Federal agency is involved.

If an action does require Federal funds or approval, then the particular Federal agency having jurisdiction must decide whether or not the action would "jeopardize the continued existence of the species or result in destruction or modification" of its critical habitat.

There is no way to predict how Federal agencies will decide about particular actions in particular

areas. The agencies simply consider them on a case-by-case basis as they arise. Nevertheless, I should emphasize that there are many types of existing land uses that are compatible with the continued survival of species and maintenance of the quality of their habitats. In addition the Service is prepared to provide assistance and consultation on the biological impacts of proposed activities when-

ever such consultation is needed. However, the final decisions will be made by the appropriate Federal agencies.

In short, the determination of critical habitat is a means of helping all Federal agencies meet their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. It is a tool to help save and restore species, not a weapon to hinder economic or social progress.

Rulemaking Actions September 1976

California Condor

A final Critical Habitat determination for the California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) published recently (F.R. 9/24/76) adheres to the same boundaries set forth in the original proposal (F.R. 12/16/75). The final rulemaking becomes effective on October 22, 1976.

Five conservation groups registered concern that the western boundary of the Sespe-Piru nesting area of Los Padres National Forest may have been drawn to exclude land involved in a phosphate mining lease application. However, this boundary was drawn to follow a section line without reference to the presence or absence of the phosphate lease, and the Service found no biological justification for extending the Critical Habitat zone into an area with virtually no record of past condor use.

Under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, deci-

sions about possible disruption of the Critical Habitat by mining activities will be the responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management, which issues mining permits.

The ruling recognizes nine separate parts of the condor's range in California as critical. The Sespe-Piru area of 250 square miles is the largest, and it provides most of the nesting sites for the 40-50 California condors remaining in existence. Six other parcels in the Los Padres National Forest totalling 135 square miles also are listed as critical for nesting and roosting. The Tejon Ranch, which is scheduled to be acquired by the Service as a condor refuge, and rangelands in Kern and Tulare counties totalling 540 square miles are listed as critical for feeding.

Indiana Bat

Specifications for Critical Habitat for the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) in the final rulemaking (F.R.

9/24/76) are identical with those in the original proposal (F.R. 12/16/75). They become effective on October 22, 1976.

However, in response to comments received from the States of Missouri, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Service is considering addition of more caves at a later date. Under section 7, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will need to evaluate possible adverse effects of the Meramec Park Lake project in Missouri on several of the caves. The bat, numbering several hundred thousand, is losing the special caves it needs for winter hibernation. About 75 percent of the known populations hibernate in 13 caves and mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and West Virginia. These places are all listed as Critical Habitat.

American Crocodile

Critical Habitat for the American crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*) as determined in the final rulemaking (F.R. 9/24/76) includes portions of Everglades National Park and keys in Biscayne and Florida bays. The ruling is effective October 22, 1976. National Audubon Society recommendations to add additional areas remain under consideration. The final rulemaking re-

quires appropriate Federal agencies to evaluate and possibly modify dredge and fill permits affecting nesting in the Key Largo area and motorboat traffic in Everglades National Park.

The Critical Habitat lies mostly in the national park and the northern keys in Dade and Monroe Counties. Of the estimated 200-300 crocodiles, only about ten are nesting females. The species depends on the quiet waters of Florida Bay and associated marshes for feeding and nesting.

Florida Manatee

The final rulemaking (F.R. 9/24/76) for the Florida manatee (*Trichechus manatus*) maintains the original Critical Habitat boundaries set forth in the proposed rulemaking (F.R. 12/16/75). This becomes effective on October 22, 1976. However, the Service is considering possible future habitat additions in Georgia and Florida proposed by the Georgia Conservancy and the Florida State Museum. All of the waterways in the rulemaking are in Florida, where most of the 600-1,000 manatees are concentrated. The rulemaking will require the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to evaluate the potential habitat effects of a number of proposed bridges and dredging operations in the area.

Keep the statewide rare-bird hotline working!

BIRD FINDING

LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area

Union County

Description: The LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area is one of Illinois's most unique areas — famous for scenic, geologic, botanic, and zoologic reasons. The 1200 acres are part of the Shawnee National Forest, and are managed to help preserve the area's natural features. LaRue Swamp and Winters Pond are excellent examples of what Southern Illinois river bottoms were once like. Pine Hills, above and east of the swamp, is one of the hilliest areas of Illinois — and the most beautiful. Spectacular limestone bluffs, 350 feet high, separate the swamp from the hills. The area is so beautiful and unspoiled that it attracts many people only casually interested in nature.

Three species of poisonous snakes are locally common, but avoidable. Hunting is allowed. Trails are few and hiking where there are no trails is strenuous. All plant and animal species (except game species, in season) are protected.

Directions: The Area, 3 miles north of the small town of Wolf Lake, is best reached from Illinois Rt. 3. The three entrances, F.R. (Forest Road) 345, F.R. 236, and the Big Muddy River levee road, are marked by road signs and on the accompanying map. A good map of the Shawnee National Forest and surrounding area may be obtained for 50¢ from Shawnee National Forest, 317 E. Poplar, Harrisburg, IL 62946, or may be picked up in person there or at ranger stations in Murphysboro or Jonesboro.

Birding: In winter, the area is typical of most of southern Illinois but the swamp merits exploration for less common species. In summer, "southern" specialties are common: Pileated Woodpecker, Acadian Flycatcher, Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, Prothonotary, Worm-eating, Cerulean and Kentucky warblers, Louisiana Waterthrush, and many other species. Wild Turkey may also be seen. A Purple Gallinule was seen once.

It is during migration that the area is most outstanding. Many migrants, following the Mississippi River as a landmark, stop here, as it is one of the few undisturbed forested areas left in the bottoms. Flycatchers, thrushes, vireos, warblers, etc. can be very abundant in April, May, September, or October. Spring is best, as the birds are singing, and the breeding birds are all present.

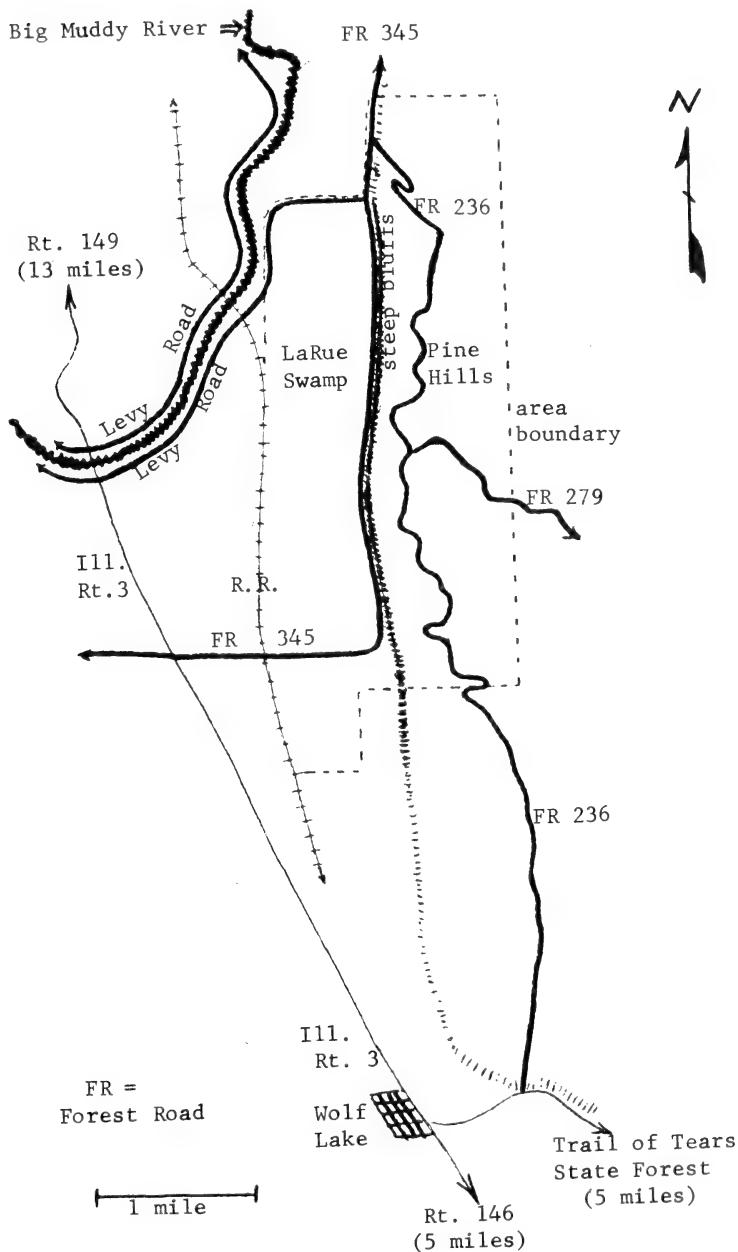
In the Hills, the roads are fairly narrow and winding and have no shoulders to park on; however, there are several turnoffs and parking lots. There are few good trails, so walking along the road is usually the most productive; exploring a ravine may also be rewarding. The best birding for migrants, and many of the breeding birds, is in the swamp. Fortunately, Forest Road 345 provides good access, and walking along this road (which is closed to vehicle traffic in the spring and fall to protect migrating reptiles and amphibians) is very productive. Few areas deep within the swamp are accessible by foot.

The area is so diverse and interesting that many hours could be spent here, but even a short trip would be enjoyable.

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Illinois Audubon Bulletin, Winter, 1976-77
Supplement to BIRD FINDING IN ILLINOIS,
by The Illinois Audubon Society, 1975.

LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area
(Union County)



SOME GENERAL PROBLEMS OF FIELD IDENTIFICATION

by LAWRENCE G. BALCH

Somehow, somewhere, it was decided by someone that I should contribute to this publication several articles on specific field identification problems. The articles would hopefully interest those who wanted to become better birders by giving them useful information not available in the field guides. I began to consider what the first article should be about — loons, peeps, accipiters . . . but finally decided that it would be best to begin with an article about general problems of observation (and therefore of identification as well) because I believe that good field identification depends less on an encyclopedic knowledge of field marks than on developing a critical attitude and on experience.

It seems to me that most, if not all, field identification problems can be related to three factors: lack of knowledge, observational factors, and psychological influences. Any birder can minimize (but never entirely eliminate) his field identification problems. All that is required is work and an awareness of these factors. Let's look at each of them.

Knowing What To Look For

The old saying "If you don't know what you're looking for, you won't find it" doesn't apply in birding. The less you know about accipiters, for example, the easier it is to find a "Cooper's Hawk". I base this statement on the number of Cooper's Hawks reported by beginning birders as compared to those reported by more knowledgeable and experienced observers. Long-billed Dowitchers are another example; these birds, too, are more easily found by the less knowledgeable. And, more than one author has noted (facetiously, of course) how many more rarities he saw in his early days of birding.

Seriously, though, it's obvious that the more you know, the more accurate your identifications will be, and the fewer birds you'll have to pass over. Nothing is more frustrating than discovering, long after the bird has vanished, that what you thought was your first-ever LeConte's Sparrow might have been a Sharp-tailed Sparrow, because you didn't know enough to look for the color of the median stripe.

I assume that anyone who really wants to improve his identification skills has already gone through the field guides to learn the distinguishing characteristics of the species he might see, and those of the species they might be confused with. This is a necessary first step in knowing what to look for, but there will still

be problems. I once set out to memorize all the important field marks for all the species in Peterson's guide. I thought that would be a panacea for all my field problems, and I'd be able to identify every bird from then on. My intentions were good, but naive because field guides are limited out of necessity by their format. Guides do not have the space to illustrate or discuss all of the female, immature, and juvenal plumages, or the range of variation in each species. Furthermore, I know of no guide that is free from errors of fact, of omission, or of emphasis.

Let me give two examples that show why you have to go beyond the field guides in order to become a more expert observer.

1. The Rough-legged Hawks shown in the field guides are typical first-winter birds. But there are adults and young of both light and dark phases, as well as intermediate forms. Furthermore, there is a great deal of variation even within any one of these types. So many individuals appear appreciably different from the illustrations, and are either left unidentified, or are identified as other species. (I believe that some of the "Harlan's Hawks" reported in this journal have been Rough-legged Hawks.) However, if you have access to an ornithological library and a good specimen collection, you can learn enough about this species' plumages to be able to identify correctly almost all the Rough-legged Hawks you will see. (A future article will discuss this species.)

2. One of the field guides says, in reference to Barrow's and Common Goldeneyes, "In the winter it is not safe to tell females except by the males they are with." In fact, female Barrow's Goldeneyes can be distinguished from female Common Goldeneyes *even in flight*, if you know what to look for and have the necessary experience. Unfortunately, one can't get that experience in Illinois.

Before someone gets the impression that I'm knocking the field guides, let me say most emphatically that I'm not. They have to be any birder's primary identification aid. They're adequate for the vast majority of the birds you see, but other sources will have to be consulted for those few that give you problems. What sources? I've already mentioned other ornithological references and a specimen collection. But most important is your own careful observations over a long period of time. If you have learned to take field notes from careful observations, you can always turn later to other references and collections to identify a bird. And if you have the patience to make careful and critical examination of birds you see in the field, you may even discover new identification marks. One day, for example, I sat for a long time looking at a mixed flock of scaup in Chicago Harbor, looking for differences in every portion of the plumages and soft parts. To my surprise, I found a completely reliable, diagnostic mark, easily seen from as far as 200 yards, for separating adult male Greater and Lesser Scaup. I have never seen it mentioned in any reference. (More on that in a later article.)

Seeing What Is Really There

Several winters ago at Illinois Beach State Park, a bird quickly flew by a small group of birders. All called the bird a Goshawk, but some said its upperparts were brown, and others said they were gray. How could different observers, all capable and experienced, see different colors on a bright, sunny day? Perhaps it had something to do with the fact that they had only a very quick look, which always causes problems. But the eye can be fooled even under more leisurely circumstances. A few years ago, a Spotted Redshank was reported in New Jersey. This is a dark Eurasian shorebird with red legs, about the size and shape of a Greater Yellowlegs. The bird was usually seen at a considerable distance through telescopes. Although quite a number of people identified it as a Spotted Redshank, it was finally determined that the dark color was oil, and the bird was a Greater Yellowlegs. But what about the apparently red leg color? Well, those of you who examine birds carefully may have noticed that the leg color of Yellowlegs varies some from yellow to a more orange-yellow, and that late in the day, as the sunlight gets redder, so do other colors. Furthermore, the chromatic aberration in some telescopes can give a red tint to the leg color.

These examples and others show that what you see is not always what is really there. What you see is affected by distance, duration, angle and quality of the light, and other factors. It is impossible to discuss all the possibilities, but the following examples should give you an idea of the kinds of observational factors that can cause field problems.

Size: I often hear statements such as "It was too big to be a crow." We all get impressions of the size of a bird seen at a distance, but those impressions are largely subjective unless the bird is next to a familiar object. Apparent size depends on apparent distance, and that is often difficult to judge. I have been fooled so often on the size of a bird that I believe the only reliable description of the size of a bird is one that compares it to other nearby birds or objects. Misimpression of size is not limited to instances where the bird is far away, either. From a blind, I once watched a Least Bittern only two feet away that I at first thought must be a pygmy or runt bird because it seemed smaller than a Robin. Only when the bird returned to its nest, at my accustomed viewing distance, could I see it was of normal size.

Light: Trying to see colors on a bird against an overcast sky is a frustration known to every birder. But strong, bright sunlight can also cause problems by washing out colors. I find that bright sunlight sometimes makes the black wingtips of adult gulls almost impossible to see at a distance, for example. The angle of the sunlight is often important. I have before me two slides of a pair of Western Gulls standing together. They were taken a few minutes apart, from the

same place. During that time the gulls turned slightly, but did not move their location. But the slight shift in the angle of reflection from their backs has changed their apparent mantle color. In one slide it is the dark gray expected for the particular race involved; in the other slide, however, the mantle color is slaty-black, as in a Greater Black-backed Gull. The angle of light affects especially the sheen of iridescent feathers. Look for a purple-headed Mallard drake when one swims directly away from you, especially when it is backlit. After you find one, you'll be more reluctant to identify scaup based on the head colors given in the field guides.

Finally, reflected light from a bird's surroundings can affect the colors you see on the bird. Once in Florida I saw House Sparrows whose underparts were quite noticeably tinged with yellow. Before I could speculate about a possible different race, I realized that they were standing on a yellow translucent plastic feeder tray! In a similar fashion, light filtering through the foliage of a tree can give a greenish or a yellowish cast to the plumage of a bird.

Distance: Birds that are too far away certainly can't be identified. But how far is too far depends on what you need to see. An albatross can be identified over two miles away; but to see that the pale rump of a possible Hoary Redpoll is actually unstreaked may require you to be within thirty feet. You may think that you see an unstreaked throat on a fairly close waterthrush, and put it down as a Louisiana; however, the spots on a Northern Waterthrush's throat often cannot be seen more than 25 feet away (not to mention the fact that a few Northern's throats are unspotted anyway).

Incomplete views: The problem here is in *knowing* that your view has been incomplete. For example, a rounded-winged accipiter may look more like a pointed-wing falcon when viewed from behind, going away. Foreshortening makes the separate primary feathers appear overlapping. Similarly, foreshortening can make the tail of a bird flying directly away seem shorter than it really is. Another example, where an apparently adequate view can be misleading, is the tail of a Cooper's Hawk. If it is completely folded, it may appear more squared-off, like a Sharp-shinned Hawk's tail; only when it is spread somewhat does the rounded shape become apparent.

If the examples I've cited represent only some of the instances where our observations can be misleading, how can we trust our identifications? The answer, of course, is that an identification takes several factors into account. Furthermore, it is possible to minimize observational problems, if you make an effort. You must go into the field enough to learn by experience what the problem possibilities are, and you can develop a critical attitude that leads you to consider what the effects of light, distance, etc. might be at the time of an important observation. The question of attitude brings me to the last factor giving rise to field identification problems:

Psychological Factors

A particularly dangerous psychological phenomenon, and one that I find I have to guard against, is that of "seeing" what you expect to see. If you know that an unusual bird has been seen in a certain area, it somehow becomes much easier to mistake a more common species for the rarity. Such a phenomenon was at work in the case of the Spotted Redshank mentioned previously. It can also manifest itself in other ways. Thus there is a tendency to agree with the judgment of the group one is with. Or, sometimes a whole group of birders can be swayed by the pronouncements, right or wrong, of one individual who has a reputation as an expert. I have seen all of these things happen in the field more times than I would like to remember.

Finally, although I am not a psychologist, I would imagine that there are uncommon cases where an individual's personal psychological needs interfere with his field identifications. From a desire or need to tick off another species, standards are either consciously or unconsciously relaxed, or in some other way an incorrect identification is accepted by the individual.

Dealing with these psychological factors is part of developing the critical attitude I mentioned earlier. Set high standards for your own observations, and maintain them. Be prepared to say, "I don't care what others say that bird is, I want to identify it *myself*, and Unless I see everything I want to, I'm not going to count it." The right attitude towards rarities is also important. Remember, by definition a rare bird is one you are most unlikely to see. So think, "Just a moment, this bird isn't supposed to be here. I'd better see everything I can and not accept the identification unless everything fits in." Adopting these statements as part of your general attitude towards field identification will make you a better and more reliable observer. Accepting only those identifications you can make with certainty, even if you have to let some birds go, is far preferable to trying to identify every bird, with the risk of error.

I could briefly summarize this article by saying that the road to success in field observation requires knowledge, experience, and a critical attitude. Only the first of these comes from a book. And the last is most important. Without it, even a knowledgeable and experienced observer will never be an expert observer.

— 4333 N. Kedvale
Chicago, IL 60641

Educate the ignorant. Curb the selfish.

Observations on Bird-Squirrel Interactions

by STEPHEN P. HAVERA

There are a number of observations on interspecific aggression between birds competing for nest cavities, especially involving species of woodpeckers, Great Crested Flycatchers (*Myiarchus crinitus*), House Wrens (*Troglodytes aedon*), Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*), White-breasted Nuthatches (*Sitta carolinensis*), House Sparrows (*Passer domesticus*), and European Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) (Ridgway, **Bird-lore** 17:91-103, 1915; Williams, **Bird-lore** 20:217-218, 1918; Musselman, **Bird-banding** 6:117-125, 1935; Bent, **U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.** 174:21, 1939; Smith and Dumont, **Audubon Mag.** 47:6-7, 1945; Zeleny, **Atl. Nat.** 24:158-161, 1969; and others). However, I have found relatively little on mammal-bird interactions although the ecological significance of such relationships may be as important as that between species of birds. It, therefore, seems worthwhile to place on record three brief observations on squirrel-bird encounters.

Lyon (**Audubon Bull.** 20:31-32, 1930) observed a Yellow-shafted (Common) Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) removing a squirrel's winter nest from a cavity in the presence of the squirrel.

Lawrence (**Am. Ornithol. Union Monogr.** 5, 1967) observed a pair of Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers (*Sphyrapicus varius*) and a male Yellow-shafted (Common) Flicker successfully defend, during incubation, their nest tree and his nesting cavity, respectively, against Red Squirrels (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*.) I observed an encounter in which a much smaller species of bird, a White-breasted Nuthatch, appeared dominant to a Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*). On 8 April 1975 on Forest Glen County Preserve in Vermilion County, Illinois, I examined and released an adult male Gray Squirrel that had been livetrapped. The adult male is the dominant animal in the Gray Squirrel hierarchy (Pack *et al.*, **J. Wildl. Manage.** 31:720-728, 1967). The Gray Squirrel ran approximately 25 m to a Pignut Hickory tree (*Carya glabra*). He ascended the tree toward a cavity in the trunk, approximately 7 cm in diameter and 12 m above the ground. A White-breasted Nuthatch was on the trunk of the tree a few cm above the hole. The Gray Squirrel tried to enter the opening. The nuthatch, however, assumed a threatening posture with its feathers fluffed and wings spread and the squirrel retreated. After a short hesitation the squirrel again attempted to enter the hole but was again repelled by the nuthatch. The squirrel then descended the tree and hastily left the area. The next day a male and a female nuthatch were observed emitting chirping sounds adjacent to the opening in the hickory tree. The nuthatch pair were probably using this cavity as a nest site. Unfortunately, the cavity was inaccessible for closer inspection.

Another instance of interspecific interaction at a nesting cavity was observed on 5 May 1976 in Trelease Woods in Champaign County, Illinois. An adult female Fox Squirrel (*S. niger*) was involved in a radiotelemetry study for the previous 3 months. Her home den was in a cavity located

approximately 15 m high in a Red Oak (*Quercus rubra*) tree. One of her young was observed at the nest site on 30 April, and I assume the den was occupied by one or more Fox Squirrels when these observations were made. Nursing female Fox Squirrels are known to defend their nesting dens (Adams, Ph.D. Thesis, Univ. of Nebraska, 116pp., 1973). A European Starling was observed sitting on a limb near the squirrel's den and examining the opening. The starling flew to the hole and started to enter but paused and sat next to the opening for a few seconds. The starling then entered the hole and disappeared briefly from view before hastily exiting and flying about 5 m away from the squirrel den. After approximately 20 seconds, the starling flew away.

Another instance of squirrel-starling interaction has been reported, but with a different result. Work (Audubon Bull. 23:41, 1933) reported that a squirrel drove flickers from a nesting cavity and then starlings routed the squirrel.

In a current study of squirrel utilization of artificial nest boxes, Fox, Gray, and Southern Flying squirrels (*Glaucomys volans*) seem to occupy the nest boxes during the late fall, winter, and spring months. During the summer months, after the squirrels show less interest in the nest boxes, signs of flickers, Tufted Titmice (*Parus bicolor*), Red-bellied Woodpeckers (*Centurus carolinus*), and Common Screech Owls (*Otus asio*) are seen in the nest boxes.

I thank R. R. Graber, J. W. Graber, C. M. Nixon, W. R. Edwards, G. C. Sanderson, and H. C. Schultz for reviewing the manuscript. This note is a contribution of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Project, Illinois W-66-R.

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Status of the Whip-poor-will and Chuck-wills-widow in Sand Ridge Forest, Mason County

by DALE E. BIRKENHOLZ and THOMAS A. MARQUARDT

During the summer of 1975 several persons heard a Chuck-wills-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*) in Sand Ridge State Forest in Mason County (Kleen, V. M., 1975. Middlewestern Prairie Region Nesting Report, Amer. Birds 29:981). Then, on June 5, 1976, Marquardt heard one individual near the campgrounds in the center part of the Forest. With an idea to ascertain the status of this species in the area, we conducted roadside call counts throughout the vicinity. This paper reports on these counts and

comments on the status of both the Chuck-wills-widow and Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*) in that locality. Bjorklund (R. G. n.d. Annotated checklist of Birds of Mason County State Forest (now Sand Ridge) mimeo, Ill. Dept. Forestry) reported the latter as an abundant summer resident, but did not find the former species in 1972.

Materials and Methods

Censuses were conducted on 23 and 28 June, and 6 and 13 July, 1976. We listened from the campgrounds in the center part of the Forest until Whip-poor-wills were calling freely, 8:35 to 9:00 p.m. Then, roads each direction from the campground were driven. A 10-minute stop was made every 0.5 miles, and numbers and relative location of each bird was plotted. A total of 19 miles of roads was censused. We believe that 0.5 mile intervals and plotting locations resulted in minimal, if any overlap, thus a transect along the road sampled an area one-half mile on each side. Bird density was calculated only for the south half of the Forest for which we have the most complete data.

Results

We heard a total of 65 Whip-poor-wills on 15 stops for a density of 8.7 birds per square mile (range 5 to 10) or one bird per 73 acres. A four-mile transect southeast of Bath, near the Sand Prairie-Scrub Oak Nature Preserve, produced a density of six birds per square mile. Thus, the relatively open, patchy, black oak forests here support high populations of this species.

Only one Chuck-wills-widow was heard on the censuses. It was located approximately 0.4 miles south of the campground throughout the period. Thus, a well established population of this species apparently does not exist in the Forest at this time. Its presence, however, compliments larger populations of Summer Tanager, Blue Grosbeak, Lark Sparrow, and an occasional Bewick's Wren, all species of southern or western affinities, in the sand areas of Mason County.

Acknowledgment

We appreciate the help of Jane Lee and Tim Marquardt in conducting the censuses.

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Why do men move so rapidly in doing harm to the environment and so slowly in protecting it?

1976 EASTERN BLUEBIRD NESTING REPORT

Compiled by MICHAEL D. MORRISON

Many observers suggest that the Eastern Bluebird is a declining species and that more information is needed to help preserve this desirable species. This first annual report is intended to help wildlife biologists make an assessment of the bluebird's population and its nesting status in Illinois. Response to my request for data (winter 75-76 issue, **Illinois Audubon Bulletin**) was slim, however, the data which I did receive are summarized below:

Number of boxes available	210	
Number used by bluebird	79	(38%)
Number of eggs laid	458	(number of clutches unknown)
Number of eggs hatched	342	(75%)
Number of young fledged	315	(69% of eggs laid; 92% of eggs hatched)
Nests without data	5	(primarily natural cavities)

Primary competitors for the boxes were chickadees, titmice, wrens, House Sparrows, and wasps.

As most people know, there are more than 210 bluebird boxes in Illinois — unfortunately, many people did not report their data. (I personally know of 75 boxes for which no data were reported.) I am grateful to those who did report even a few nestings. All information is desired, and important, if we wish to determine the bluebird's actual status in Illinois.

I thank the following for contributing 1976 data: Thelma Bird, Bernice and Warren L. Buck, Mahlon K. Mahoney, Lynn McKeown, Michael Morrison, Alice Rakers, Maurice Reed, Daniel E. Remus, John Slachter, and Lucas Wrischnik. Contributing counties were: Adams, 41 (boxes); Crawford, 50; DuPage, 2; Lawrence, 5; Montgomery, 99; Warren, 2; Williamson, 13; and Woodford, 3.

So that we may all learn more about Eastern Bluebirds, I urge everyone to report any data that they may know of, no matter how little. Information such as that in the above table (with the addition of number of nestings or clutches involved) will be greatly appreciated and acknowledged. Please submit all 1977 data by 31 August.

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Nesting Trends and Habits of Northern Harriers at Goose Lake Prairie, Grundy County

by DALE E. BIRKENHOLZ

Since the preservation of Goose Lake Prairie in 1969, one of the memorable parts of the nesting season has been the frequent nesting of Northern Harriers (*Circus cyaneus*). Rather complete bird nesting surveys from 1971 through 1973 (Birkenholz 1972, 1973) and less intensive, but regular observations since that time have provided a six-year record of the species. This note summarizes the species' status for this period and also reports on some facets of its nesting behavior.

Nesting Trends

A nest was first found in June 1971 at the southwest corner of Block 7 (See Birkenholz 1973, 1975). Details of its success were reported earlier (Birkenholz 1975). In 1972 no birds nested on the preserve, but a male was seen foraging occasionally along the east border, in Blocks 6 and 8. I assumed that a nest might have been located east of the preserve where suitable habitat exists. In 1973, two pairs of harriers nested on the preserve. One nest was located at the site of the 1971 nest. The other was located one mile north-northwest, near the northwest corner of Block 5.

In 1974 and 1975, again no birds nested. On two occasions in 1974 a male was seen over Blocks 8 and 10, and once it disappeared toward the east. Hamerstrom and De La Ronde Wilde (1973) reported daily cruising areas of Wisconsin harriers to be $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, hence this bird might well have been nesting east of the preserve. In 1976 two pairs nested, both in Block 5. These nests were located about 150 yards apart, both approximately 200 yards south of the location of the 1973 nest. Brown and Amadon (1968) reported that the same general area often is reused year after year by this species.

Social Behavior

From 1971 to 1975, nesting harriers were monogamous and, when two nests were present, no overlap in hunting areas was observed. In 1973, the pair in Block 5 hunted into Blocks 2 and 7; the pair in Block 7 hunted into Blocks 8, 9, and 10 and the area west of Block 7.

In 1976, the two nests in Block 5 were no more than 150 yards apart, but no overlap of hunting areas was observed. The male from the west nest hunted mostly over Block 2, while the male from the east nest confined his hunting activities to the east, in Blocks 3 and 6 and perhaps even further. Errington (1930) reported three grouped nests but stated that the respective

territories were honored. Craighead and Craighead (1956), however, stated that range peripheries overlapped to some extent, forming mutual hunting grounds. Hamerstrom and De La Ronde Wilde (1973) also reported some overlap.

The two pairs of 1976 birds exhibited interesting social behavior. When I observed the nests, the males rarely were in the vicinity, approaching only to deliver food to their respective mates. On one occasion, however, the male from the east nest helped to defend it against my intrusion, then followed me and also defended the west nest site. The male from the second nest was absent at this time, but the female from the west nest joined in the defense. Breckenridge (1935) stated that the male hunts while the female guards the nest, but of ten nests observed by Hecht (1951), six were defended by the female, three largely by the male, and one only by the male. Yokum (1941) in providing evidence for polygamy, reported one male defending two nests 100 yards apart. The females defended only their own nest site.

In 1976, each female usually defended only its respective nest site. On two occasions, however, the two females each helped to defend each other's nest. Once the female from the west nest continued to defend into the area of the east nest, where it was joined by the other female. Once the east female followed me into the area of the west nest where the two females simultaneously defended the same nest site. Such combined defense by the females has not been reported previously.

Whether the close proximity of the nests has a detrimental effect upon reproduction is unknown. The regularity of the habit would indicate that it does not. The two 1976 nests, however, probably fledged only a maximum of three young, far below the three or five from each of the previous, isolated nestings.

Conclusions

From 1971 to 1976, Northern Harriers at Goose Lake Prairie have nested erratically and have become a regular but tenuous part of the avifauna. The nestings have been confined to two general areas, and there may be some alternate year nesting. The two nests in 1976 were in close proximity to each other. This type of sociality has been reported previously for this species, but combined defense of adjacent nest sites by the females has not.

Acknowledgment

I appreciate the help of Vince Mathreus, interpreter at Goose Lake Prairie State Park, in notifying me of the locations of the 1976 nests.

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The most important season for wildlife is the Breeding Season. During this time of year all species reproduce and multiply to assure the continued survival of their kinds. Nature has evolved each species to fill the various niches so that entire ecosystems may function smoothly; when natural species disappear from those systems for one reason or another, the systems will never again be the same. Breeding biology plays an important role and helps to keep nature in balance.

For many birders, the breeding season tends to be the duller season of all — that is unfortunate. There is no other season where birders can contribute so much for conservation; the birders who truly are concerned about conservation are the ones who participate in the various breeding season surveys and programs. Granted, the breeding season does not provide the action most birders seek, but it does provide the most productive and useable information.

It is during the breeding season that we must determine the quality, quantity and location of available habitat for all of the breeding species (nearly 150 in Illinois) and the abundance and distribution of each of these species; we must also monitor their populations and draw statewide attention to critical habitats when they are being threatened or destroyed. The breeding season is very important even for migrating birds; if nesting habitat disappeared from the more northern states or Canada, the species that only migrate through Illinois would also disappear; therefore, everything depends on habitat and the breeding season.

If your primary interest is in identifying as many birds as you can, you should appreciate the efforts of those who participate in the breeding season programs and activities because those persons are the ones interested in conserving the habitat so that the birds will still be there for others to see. Every part of Illinois has changed and will continue to be changed (usually for the worse) unless we do something about it; however, before any actions can be taken, we must know what occurs where and in what abundance. If we can legitimately attach the words threatened or endangered to a species or population in a given area, we can delay or possibly (rarely) eliminate proposed destruction of habitats — but why must we always wait until a species has about disappeared before we can save its habitat?

Breeding Season activities this year included: the regular U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's Breeding Bird Surveys — it is possible that 55 of the 64 routes in Illinois were surveyed in 1976 (previous high was 53 in 1973) and the total species per route ranged from about 40 to 70; the Nest Record Card Program — there were approximately 800 cards submitted (total results and report forthcoming; write for details); the Colonial Bird Register program; the Breeding Bird Atlas and the Mid-June Birding Challenge.

The Colonial Bird Register was a new program designed by Cornell University to provide useful information:

- leading to an improved ability to follow and predict population changes among colonial species,

- permitting evaluation of the importance of certain colonies within specific ecosystems,
- establishing baseline data on fundamental parameters of the reproductive biology and productivity of certain species,
- detailing the location and characteristics of colonies which might be considered for extended research, or which are located in areas of proposed land-use change, and
- aiding in the preparation of environmental impact statements, required under the National Environmental Policy Act. Colonies can be most effectively protected by considering their existence and location during the planning stages of a project.

Although the program was announced early in 1976, only one person responded (Bruce Peterjohn) and he submitted the appropriate information for a Great Blue Heron colony at Rend Lake. It is hopeful that every heron, gull and tern colony, etc. in Illinois be duly recorded and registered. This is very useful information and will be combined with all North American data. The Non-game Section of the Department of Conservation has been asked to coordinate this program for Illinois; appropriate forms and informational materials are available from the Non-game Section.

The Breeding Bird Atlas, begun three to four years ago in various parts of the state, has had its difficulties. The chief problem has been the general lack of interest in Illinois breeding species in observers' own counties or neighborhoods and the "I don't care what happens" attitude of many birders. The chief purpose of the Atlas has been to document here and now the actual presence of breeding species so that the data would be available for comparative purposes in the future. Without that data now, no one in the future will ever know if certain species have bred at certain locations now or in the past and the loss of breeding habitat or the degradation of the environment can never be documented; therefore, those bent on destroying the environment will be able to continue their free reign unabated. Much appreciation is extended to the Thorn Creek Audubon Society (Park Forest) for their great contribution to the Atlas program — especially Aura Duke and Kit Struthers.

The Mid-June Birding Challenge is a new annual project to be conducted statewide, the purpose of which is to further study and understand the abundance and distribution of all Illinois breeding species. Challenge Areas were established according to latitude and longitude and 7½ minute U.S. Geological Survey maps were used to determine the exact boundaries of each Area. The Challenge is to find nests or nesting evidence of each species within the Challenge Area and accumulate points according to a specially designed scoring system for all observations during a nine-day Challenge Period. This project has numerous advantages over a Summer Bird Count or similar counts and can be highly competitive as well as cooperative for everyone in their attempts to achieve high birding scores and further document Illinois' avifauna. Fourteen Challenge Areas were established in 1976 and the results for thirteen were:

1976 RESULTS -- MID-JUNE BIRDING CHALLENGE

7½' Quadrangle Name	Area No.	Challenge Points Achieved	No. Nest Record Cards Submitted	No. Species Recorded*	Contributors
Silvis	6	689	13 (11 species)	73	Elton Fawks, Peter Petersen, Walter Zuurdeeg, Allan Mueller and Jake Frink.
Homer	3	600	46 (13 species)	66	Lois Drury, Matt Hewings, Virginia Stolpe, Katie Hamrick, Jackie Worden, Ray Boehmer, Alice Pickard, Ken & Dorothy MacInnes
Thomasboro	5	561	34 (19 species)	59	Robert Chapel, Janice Polk, Inex McClure
Crab Orchard Lake	3	504	12 (5 species)	80	Mike Morrison
Gorham	5	406	6 (4 species)	73	Mike Morrison
Urbana	1	397	21 (10 species)	53	Beth Chato, Helen Parker, et al.
Mt. Sterling (15')	UL-6	320	11 (9 species)	60	Ted, Loraine, Mary and Lois Funk.
Urbana	3	301	5 (3 species)	51	Darlene Friedman, Helen Parker, Beth Chato, et al.
Liberty (15')	LR-4	251	9 (7 species)	40	Jim and Melba Funk.
Mt. Sterling (15')	LL-5	240	5 (4 species)	46	Jim and Ted Funk.
Mt. Sterling (15')	LL-3	190	1 (1 species)	43	Jim Funk
Park Ridge	6	164	1 (1 species)	33	Richard Mizera
Nebo (15')	UL-3	108	0	32	Jim and Melba Funk.
Total: 168 (42 species)			130		

* The number of species recorded includes the presence of any species observed in the Challenge Area during the Challenge Period (12-20 June) and those species for which nests were located earlier than the Challenge Period but the species presence was not recorded during the Challenge Period.

Note: In some parts of Illinois there are no 7½' topographic maps available; therefore, 15' maps were used and divided into four equal parts, each of which is the same as a 7½' map. Hence, the use of the letters in the Area No. column: UL, Upper Left; UR, Upper Right; LL, Lower Left; and LR, Lower Right; referring to which portion of the 15' map used. Each 7½' map is then divided into six equal sections; hence, the use of Area Numbers.

As noted, 168 Nest Record Cards representing 42 species were submitted as part of the Mid-June Challenge and there were 130 species at least observed in the thirteen Challenge Areas during the Challenge Period. The Challenge for 1977 will occur from 11 through 19 June inclusive; write for details.

In general, the 1976 breeding season was not spectacular; temperatures were about normal but the period was noticeably dry. Rains that did occur were chiefly of the cloud-burst variety causing temporary flooding locally and bypassing nearby areas completely. Near-drought conditions were in evidence towards the end of the season with ponds and lakes gradually drying up.

As usual, several people submitted notes for this report; their continuous support is greatly appreciated. The following persons are particularly acknowledged for providing most of the information: Richard Anderson, Larry Balch, Dale Birkenholz, David Bohlen, Lynn Braband, Elaine Burstatte, Marilyn Campbell, Charles Clark, Joe Eades, Ralph Eiseman, Elton Fawks, Ed Frank, Richard Graber, Leroy Harrison, Mike Homoya, L. Barrie Hunt, Vernon Kleen, Lynn McKeown, Mike Morrison, Jim Neal, Bruce Peterjohn, Richard Sandburg, Pat Ward, Ron Westemeier and Lucas Wrischnik. Reference to many observers is denoted by the letters "m.ob.". Documentations have been denoted by an asterisk (*).

PELICANS, CORMORANTS, HERONS and EGRETS. (Please note the Cornell University Colonial Bird Register Program previously mentioned; in the future, we hope that all nesting colonies are registered so that there can be a chance to save them.) The American White Pelican which appeared near Cordova last fall continued to survive there all summer (E. Fawks). A survey flight in late July over the last Illinois Double-crested Cormorant nesting colony near Thomson showed that there were 15 nests in the two remaining trees; actual nesting in the "artificial tree," placed near the two trees last January, was not confirmed, but the presence of sticks in 4 or 5 of the 12 man-made nesting platforms and the observation of many cormorants perching on "that tree" provided great optimism (R. Graber). There were reports from only four Great Blue Heron colonies; 19 nests in Pope Co., 16 Mar. (J. Smith); 30-40 birds along the Mississippi River in Mercer Co. (L. McKeown); a small colony of 30 at Rend Lake (B. Peterjohn); and a colony (size not determined) in Massac Co. in mid-June (M. Homoya). An interesting heron report near Waukegan indicated that "in a group of willows (about 3' high) . . . were nine pairs of Green Herons nesting as a colony. The nests were very close together and were about a foot above the water;" — rather atypical (J. Neal). The 11 July census at *The Illinois Audubon Society's* Rosalie Comment Heron Sanctuary showed the following:

	Adult	Immature	Total
Little Blue Heron	10	57	67
Cattle Egret	4	20	24
Great Egret	10	10	20
Snowy Egret	0	0	0
Black-crowned Night Heron	8	17	25

It was believed that the summer drought, which dried-up local marshes and forced the birds to seek more distant feeding areas, was responsible for the decrease in the Heron Sanctuary population this year (L. Wrischnik, et al. — Southwest Chapter, *I.A.S.*). The Black-crowned Night Heron colony at Waukegan produced 86 young from 26 nests (J. Neal); nesting did not occur in the traditional Lake Calumet colony (L. Balch). Oakwood Bottoms (Jackson Co.) was the only reported nesting area for Yellow-crowned Night Herons this year; eight adults and five immatures were noted there 24 May (M. Morrison).

WATERFOWL. A pair of Canada Geese fledged at least two young at Springfield (D. Bohlen). Summering records of Snow Geese included singles at Deerfield (blue form) 30 July (R. Eiseman) and the Chicago Botanic Gardens (white form) 14 & 30 July (L. Balch, R. Eiseman). One or two Gadwalls remained all summer at Lake Calumet (C. Clark, L. Balch) and near Springfield (D. Bohlen). A cohesive group of ten Common Pintails at Lake Calumet, 8 Aug. suggested breeding (L. Balch). A lone male Northern Shoveler was

present at Springfield during early July (D. Bohlen). Wood Ducks were blessed with another excellent breeding season. Three immature Hooded Mergansers were noted at Lake Sangchris, 11 June (D. Bohlen). Several diving ducks were observed throughout the summer, those records were printed in the Spring Migration report.

VULTURES, HAWKS, OSPREYS, HARRIERS and FALCONS. Are vultures surviving in normal numbers in Illinois? We cannot really tell since there were no significant notes concerning either species. Black Vultures were usually found in their known-southern Illinois haunts; as in the past, two nestlings were banded at Dixon Springs State Park (V. Kleen). No comments were received about the abundance or distribution of Turkey Vultures; does this mean they are holding their own? The Illinois population of Mississippi Kites thrived (in reduced numbers) at the state's population center at the northeast end of the Union County Conservation Area; however, with nearby portions of their known habitat (on Federal land) either clear-cut or scheduled for it despite much state opposition, we can only hope the species will continue to exist there. If the kite does disappear from the Union County Conservation Area, its known range, which at one time even included portions of central Illinois — especially along the Illinois River — will be reduced to just a few very small isolated pockets and nesting pairs will have little contact with each other. What was the 1976 breeding status of Red-shouldered Hawks? No one provided any information. A single Broad-winged Hawk was sighted near Kaskaskia State Park, 3 July (R. Anderson, et al.); how many others were observed this summer? Does anyone know if the Swainson's Hawks successfully fledged any young this year? This is important to know if we intend to maintain that small population. We do request that all observers visiting the Swainson's Hawks nesting area refrain completely from disturbing the nesting birds in any manner as they are known to abandon their nests rather easily. An Osprey spent all summer at Rend Lake (M. Morrison) and another appeared at Charleston, 7 July (L. B. Hunt). A pair of Northern Harriers were seen together in Randolph County, 29 May; the male was observed again, 24 June (J. Eades); it would be great if nesting actually occurred there; two successful nests in close proximity to each other were studied at Goose Lake Prairie (D. Birkenholz); another bird was sighted near Nashville, 1 June (M. Morrison). There was an apparent good nesting season for American Kestrels in the E. St. Louis area; was this true statewide?

PRAIRIE CHICKENS, BOBWHITE, RAILS, GALLINULES and COOT. "For the fourth consecutive year, (Greater Prairie Chicken) nest success on the sanctuaries at Bogota was below 50%. Of the 45 nests found this summer, . . . only 16 were successful . . . producing at least 149 chicks." (R. Westemeier, R. Vance). The Common Bobwhite has apparently taken up residency in the Lake Calumet area; it was not previously known to occur in that area (L. Balch). We know that some species of rails nest in Illinois but there is little information about their abundance and distribution. In fact, the elusive Black Rail must regularly nest throughout central Illinois and the Yellow Rail may also nest in the state — are there any rail enthusiasts who are willing to devote some time to these unique species? We definitely need more information about all rail species. One Purple Gallinule was observed at Oakwood Bottoms, 2 June (B. Peterjohn) and four suspected birds of this species were heard at Horseshoe Lake (Alexander Co.), 5 Aug. (B. Peterjohn). At Round Lake, four young Common Gallinules were present, 26 June (J. Neal). American Coots summered as far south as Charleston, however, did not breed there (L. B. Hunt); 16 were noted at Lake Mermet, 22 July (B. Peterjohn) and one remained at Springfield until at least 23 June (D. Bohlen).

SHOREBIRDS. Several shorebird species regularly nest in Illinois, but little data are submitted. Without such data, we can do little to protect their necessary habitats — therefore, we urge observers to spend more time collecting information about breeding species, especially the extremely vulnerable species such as shorebirds. Does the Piping Plover still exist as a nesting species along the protected beaches of Illinois Beach State Park? — none were reported this year. Killdeer can nest most anywhere, and do, but few observations were reported. American Woodcock arrived in Illinois early and nests were reported by early March (m.ob.). Common Snipe must breed in northern Illinois, but no one

reported them; at least one remained at Lake Sangchris and was regularly seen in courtship flight and heard winnowing during May (D. Bohlen, V. Kleen, et al.). Upland Sandpipers occur as a nesting species throughout the state; however, the only reports were: "present" at Moraine View State Park all June (D. Birkenholz); three adults in Hancock County, 5 June (V. Kleen); four at Lake Calumet, 5 & 12 June (C. Clark); "a few" in Lake County, 30 June (J. Neal); and "rare" in Vermilion County (M. Campbell); if we are to protect this vulnerable species, we need more annual details concerning numbers, habitats and exact locations of these birds. Where were all of the nesting Spotted Sandpipers? One pair was observed at Springfield (D. Bohlen). Has anyone located nesting areas for Wilson's Phalaropes? If so, please make that information known so actions can be taken to conserve their required habitat.

GULLS and TERNS. One attempted nest of Herring Gulls was observed in the Ring-billed Gull colony established again this year at Lake Calumet. The Ring-billed colony consisted of about 500 birds on an island a short distance from the mainland. By observing from the mainland only, at least 62 incubating birds were seen but the torrential rains of mid-June washed away about half of the nests and probably drowned some young. The maximum count of young over half ground was 52 (C. Clark). At least one Ring-billed Gull attempted to nest at Waukegan, but abandoned (*J. Neal); one immature spent all summer at Rend Lake (B. Peterjohn). Common Tern nests (up to six at various times) were found between 27 May and 10 July at the Commonwealth Edison cinder flats at Waukegan; unfortunately, both first and second nesting attempts were unsuccessful; most observations were made from a distance, therefore it was possible that more nests existed (J. Neal); two other nests, both unsuccessful, were found near Johns-Mansville, 27 May (J. Neal). Little Terns were apparently quite late in arriving; nesting success was not determined; however, the following reports were received: one bird at Springfield, 18 June (D. Bohlen); one in Madison County, 24 June (J. Eades); one at Lake Chautauqua, 26 June (D. Bohlen); five adults near Golconda in late July (R. Graber); four at Horseshoe Lake (Alexander Co.) all July and early August (B. Peterjohn); and two near Kaskaskia State Park for more than two weeks in July (R. Anderson). Four Black Tern nests were found at Round Lake, 26 June (J. Neal).

CUCKOOS, OWLS, CAPRIMULGIDS and WOODPECKERS. Once the cuckoos arrived (mid-June) they were apparently fairly common as breeding species. One Black-billed Cuckoo, near Rend Lake, was noted carrying food, 16 July — for an unusual southern Illinois record (B. Peterjohn); another bird was noted in Springfield, 24 July (D. Bohlen). As seems to be typical, Barn Owls were not even mentioned. No hints were provided for the status of Common Screech Owls, Great Horned Owls or Barred Owls. Although nests were not located, it is possible that Short-eared Owls nested at Goose Lake Prairie (D. Birkenholz) and Lake Calumet (C. Clark, L. Balch) as one and three birds, respectively, were noted at those locations in June. One Chuck-will's-widow was singing throughout the breeding season at Sand Ridge State Forest in Mason County; no others were heard (D. Birkenholz). How common are our nesting woodpeckers? Apparently the Red-headed had a fairly good year — but there were no reports about the other species.

FLYCATCHERS and SWALLOWS. What was the statewide breeding situation for the following species: Eastern Kingbird, Western Kingbird, Great Crested Flycatcher, Eastern Phoebe, Acadian Flycatcher, Willow Flycatcher, Eastern Pewee, Tree Swallow, Bank Swallow, Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallow, Cliff Swallow and Purple Martin? A Least Flycatcher nest was reported from Siloam Springs State Park, 20 June, but the nest was blown away the following day (L. Funk). One pair of Tree Swallows may have nested at Crab Orchard Refuge this summer, another pair did nest at Grand Tower and five pairs nested at Rend Lake (all records by B. Peterjohn and M. Morrison). 87 Cliff Swallow and 114 Barn Swallow nests were counted under the bridges at Crab Orchard Refuge (M. Morrison).

CORVIDS, PARIDS, CREEPERS and WRENS. Over the years American Crows have been taken for granted; what is their current status; are they as abundant as we think?

Is the Fish Crow maintaining its population or expanding its range? We must find out! Are either of the chickadees ranges expanding (or contracting)? Do all observers know where one range begins and the other ends, where there is a zone of overlap or a zone where neither species occurs? What do we know about the titmice and nuthatches? A pair of Brown Creepers were again noted at Crab Orchard Refuge, this year on 13 June (B. Peterjohn, M. Morrison). How successful were House Wrens? Were they too successful (if there is such a possibility)? A pair of Bewick's Wrens successfully fledged young from a nest at Geneva (C. Clark); other nests were not reported but observations included: one in Randolph Co., 10 June (V. Kleen); and two different individuals in Johnson Co., 13 & 18 June, respectively (V. Kleen, M. Homoya). Were there no nesting Marsh Wrens? The arrival of singing Sedge Wrens was reported from around mid-July on (m.ob.); although singing occurred, no one definitely alluded to the fact that this meant nesting; at Belvidere, the birds were detected as early as 17 June (E. Burstatte).

MIMIDS and THRUSHES. How far north and in what abundance did the Northern Mockingbird nest this year? Was this a good season for Gray Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, American Robins and Wood Thrushes? Do Veeries still breed in Illinois? Are Eastern Bluebirds increasing in numbers again? How many bluebird trails are presently being maintained and how successful are they? Please submit an annual bluebird report for publication.

GNATCATCHERS, WAXWINGS and SHRIKES. Just how common are nesting Blue-gray Gnatcatchers throughout the state? There were three breeding areas reported from the Chicago area (L. Balch). Were Cedar Waxwings widespread this year or only localized? They nested at Carbondale (B. Peterjohn), in Morgan County — nest built during the last week of July (P. Ward), and at Belvidere — where they used "handout" strings in their nests (E. Burstatte); they summered at Olney — but nests were not located (L. Harrison). What was this year's breeding range limit of Loggerhead Shrikes? They were noted at three different locations near Monmouth (L. McKeown).

VIREOS and WARBLERS. Even though common in southern Illinois, White-eyed Vireos went unreported except for birds in the northern part of their range — they were still fairly common in McLean Co. (D. Birkenholz) and abundant in Vermilion Co. (M. Campbell). Territorial male Bell's Vireos were only reported from McLean (D. Birkenholz), Vermilion (M. Campbell), Sangamon (V. Kleen, D. Bohlen), Warren (L. McKeown), Hancock (V. Kleen) and Franklin (B. Peterjohn) counties and in St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph counties where "the channelization of the Kaskaskia River, while detrimental to many species that formerly nested in the floodplain woods, has been beneficial to this species. Along a stretch of the channelized river north of the town of New Athens in St. Clair County, an average of 8 to 10 pair per mile of river was found. If extrapolated to the entire length of the river that was channelized, an estimated population of 200-300 pairs of Bell's Vireos along that stretch of the Kaskaskia River is possible." (B. Peterjohn). [However, even though it appears from this example that channelization is beneficial to at least one desirable species, that certainly is not the case for the large numbers of species dependent on the original bottomland floodplains nor is channelization an action approved by any person or organization interested in ecology and land, soil, water, plant or wildlife conservation — Editor.] There were no specific comments pertaining to any of the other three breeding species of vireos. There are at least 18 species of warblers that regularly breed in Illinois and 3 or 4 others which possibly do; very little is known about most of them. Before it is too late, we had better assemble some of this valuable information. Of all the species, habitats and nesting locations in Illinois, only the following notes were received. Territorial male Swainson's Warblers were reported from newly discovered locations in Massac and Alexander counties (M. Homoya) and nine territorial males were banded in a special study area in Jackson County (V. Kleen). There was one (possibly two) singing Worm-eating Warbler at Charleston through 30 June (L. B. Hunt). Blue-winged and Prairie warblers summered (probably nested) in Vermilion County (M. Campbell). Yellow-breasted Chats were observed in three locations in n. Warren County (L. McKeown) and were uncommon and local in the Chicago area (C. Clark). Questions that

were not answered include: are there nesting populations of Black-and-white Warblers, Golden-winged Warblers, Nashville Warblers, Chestnut-sided Warblers and/or Mourning Warblers; how many locations are used by nesting Pine Warblers and in what density do the birds occur; what is the breeding distribution of Worm-eating, Prairie and Hooded Warblers; and how common or scarce are the other species?

BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES and TANAGERS. Who knows the breeding distribution of Bobolinks? How successful were Yellow-headed Blackbirds? There were three male Yellow-headed Blackbirds in an E. Moline marsh all summer (E. Fawks); at least one young was banded there, 19 June (P. Petersen). Why were there so few Orchard Orioles reported? Did everyone find Northern Orioles to be common? There was a pair of Brewer's Blackbirds in one Waukegan locality and two males in another (J. Neal) — hopefully this did not represent the sum total of the remaining Illinois population. We can probably guess why there were few grackles or cowbirds reported, but does that hold true also for the tanagers?

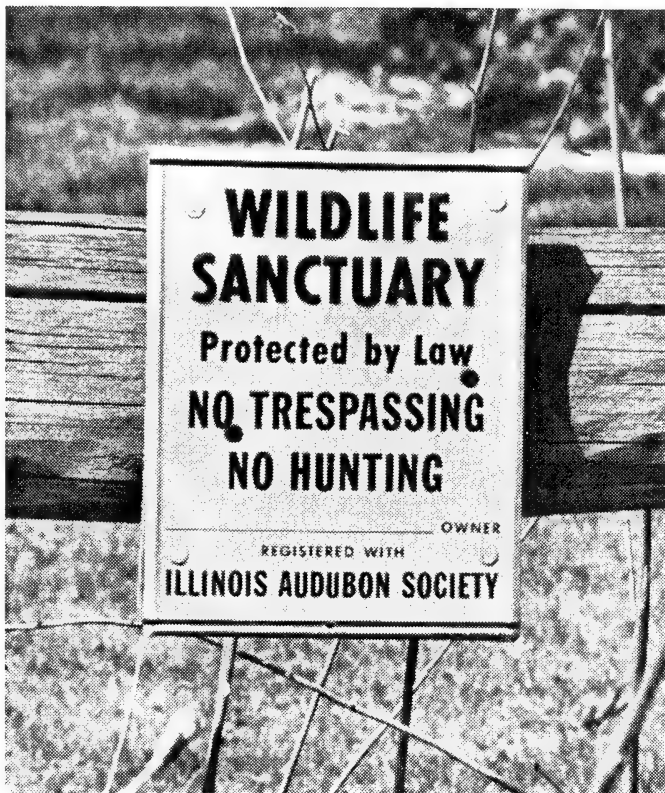
GROSBEAKS, FINCHES and SPARROWS. Although the Rose-breasted Grosbeak is a rather common and conspicuous breeding species in much of the state, few notes were received. An immature male Blue Grosbeak was present at Lake Calumet from 20 June through at least 17 July (*C. Clark, et al.); seven birds (four males and three females) were found in Mason County, 26 June (D. Bohlen); the only birds reported from southern Illinois were observed on the Breeding Bird Surveys (V. Kleen). The only finch note of any kind was the attempted nesting of Red Crossbills in Springfield; three nests were built, 15 March, 22 March and 13 April; however, none were successful (D. Bohlen). At Moraine View State Park it was interesting that one grassland (mostly forbs, redbud and bluegrass) supported nesting pairs or populations of Savannah, Henslow's and Grasshopper sparrows but no Bobolinks while at nearby Parklands the grassland, primarily tall orchard grass, contained Bobolinks, but none of the sparrows (D. Birkenholz). Good numbers of nesting Grasshopper Sparrows were reported especially from McLean (D. Birkenholz), Vermilion (M. Campbell), Warren (L. McKeown), Sangamon (V. Kleen), St. Clair (J. Eades) and Washington (M. Morrison) counties. We need more information on breeding distribution and density of Henslow's Sparrows. Summer records of Vesper Sparrows included: seven birds in Sangamon County (D. Bohlen); two in Hancock County, 5 June (V. Kleen); and "present" in Vermilion County (M. Campbell).

As usual, all birders, regardless of affiliation, are encouraged to contribute notes for inclusion in the SEASONAL REPORTS, Please observe the following schedule:

SEASON	Pre-determined Season Ending Date	Date reports due to Field Notes editor*
WINTER SEASON	April 10	April 15
SPRING MIGRATION	June 10	June 15
BREEDING SEASON	August 10	August 15
FALL MIGRATION	December 10	December 15

* For convenience of reporters, all records to be used in future seasonal reports, but occurring in earlier seasons (Ex., nesting Great Horned Owls found in March) can be reported along with the WINTER SEASON field notes you submit; however, these records will only be used in the BREEDING SEASON report. (Observers are encouraged to submit their field notes to the editor in advance of the deadline).

Black-&-white photographs of wildlife, especially birds, scenic or natural areas, and conservation subjects always needed for the BULLETIN. Photos will be returned if requested and self-addressed, stamped-envelope provided.



Here's a good illustration of the Society's Wildlife Sanctuary sign. It is metal and it measures $7\frac{3}{4} \times 10$ ". The background is bold yellow; the letters are black.

IAS believes posting of properties will cause the public to become more aware of the value of such natural areas, and will, in effect, serve as a form of conservation education. Every time a bulldozer moves, another "eviction notice" for wildlife is written . . . accordingly, the importance of every existing sanctuary is increased.

Prices: Each, \$1.05 including state sales tax & postage. Or, you can order five for \$4.73, or ten for \$8.40, including shipping. Make checks payable to Illinois Audubon Society, and mail to IAS, P.O. Box 441, Wayne, Ill. 60184.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE WEB OF ADAPTATION — BIRD STUDIES IN THE AMERICAN TROPICS

By David W. Snow

Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co., New York
1976, 176 pp., many line drawings, \$8.95.

David Snow has written many scientific papers covering his research into tropical avifauna over the last twenty years. This book draws upon this field work and that of many others to present in general terms some basic behavior patterns. The book deals primarily with various cotingas and also covers the strange Oilbird. In conclusion Dr. Snow makes a powerful argument for the need to preserve this fast dwindling complex environment: the tropical rainforest.

—Peter C. Petersen

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT HANDBOOK

Edited by Hardam S. Azad

McGraw, Hill, 1976

546 pp., 154 illustrations, \$27.50.

Authoritative data and techniques designed to help solve wastewater management problems in the largest water polluting industries are provided in this timely Handbook.

Prepared by a staff of nationally recognized experts, this work presents specific problems, solutions, and case histories of the largest industries: chemical, petroleum, metals, power generation, pulp and paper, and food and beverage. It examines methods of pollution prevention and product recovery, and shows how to minimize industrial wastewaters through process change product recovery, water reuse, and better housecleaning.

Information on successful industrial practices that others can follow in solving their own particular wastewater management problems is supplied in detail. Practitioners are shown how to develop the most effective, flexible, and economical wastewater treatment schemes for the discharged wastewaters, all of which meet the pressing demands of today's environmental control goals and legislation.

Attention is also focused on recent advances in technology, effluent quality enforcement, and management approaches to problem identification, as well as such timely subjects as the practicality of "zero discharge" by 1985 as a national goal and modular wastewater treatment plants.

Director of Environmental Projects, NUS Corporation, Rockville, Md., Dr. Azad has had extensive experience in the environmental engineering field. As an active member of professional organizations, he has contributed to many environmental symposia both as a speaker and an organizer, written numerous technical reports on industrial wastewater management, and published over 15 major papers in environmental journals.

—Sharon Liebert

THE URBANIZATION OF THE EARTH

By Jorge Arango

Beacon Press, Boston, 02108

1975, 177pp., Illustrations, \$6.95.

The earth spaceship now holds more than four billion people. It is expected that by the year 2000, there will be an increase of two more billion persons — all this in less than 25 years. How much longer can it go on? All over the world, people are migrating to the cities, leaving ancestral homes and the pursuit of agriculture, to industrial and scientific employment. Some succeed, and others do not. In either cases, certain geographic areas burst with humanity. Tokyo now boasts over ten million persons, while China has many cities with over one million in population. About 15 thousand years have gone by since man settled down and built cities, leaving the tundra, the desert, the jungle and the forest behind them. Arango argues for freedom of choice in his "Pan-Urban Land Use System"; order, but not regimentation.

Arango argues for his plan to stimulate the re-building of present derelict areas and slums. It should stop the spread of decay from one area to another. It must make growth of the urban areas controllable in quantity and quality. Every city in the U.S.A. today has urgent and mounting problems. Our suburbs today are growing without any real plan and many of the investments on freeways, bridges and sewers are a severe waste, states Arango. He argues against leaving too much power to the engineers, who have botched up many new areas and suburbs.

When America decides to spend as much money — \$104 billion a year — on rehabilitation of the cities, as it does on the Pentagon military budget, we may find ourselves out of this mess that apathy has helped to create. We need not only money, but a sense of direction to move.

—Raymond Mostek

BIRDS OF THE ANTARCTIC AND SUB-ANTARCTIC

By George E. Watson

American Geophysical Union, Washington, D.C.

1975, 350 pp., 11 color plates, many maps and line drawings, \$15.00.

This field guide provides a wealth of information on a fairly small number of species, some of which are little known. The species accounts detail identification points, habits, voice, display, food, reproduction, molt, predation, mortality, habitat and distribution, often including a map. The color plates illustrate about seventy species and are small but with good detail. Most birds are shown in all plumages. Since the land area is limited in the region covered, the various islands are described and tables indicate the species found on each. The book is "standard" field guide size and would certainly be a must for anyone visiting the southern regions.

—Peter C. Petersen

BIRDING IN EASTERN IOWA

By Frederick W. and Thomas H. Kent

Published by the authors

1975, 150 pp., 136 b-w photographs, paperbackbound, \$7.50.

This book is a labor of requited love. Fred Kent, dean of eastern Iowa birders, and his son, Tom, have compiled a unique monument to "locality birding". Usually together and often accompanied by other birders, they have made over 4000 trips to places in or near Iowa City, missing only one month in 25 years. Within this area they have recorded 270 species, over 203 per year on the average. Computer printouts show the weekly observations for all regularly occurring species, except abundant permanent residents. Brief notes give the status of each species, estimates of abundance, the general periods of presence for migrants, and, where relevant, the specific habitats of occurrence. For rare, casual or accidental species, exact dates of observations are usually provided. This patiently compiled account is, because of the long period it encompasses, a historical document of birds in eastern Iowa.

Fred Kent, in the course of 25 years of birding, has documented several "firsts" for Iowa and is the most conservative of birders. The book is not marketed commercially, but can be obtained at cost from Dr. T. H. Kent, 211 Richards, Iowa City, Iowa 52240

—N. S. Halmi

THE RAPE OF THE GREAT PLAINS

By K. Ross Toole

Atlantic-Little Brown, Boston, 1976

271 pp., \$8.95.

Do coal companies have the right to strip mine the Northern Great Plains? K. Ross Toole, a professor of history at the University of Montana, presents a very convincing argument that they do not. The fact that strip mining is immoral and inexcusable is seen in the destruction of land, farms, ranches, dreams, and our national heritage.

Toole effectively traces the history of Great Plains and explains its role. He tells of the Indians and how they were abused, of the impractical laws enacted by an eastern Congress, and of the topography of the land. Issues such as reclamation, water use, transmission lines, and human impact are explained in clear, concise terms with few statistics. Toole goes further by telling why the mining of western coal is unnecessary and why the so-called "low sulfur western coal" is a myth.

The Rape of the Great Plains is a plea to the American public to halt this senseless waste and to prevent the Great Plains from becoming a "National Sacrifice Area."

—Joe Taylor

HANDBOOK OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS (WATERFOWL)

Edited by Ralph S. Palmer

Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

1976, 1041 pp., illustrated, two volumes: \$30 each.

In these two encyclopedic volumes, various experts synthesize a great deal of what is known about the morphology, physiology, and life cycles of swans, geese, and ducks. When a species occurs in places other than North America, additional information from the total range is included.

The principal goal of the authors is to provide diagnostic information on each species, including both sexes at all ages and in all seasons. After that, the physical appearance of the sexes in their definitive feathering is described. Then the earlier stages from hatching up to adulthood are detailed. Geographic variation and hybrids are discussed.

Each account includes sections on field identification, voice, habitat, distribution, migration, reproduction, survival, habits, and food preferences.

—Lonnie Williamson

information briefs from **ERDA**

The Energy Research & Development Administration (ERDA) has announced that:

- scientists at the University of Delaware have achieved a new level of efficiency in solar cells made of considerably less expensive materials than solar cells currently in use. The “thin-film” cells made of cadmium sulfide and copper sulfide can convert 7.8% of the sun’s energy into electricity. This achievement is an important step in the efforts to make solar electric power competitive with other forms of energy and the goal for 1980 is a 10% efficiency rate for this type of cell. The cost of materials for this experimental work is only \$1.12 per square meter compared to over \$150.00 per square meter for other types of solar cells (both types exclude the cost of processing the materials).
- part of the aluminum used in the U.S. in the future may be obtained from coal wastes with the help of a new process currently under study at Ames, Iowa. Although in just the early stages, scientists expect to be able to reduce U.S. dependency on foreign sources of aluminum and believe that complete recovery of aluminum present in U.S. coal waste could equal the amount presently imported. The aluminum extraction process includes the use of chlorine gas in high temperatures.
- auto-makers and government officials from nine nations will meet this April to exchange the latest information on development of energy-efficient, low polluting vehicles of all types and the role of the automobile in future transportation.
- a search is underway to find replacements for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and certain petroleum-based mineral oils used in equipment critical to delivering electricity to consumers. The effort is part of the long-range program to develop more reliable, efficient and environmentally safe electric energy systems. A key requirement for any replacement fluid is that it does not pose a fire hazard. PCBs have been found in streams, wildlife and humans and have come under sharp criticism because of potential toxicity and persistence in the environment. They were first introduced in the 1930’s and in addition to use in power transformers and other electrical equipment (including inside buildings), they have been used in paints, inks, adhesives and in capacitors presently used in television sets and fluorescent lights.
- nearly 400,000 acres of land at two sites in Washington and New Mexico have been designated as the third and fourth National Environmental Research Parks. This type of park is an area set aside as a protected outdoor laboratory for scientists to study the impact of man’s activities on the natural environment, particularly those activities related to energy resource development or use. The research will address a variety of environmental problems, both nuclear and non-nuclear, and their affects on species and ecosystems.
- the municipal utility in Clayton, N.M. has been selected to field test a 200 kilowatt wind turbine generator. The wind turbine will have a two bladed propellor-type rotor 125 feet in diameter, mounted on a 110 foot steel truss tower. The testing will be for two years. The test will help determine the performance and economics of wind energy systems interconnected with conventional power plants and used to supply power through existing utility lines. Three other test sites will be announced shortly.

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THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

The Society was organized eighty years ago for the protection of wild birdlife. Throughout its existence, The Society's goals have been to promote measures that would protect birds and prevent the destruction of natural areas which birds need for survival. In many cases, I.A.S. has worked to see that existing laws are observed, since mere enactment of laws never has guaranteed their enforcement. Illinois residents interested in birds, other wildlife and conservation are invited to join and support The Illinois Audubon Society in its cooperative concern for the protection of the state's wildlife and natural resources. All members of The Society receive the ILLINOIS AUDUBON BULLETIN

MEMBERSHIP FEES

Patron	\$1,000
Benefactor	\$500
Life Member	\$200
Supporting Member	\$50 annually
Contributing Member	\$20 annually
Family Membership	\$8.50 annually
Active Member	\$6 annually
Club Affiliation	\$20 annually

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